A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS,

&c.

VOLUME I.

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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE BIRDS

IN

The Museum

OF

THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

BY

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AND

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Assistant.

VOL. I.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Zoological Museum of the East-India Company consists of specimens in all departments of the Science, from the Company's Oriental possessions, contributed by public servants who have been attached as Naturalists to Missions and Deputations on behalf of the Indian Government, or by gentlemen of the civil and military services as presents to the Honourable Court of Directors.

Collections and Contributions in the particular branch of Ornithology, have been received in the Museum in the following chronological order:—

1802. *Eudelin de Jonville.*—A series of Drawings of Birds from Ceylon.

1808. *Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, M.D.*—Drawings of Birds from Continental India.

John Fleming, Esq.—Drawings of Birds.

1812. *Richard Parry, Esq.*—Drawings of Birds from Sumatra.

The King of Tanjore.—Drawings of Birds from Southern India. Presented by John Torin, Esq.

1813. *Hon. Thomas S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Java.*—Specimens of preserved Birds from Java: Horsfield's Collection.

1817. *Hon. Thomas S. Raffles.*—Preserved Birds from Java: Horsfield's Collection.

Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, M.D.—Drawings of Birds.

1819. *Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, M.D.*—Drawings of Birds.

Thomas Horsfield, M.D.—A large Collection of preserved Birds from Java, with Drawings.

1820. *Sir Thomas S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Marlborough.*—A Collection of Birds from Sumatra.

1821. *Sir T. S. Raffles.*—Drawings of Birds from Sumatra.

1823. *George Finlayson, Esq., Surgeon and Naturalist to the Mission of John Crawford, Esq., to Siam and Hué, the Capital of Cochin-China.*—A Collection of preserved Birds, made during the Mission.

1824. *Lieut.-General Thomas Hardwicke.*—A Collection of Birds.

1827. *Captain J. D. Herbert.*—Specimens of Himalayan Birds, collected during his Geological Survey of the Himalayan Mountains.

1829. *Madras Government.*—A Collection of Birds, made by the Company's Naturalist at Fort St. George.

1831. *Colonel W. H. Sykes.*—A large Collection of Birds, made during the Statistical Survey of the Dukhun.

1832. *Nathaniel Wallich, M.D.*—Preserved Birds from Nepal.

1833. *John Reeves, Esq.*—A Collection of preserved Birds from China, with specimens of Edible Birds'-nests.

1837. *John McClelland, Esq., Member of the Deputation to Assam for the purpose of investigating the Culture of the Tea Plant.*—Specimens of Birds, with Drawings and Descriptions.

1840. *John William Helfer, M.D.*—A Collection of Birds from the Coast of Tenasserim.

Major R. Boileau Pemberton.—Specimens of Birds, collected during his Mission to Bootan in 1837-38.

1841. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—A Collection of preserved Birds.

John McClelland, Esq.—Specimens of Birds.

1842. *J. T. Pearson, Esq.*—Specimens of Birds.

The Bengal Government.—A Collection of Birds made by W. Griffith, Esq., during the Expedition to Afghanistan.

1843. *John McClelland, Esq.*—A Collection of Birds.

The Bengal Government.—Birds collected by W. Griffith, Esq., during the Expedition to Afghanistan. Second Dispatch.

Hugh Falconer, M.D.—A Collection of Birds from N. India.

William Griffith, Esq.—Specimens of Birds.

The Bombay Government.—The Collection of Birds made during the Mission of Sir W. C. Harris to Abyssinia.

1844. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—Large Collections of preserved Birds, received by several separate dispatches.

1845. *B. H. Hodgson, Esq.*—A large Collection of Birds from Nepal.

Matthew Lovell, Esq., Bengal Medical Service.—Several Birds.

J. Bax, Esq., through Colonel Barnwell.—A Collection of Birds.

1846. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—Large Collections of Birds, received by several separate dispatches.

1847. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—A Collection of Birds.

The Rev. F. W. Hope.—Several Birds.

1848. *B. H. Hodgson, Esq.*—Several Birds from Sikim and Darjeeling.

1850. *Captain Richard Strachey.*—A large Collection of Birds from Ladakh and Kumaon.

1851. *The Bombay Government.*—Specimens of Birds, received from Commander Jones, of the Indian Navy.

W. E. Wood, Esq., Hon. E.I.C. Medical Service.—A specimen of the Adjutant or Gigantic Crane.

1853. *B. H. Hodgson, Esq.*—A large Collection of Birds from Nepal and Tibet.

John Gould, Esq.—Several specimens of Birds, desiderata to the Hon. Company's Museum.

1854. *Captain R. C. Tytler, Bengal Army.*—Several Specimens of Birds from Dacca.

Theodore Cantor, M.D.—A large Collection of Birds, from Penang and the Indian Archipelago.

The Systematic arrangement of this Catalogue is founded on the plan elaborated with great perspicacity and erudition by Nicholas Aylward Vigors, Esq., in an Essay, printed in the fourteenth volume of the "Transactions of the Linnean Society," p. 395, &c., entitled "Observations on the Natural Affinities that connect the Orders and Families of Birds."

In this Essay the entire Class of Birds is divided into five primary subdivisions, namely, Raptores, Insessores, Rasores, Grallatores, and Natatores. That part of the Catalogue now printed comprises only the Raptores and part of the Insessores; and an Analysis of the whole Class is reserved for the completion of this work. In the subdivision of families some modifications have

been required, in consequence of newly-discovered forms, and in the second family of the Raptores, the Falconidæ, the subdivision of Dr. J. J. Kaup, in an Essay, " Ueber Falken, Museum Senckenbergianum," vol. III. (1845), has been adopted. In the Catalogue of the Mammalia contained in the Company's Museum, an analogous subdivision of the Class into the Orders of Primates, Feræ, Cete, Glires, and Ungulata, according to the systematic arrangement propounded by Dr. J. E. Gray in the introduction to the Catalogue of the Mammalia in the British Museum, has been employed.

Respecting the Nomenclature of this Catalogue, it may be stated, that it has been the uniform practice to assign to each species the latest and most authentic systematic name founded on a most careful research; and in many cases the numerous synonyms exhibit an interesting history of the changes which the nomenclature has experienced. The discoveries and additions of later years have required a nomenclature adapted to the present condition of the science. The Genera of the older Ornithologists have in most cases received numerous subdivisions, and many new Genera have been established. This has also been the case respecting Families. Such new Genera only as have been distinctly defined and described have been admitted into this Catalogue. With regard to specific names, it has been the invariable rule to preserve to the discoverer or first describer the credit which is due to him, and to indicate his right of priority by the terminal affix of *Sp.*, according to the pertinent and equitable recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1844, by the British Association of Science, " to consider the rules by which the Nomenclature of Zoology may be established on a uniform and permanent basis."

In collecting the notices of the habits and manners of the birds described, and in verifying the numerous synonyms scattered through various works on Zoology, Mr. F. Moore, the Assistant in the Museum, has laboured with great care and assiduity, as well as in expediting the preparation and printing of this Catalogue.

THOMAS HORSFIELD.

LIBRARY, EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
15*th September*, 1854.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

OF THE

GENERA AND SPECIES

OF

BIRDS

CONTAINED IN

THE MUSEUM OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Class AVES.

Order I. RAPTORES.

Fam. I. VULTURIDÆ, *Vig.*

Subfam. VULTURINA.

VULTUR, *Mœhr.*

V. monachus, *Linn.* ... .*p.* 1

OTOGYPS, *G. R. Gray.*

O. calvus, *Scop. Sp.*............ 2
— auricularis, *Daud. Sp.* ... 3

GYPS, *Sav.*

G. fulvus, *Gmel. Sp.* 3
— vulgaris, *Sav.*............... 4
— indicus, *Scop. Sp.* 4
— bengalensis, *Gmel., Sp.* ... 4

Subf. SARCORHAMPHINA.

NEOPHRON, *Sav.*

N. percnopterus, *Linn. Sp.* 6
— pileatus, *Burch. Sp.* 8

Subfam. GYPAËTINA.

GYPAËTUS, *Storr.*

G. barbatus, *Linn. Sp.* 9

Fam. II. FALCONIDÆ.

Subfam. I. FALCONINA.

TINNUNCULUS, *Vieill.*

T. alaudarius, *Briss. Sp.*... *p.* 13
— cenchris, *Naum. Sp.* 14

ERYTHROPUS, *Brehm.*

E. vespertinus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 14

HIERAX, *Vigors.*

H. cærulescens, *Linn. Sp.* ... 15
— entolmus, *Hodgs.* 15
— melanoleucos, *Blyth* 16

POLIHIERAX, *Kaup.*

P. semitorquatus, *Smith Sp.* 16

FALCO, *Linn.*

F. peregrinus, *Gmel.* 16
— —— 18
— peregrinator, *Sundev.*....... 18
— jugger, *J. E. Gray*......... 20
— lanarius, *Linn.* 22
— cervicalis, *Licht*............ 22

HYPOTRIORCHIS, *Boie.*

H. severus, *Horsf. Sp.* 22

H. concolor, *Temm. Sp.* ... p. 23
— subbuteo, *Linn. Sp.* 23
— chicquera, *Daud. Sp.* ... 23
— æsalon, *Gmel. Sp.* 24

Subfam. II. MILVINA.

CIRCUS, *Lacep.*

C. cyaneus, *Linn. Sp.* 25
— Swainsoni, *Smith* 25
— melanoleucos, *Gmel. Sp.* 26
— cinerascens, *Mont. Sp.*... 27
— æruginosus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 27
— —— 28

ELANUS, *Sav.*

E. melanopterus, *Auctorum* 28

MILVUS, *Cuv.*

M. niger, *Briss.* 30
— govinda, *Sykes* 30

Subfam. III. ACCIPITRINA.

SPIZAËTUS, *Vieill.*

S. limnaëtus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 32
— caligatus, *Raffles Sp.* ... 33
— cristatellus, *Temm.* 33
— nipalensis, *Hodgson* 381
— hastatus, *Less. Sp.* 34
— Kieneri, *De Sparre Sp.* 34
— occipitalis, *Daud. Sp.* ... 35

ACCIPITER, *Briss.*

A. nisus, *Linn. Sp.* 35
— tachiro, *Daud. Sp.* 36
— rufiventris, *Smith* 36
— virgatus, *Temm. Sp.* 37

MICRONISUS, *G. R. Gray.*

M. soloënsis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 38
— badius, *Gmel. Sp.* 39

MELIERAX, *G. R. Gray.*

M. polyzonus, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 40

POLIORNIS, *Kaup.*

P. teesa, *Frankl. Sp.* 40

ASTUR, *Lacep.*

A. palumbarius, *Linn. Sp.* p. 41
— trivirgatus, *Temm. Sp.*... 42

Subfam. IV. AQUILINA.

AQUILA, *Mœhr.*

A. pennata, *Gmel. Sp.* 43
— nævioïdes, *Cuv. Sp.* 44
— nævia, *Gmel. Sp.* 45
— Bonelli, *Temm. Sp.* 46
— chrysaëtos, *Linn. Sp.* ... 47
— imperialis, *Bechst. Sp.*... 48
— —— 49

NEOPUS, *Hodgs.*

N. malayensis, *Reinw.* 381

HÆMATORNIS, *Vigors.*

H. bacha, *Daud. Sp.* 49
— cheela, *Daud. Sp.* 50
— holospilus, *Vigors* 50

CIRCAËTUS, *Vieill.*

C. gallicus, *Gmel. Sp.* 51

PANDION, *Sav.*

P. haliaëtus, *Linn. Sp.* 52
— ichthyaëtus, *Horsf. Sp.* 53
— humilis, *Temm.* 54

HALIAËTUS, *Sav.*

H. Macei, *Temm. Sp.* 55
— leucogaster, *Gmel. Sp.*... 56

HALIASTUR, *Selby.*

H. indus, *Bodd. Sp.* 57

Subfam. V. BUTEONINA.

BUTEO, *Cuv.*

B. augur, *Rüpp. Sp.* 60
— rufinus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 61

ARCHIBUTEO, *Brehm.*

A. hemiptilopus, *Blyth* ... 383

Baza, *Hodgs.*

B. lophotes, *Cuv. Sp.* ...... *p.* 62
— Reinwardti, *Temm.* 63

Pernis, *Cuv.*

P. cristata, *Cuv.* 63

Fam. III. STRIGIDÆ.

Subfam. I. NOCTUINA.

Athene, *Boie.*

A. Brama, *Temm. Sp.* 65
— cuculoides, *Vigors Sp.* ... 66
— Brodiei, *Burton Sp.* 66
— castanoptera, *Horsf. Sp.* 67
— radiata, *Tickell Sp.* 67

Ninox, *Hodgs.*

N. scutulata, *Raffles Sp.* ... 68

Subfam. II. BUBONINA.

Ephialtes, *Keys.*

E. Scops, *Linn. Sp.* 69
— Sunia, *Hodgs. Sp.* 70
— Lempiji, *Horsf. Sp.* 71
— rufescens, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 71

Bubo, *Sibbald.*

B. maximus, *Sibbald* 72
— orientalis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 72
— lacteus, *Temm. Sp.* 73
— bengalensis, *Frankl. Sp.* 73
— coromanda, *Lath. Sp.* ... 75

Ketupa, *Less.*

K. Javanensis, *Less.* 76
— flavipes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 76
— Ceylonensis, *Gmel. Sp.* .. 77

Subfam. III. ASIONINA.

Otus, *Cuv.*

O. vulgaris, *Fleming* 79
— brachyotus, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 79
— maculosus, *Vieill. Sp.* ... 80

Subfam. IV. STRIGINA.

Pholidus, *Is. Geoffr.*

P. badius, *Horsf. Sp.* ...... *p.* 80

Strix, *Linn.*

S. flammea, *Linn.* 81
— javanica, *De Wurmb.* ... 81
— capensis, *Smith* 82

Subfam. V. SYRNIANA.

Syrnium, *Sav.*

S. sinense, *Lath. Sp.* 82
— Indranee, *Sykes Sp.* 83
— Seloputo, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 84
— nivicolum, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 84

Order II. INSESSORES.

Tribe I. FISSIROSTRES.

Fam. I. MEROPIDÆ.

Merops, *Linn.*

M. viridis, *Linn.* 84
— Philippinus, *Linn.* 86
— badius, *Gmel.* 87
— Nubicus, *Gmel.* 88
— quinticolor, *Vieill.* 88
— Ægyptius, *Forsk.* 89

Melittophagus, *Boie.*

M. Lafresnai, *Guerin.* 89

Nyctiornis, *Swains.*

N. amicta, *Temm. Sp.* 383
— Athertoni, *Jard. et Selb. Sp.* 89

Fam. II. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Subfam. I. HIRUNDININA.

Hirundo, *Linn.*

H. Panayana, *Gmel.* 91
— daurica, *Linn.* 92
— filifera, *Steph.* 93

H. striolata, *Temm.* ...... *p.* 94
— domicola, *Jerdon* 384

COTYLE, *Boie.*

C. riparia, *Linn. Sp.* 95
— rupestris, *Scop. Sp.* 95
— fuligula, *Lichst. Sp.* 96
— Sinensis, *J. E. Gray Sp.* 96
— concolor, *Sykes Sp.* 97
— cincta, *Bodd. Sp.* 97

DELICHON, *Nob.*

D. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 384

CHELIDON, *Boie.*

C. urbica, *Linn. Sp.* 384

Subfam. II. CYPSELINA.

COLLOCALIA, *G. R. Gray.*

C. nidifica, *G. R. Gray*...... 98
— Linchi, *Nob.* 100

CYPSELUS, *Ill.*

C. affinis, *J. E. Gray* 106
— subfurcatus, *Blyth* 386
— vittatus, *Jard. et Selby*... 385
— batassiensis, *J. E. Gray* 108
— apus, *Linn. Sp.*............ 109
— leuconyx, *Blyth* 109

DENDROCHELIDON, *Boie.*

D. comatus, *Temm. Sp.*....... 110
— Klecho, *Horsf. Sp.* 110

ACANTHYLIS, *Boie.*

A. giganteus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 387
— nudipes, *Hodgs. Sp.*....... 111

Fam. III. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

BATRACHOSTOMUS, *Gould.*

B. auritus, *Vigors Sp.* 387
— stellatus, *Gould* 387
— javanensis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 112

LYNCORNIS, *Gould.*

L. Temmincki, *Gould* 388

CAPRIMULGUS, *Linn.*

C. macrourus, *Horsf.* ... *p.* 112
— albonotatus, *Tickell* 388
— Indicus, *Lath.* 113
— affinis, *Horsf.* 114
— Mahrattensis, *Sykes*...... 114
— monticolus, *Frankl.*...... 114
— Asiaticus, *Lath.* 115
— —— 115
— —— 115

Fam. IV. TODIDÆ.

EURYLAIMUS, *Horsf.*

E. javanicus, *Horsf.* 116
— ochromalus, *Raffles* 116

CORYDON, *Less.*

C. sumatranus, *Raffles Sp.*.. 117

PSARISOMUS, *Swains.*

P. Dalhousiæ, *Jameson Sp.* 117

SERILOPHUS, *Swains.*

S. lunatus, *Gould Sp.* 118
— rubropygius, *Hodgs. Sp.* 119

CYMBIRHYNCHUS, *Vigors.*

C. macrorhynchus, *Gmel. Sp.* 119

CALYPTOMENA, *Raffles.*

C. viridis, *Raffles* 120

AMPELIS, *Linn.*

A. garrulus, *Linn*............. 389

COCHOA, *Hodgs.*

C. purpurea, *Hodgs.* 390

EURYSTOMUS, *Vieill.*

E. orientalis, *Linn. Sp.*....... 121

Fam. V. HALCYONIDÆ.

DACELO, *Leach.*

D. pulchella, *Horsf.* 122

TANYSIPTERA, *Vigors.*

T. dea, *Linn. Sp.* .... *p.* 122

HALCYON, *Swains.*

H. leucocephalus, *Gmel. Sp.* 123
— amouropterus, *Pearson*... 124
— atricapillus, *Gmel. Sp.*... 124
— smyrnensis, *Linn. Sp.* ... 125
— fuscus, *Bodd. Sp.* 125
— coromandelianus, *Scop. Sp.* 126
— melanopterus, *Horsf. Sp.* 127
— semicæruleus, *Forsk. Sp.* 128
— chelicuti, *Stanley Sp.* ... 128

TODIRAMPHUS, *Less.*

T. collaris, *Scop. Sp.* 127
— varius, *Eyton Sp.* 390

ALCEDO, *Linn.*

A. euryzona, *Temm.* 128
— bengalensis, *Gmel.* 129
— meninting, *Horsf.* 130
— biru, *Horsf.* 130

CERYLE, *Boie.*

C. rudis, *Linn. Sp.* 131
— guttata, *Vigors Sp.* 132

CEYX, *Lacep.*

C. tridactyla, *Linn. Sp.* 391
— rufidorsa, *Strickl.* 132

Tribe II. DENTIROSTRES.

Fam. I. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

TCHITREA, *Less.*

T. paradisi, *Linn. Sp.* 133
— affinis, *Hay* 134
— mutata, *Linn. Sp.* 135
— melanogaster, *Swains. Sp.* 135
— incei, *Gould Sp.* 391

PHILENTOMA, *Eyton.*

P. velatum, *Temm. Sp.* 392

PLATYSTEIRA, *Jard.*

P. melanoptera, *Gmel. Sp.*.. 135

HEMIPUS, *Hodgs.*

H. picatus, *Sykes Sp.* ... *p.* 136
— obscurus, *Horsf. Sp.* 136

HEMICHELIDON, *Hodgs.*

H. ferruginea, *Hodgs.* 137
— fuliginosa, *Hodgs.* 137
— latirostris, *Raffles Sp.* ... 137

MYIAGRA, *Vig. et Horsf.*

M. azurea, *Bodd Sp.* 138
— latirostris, *Gould* 139
— plumbea, *Vig. et Horsf.* 139

PERICROCOTUS, *Boie.*

P. peregrinus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 140
— roseus, *Vieill. Sp.* 141
— brevirostris, *Vigors Sp.*.. 141
— solaris, *Blyth* ....
— xanthogaster, *Raffles Sp.* 142
— flammeus, *Forster Sp.* ... 142
— speciosus, *Lath. Sp.* 143

RHIPIDURA, *Vig. et Horsf.*

R. javanica, *Sparm. Sp.* 144
— fuscoventris, *Frankl.* ... 144
— albofrontata, *Frankl.* ... 145
— motacilloïdes, *Vig. et Horsf.* 146

CHELIDORYNX, *Hodgs.*

C. hypoxantha, *Blyth Sp.*... 147

CRYPTOLOPHA, *Swains.*

C. cinereocapilla, *Vieill. Sp.* 147

Fam. II. LANIADÆ.

Subfam. II. DICRURINA.

DICRURUS, *Vieill.*

D. macrocercus, *Vieill.* 149
— longus, *Temm. Sp.* 152
— balicassius, *Linn. Sp.* ... 152
— longicaudatus, *Hay* 152
— cærulescens, *Linn. Sp.*... 154
— lugubris, *Ehrenb. Sp.* ... 155

D. cineraceus, *Horsf. Sp.* p. 155
— leucophæus, *Vieill.* 155

EDOLIUS, *Cuv.*

E. paradiseus, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 155
— malabaricus, *Scop. Sp.* ... 157

CHIBIA, *Hodgs.*

C. hottentota, *Linn. Sp.* ... 157

BHRINGA, *Hodgs.*

B. remifer, *Temm. Sp.* 159

CHAPTIA, *Hodgs.*

C. ænea, *Vieill. Sp.* 159
— malayensis, *Hay* 393

ARTAMUS, *Vieill.*

A. leucogaster, *Valenc. Sp.* 161
— fuscus, *Vieill.* 161
— superciliosus, *Gould* 162

Subfam. III. LANIANA.

LANIUS, *Linn.*

L. excubitor, *Linn.* 162
— Lahtora, *Sykes Sp.* 163
— Schach, *Gmel.* 163
— erythronotus, *Vigors Sp.* 164
— caniceps, *Blyth* 164
— Hardwicki, *Vigors Sp.* ... 165
— nigriceps, *Frankl. Sp.* ... 166
— tephronotus, *Vigors Sp.* 166
— divaricatus, *Raffles* 155

ENNEOCTONUS, *Boie.*

E. superciliosus, *Lath. Sp.* ... 394
— cristatus, *Linn. Sp.* 167
— arenarius, *Blyth Sp.* 394
— tigrinus, *Drapiez Sp.* ... 168

EUROCEPHALUS, *Smith.*

E. Rüppelli, *Bonap.* 169

TEPHRODORNIS, *Swains.*

T. pondiceriana, *Gmel. Sp.* 169
— gularis, *Raffles Sp.* 171
— pelvica, *Hodgs. Sp.* 171

GAMPSORHYNCHUS, *Blyth.*

G. rufulus, *Blyth* .... p. 171

PTERUTHIUS, *Swains.*

P. ænobarbus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 172
— erythropterus, *Vig. Sp.* .. 172
— rufiventer, *Blyth* 173

Subf. IV. THAMNOPHILINA.

DRYOSCOPUS, *Boie.*

D. cubla, *Shaw Sp* 173
— Æthiopicus, *Vieill.* 173

Sabf. V. CAMPEPHAGINA.

GRAUCALUS, *Cuv.*

G. macei, *Lesson* 173
— javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 174

LALAGE, *Boie.*

L. orientalis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 175
— Sykesi, *Strickl.* 175
— culminatus, *Hay* 395
— humeralis, *Gould Sp.* ... 176

CAMPEPHAGA, *Vieill.*

C. fimbriata, *Temm. Sp.* ... 176
— avensis, *Blyth* 394

Fam. III. MERULIDÆ.

Subfam. I. MYIOTHERINA.

EUPETES, *Temm.*

E. macrocercus, *Temm.* 395

HODGSONIUS, *Bonap.*

H. phœnicuroïdes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 395

CALLENE, *Blyth.*

C. frontale, *Blyth* 396

DRYMOCATAPHUS, *Blyth.*

D. nigrocapitatus, *Eyton Sp.* 396

BRACHYPTERYX, *Horsf.*

B. montana, *Horsf.* 178

B. cruralis, *Blyth Sp.* ... p. 397
— nipalensis, *Moore* 397

Tesia, *Hodgs.*

T. cyaniventer, *Hodgs.* 179
— castaneo-coronata, *Burt. Sp.* 179

Pnoëpyga, *Hodgs.*

P. squamata, *Gould Sp* 180
— pusilla, *Hodgs.* 180
— caudata, *Blyth Sp.* 181
— longicaudata, *Moore* 398

Troglodytes, *Vieill.*

T. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 181

Pitta, *Vieill.*

P. cærulea, *Raffles Sp.* 181
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 182
— cyanea, *Blyth* 182
— cyanura, *Gmel. Sp.* 183
— boschi, *Müll. et Schleg.* 398
— avensis, *J. E. Gray Sp.* 398
— atricapilla, *Cuv.* 399
— cucullata, *Hartl.* 399
— cyanoptera, *Temm.* 183
— bengalensis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 184
— granatina, *Temm.* 184

Hydrobata, *Vieill.*

H. asiatica, *Swains Sp.* 185

Subfam. II. MERULINA.

Petrocincla, *Vigors.*

P. erythrogastra, *Vigors* ... 185
— pandoo, *Sykes* 186
— affinis, *Blyth* 187
— longirostris, *Blyth* 409

Orocetes, *G. R. Gray.*

O. cinclorhynchus, *Vig. Sp.* 188
— saxatilis, *Linn. Sp.* 189

Bessonornis, *Smith.*

B. semirufa, *Rüppell* 189

Geocichla, *Kuhl.*

G. citrina, *Lath. Sp.* ...... p. 189
— cyanota, *Jard. et Selby* ... 191
— innotata, *Blyth* 400
— dissimilis, *Blyth Sp.* 191

Zoothera, *Vigors.*

Z. monticola, *Vigors* 192
— marginata, *Blyth* 192

Oreocincla, *Gould.*

O. varia, *Horsf. Sp.* 192
— dauma, *Lath. Sp.* 193
— lunulata, *Lath. Sp.* 400
— molissima, *Blyth Sp.* ... 193

Turdus, *Linn.*

T. viscivorus, *Linn.* 194
— strepitans, *Smith* 194
— pilaris, *Linn.* 194
— ruficollis, *Pallas* 194
— atrogularis, *Temm.* 195
— javanicus, *Horsf.* 196
— rufulus, *Drapiez* 401

Merula, *Leach.*

M. boulboul, *Lath. Sp.* 196
— mandarina, *Bonap. Sp.* ... 196
— simillima, *Jerdon Sp.* 401
— albocincta, *Royle Sp.* ... 197
— castanea, *Gould* 197
— Wardi, *Jerdon Sp.* 402
— olivacea, *Linn. Sp.* 197

Myiophonus, *Temm.*

M. flavirostris, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 198
— cyaneus, *Horsf. Sp.* 198
— cæruleus, *Scop. Sp.* 199

Subfam. III. TIMALINA.

Garrulax, *Less.*

G. Belangeri, *Less.* 201
— leucolophus, *Hardw. Sp.* 201
— chinensis, *Scop. Sp.* 202
— albogularis, *Gould Sp.* ... 202
— gularis, *McClell. Sp.* 203
— pectoralis, *Gould Sp.* ... 204
— moniliger, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 204

G. perspicillatus, *Gmel. Sp. p.*204
— cærulatus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 205
— ocellatus, *Vigors Sp.*...... 205
— ruficollis, *Jard. et Selby Sp.* 205

PTEROCYCLUS, *G. R. Gray.*

P. erythrocephalus, *Vig. Sp.* 206
— chrysopterus, *Gould Sp.* 206
— variegatus, *Vigors Sp.* ... 207
— affinis, *Hodgs. Sp.* 207
— cachinnans, *Jerd. Sp.* ... 208
— imbricatus, *Blyth Sp.* ... 208
— lineatus, *Vigors Sp.* 209

KEROPIA, *G. R. Gray.*

K. striata, *Vigors Sp.*......... 209

TROCHALOPTERON, *Hodgs.*

T. phœniceum, *Gould Sp.*... 210
— rufogulare, *Gould Sp.* ... 210
— sinense, *Linn. Sp.*........ 211
— squamatum, *Gould Sp.*... 211
— subunicolor, *Hodgs.* 211
— merulinum, *Blyth Sp.* ... 403

ACTINODURA, *Gould.*

A. Egertoni, *Gould* 212
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 212

CRATEROPUS, *Swains.*

C. limbatus, *Rüppell*......... 214

CINCLOSOMA, *Vig. et Horsf.*

C. punctatum, *Lath. Sp.* ... 214

SIBIA, *Hodgs.*

S. picaoïdes, *Hodgs.* 216
— gracilis, *McClell. Sp.* ... 216
— capistrata, *Vigors Sp.* ... 216

MALACOCERCUS, *Swains.*

M. subrufus, *Jerd. Sp.* 217
— Malcolmi, *Sykes Sp.*...... 218
— Somervillei, *Sykes Sp.* ... 219
— canorus, *Linn. Sp.* 220
— griseus, *Gmel. Sp.* 220
— nipalensis, *Hodgs.*......... 222
— Earlei, *Blyth*.............. 222
— caudatus, *Dum. Sp.* 223

DUMETIA, *Blyth.*

D. albogularis, *Blyth*...... *p.* 403

PELLORNEUM, *Swains.*

P. ruficeps, *Swains.* 224

TRICHIXOS, *Lesson.*

T. pyrrhopyga, *Less.*......... 404

TURDINUS, *Blyth.*

T. macrodactylus, *Strickl. Sp.* 225

MACRONUS, *Jard. et Selby.*

M. ptilosus, *Jard. et Selby* 225

MALACOPTERON, *Eyton.*

M. magnum, *Eyton* 225
— coronatum, *Müller Sp.*... 226

TRICHASTOMA, *Blyth.*

T. Abbotti, *Blyth* 405
— bicolor, *Less. Sp.* 226
— rostratum, *Blyth* 405
— sepiaria, *Horsf. Sp.* 226

ALCIPPE, *Blyth.*

A. cinerea, *Eyton Sp.* 406
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 226
— affinis, *Blyth*............... 406
— Cantori, *Moore*............ 406
— magnirostris, *Moore*...... 407
— striata, *Blyth*............... 407

CUTIA, *Hodgson.*

C. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*......... 227

TIMALIA, *Horsf.*

T. pileata, *Horsf.* 227
— thoracica, *Temm. Sp.* ... 228
— maculatus, *Temm.*......... 228
— nigricollis, *Temm.* 228
— erythroptera, *Blyth* 229

MIXORNIS, *Hodgs.*

M. gularis, *Raffles Sp.* 229
— rubicapillus, *Tickell Sp.* 229

Pyctorhis, *Hodgs.*

P. sinensis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... *p.* 230
— longirostris, *Hodgs.* 408

Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

S. nigriceps, *Hodgs.* 231
— pyrrhops, *Hodgs.* 232
— chrysæa, *Hodgs.* 232
— ruficeps, *Blyth* 409

Erpornis, *Hodgs.*

E. xantholeuca, *Hodgs.*....... 232

Pomatorhinus, *Horsf.*

P. montanus, *Horsf.* 233
— schisticeps, *Hodgs.* 234
— leucogaster, *Gould* 234
— Horsfieldi, *Sykes* 234
— erythrogenys, *Vigors* ... 234
— hypoleucos, *Blyth Sp.* ... 236
— ruficollis, *Hodgs.* 236
— ferruginosus, *Blyth* 236
— superciliosus, *Vig. et Horsf.* 236

Xiphorhamphus, *Blyth.*

X. superciliaris, *Blyth* 238

Subf. IV. BRACHYPODINA.

Pycnonotus, *Kuhl.*

P. jocosus, *Linn. Sp.*......... 238
— pygæus, *Hodgs. Sp.* 239
— hæmorrhous, *Gmel. Sp.* 240
— nigropileus, *Blyth*......... 409
— arsinoë, *Lichst. Sp.* 241
— crocorrhous, *Strickl*...... 241
— leucotis, *Gould Sp.* 242
— leucogenys, *J. E. Gray Sp.* 242
— goiavier, *Scop. Sp.* 242
— luteolus, *Less. Sp.* 243
— simplex, *Less.* 244
— flavescens, *Blyth* 244
— Finlaysoni, *Strickl.* 244
— bimaculatus, *Horsf. Sp.*.. 244
— dispar, *Horsf. Sp.*......... 245
— gularis, *Gould Sp.* 245
— xantholæmus, *Jerdon* ... 246

P. sinensis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... *p.* 246
— flaviventris, *Tickell Sp*... 247

Ixidia, *Blyth.*

I. cyaniventris, *Blyth* 247

Brachypodius, *Blyth.*

B. melanocephalus, *Gmel. Sp.* 248

Microtarsus, *Eyton.*

M. melanoleucos, *Eyton* ... 248
— olivaceus, *Moore* 249
— Cantori, *Moore*............ 409

Microscelis, *G. R. Gray.*

M. amaurotis, *Temm. Sp.*... 249

Hemixos, *Hodgs.*

H. flavula, *Hodgson* 250
— icterica, *Strickl. Sp.*...... 250

Spizixos, *Blyth.*

S. canifrons, *Blyth*........... 251

Criniger, *Temm.*

C. gularis, *Horsf. Sp.* 252
— flaveolus, *Gould Sp.*...... 252
— ochraceus, *Moore* 252
— Cantori, *Moore*............ 410
— striatus, *Blyth Sp.* 253
— ochrocephalus, *Gmel. Sp.* 253

Iole, *Blyth.*

I. olivacea, *Blyth* 254
— virescens, *Blyth* 254

Hypsipetes, *Vigors.*

H. psaroïdes, *Vigors* 254
— Ganeesa, *Sykes*............ 255
— McClellandi, *Horsf.*...... 256
— malaccensis, *Blyth* 256
— virescens, *Temm. Sp.* ... 256
— nicobariensis, *Moore* ... 257

Phyllornis, *Boie.*

P. Hardwicki, *Jard. et Selby Sp.* 258

P. aurifrons, *Temm.* ...... *p.* 258
— Jerdoni, *Blyth* 259
— javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 260
— cyanopogon, *Temm.* 410
— icterocephalus, *Temm.* ... 411

YUHINA, *Hodgs.*

Y. gularis, *Hodgs.* 261
— occipitalis, *Hodgs.* 261
— nigrimentum, *Hodgs.* ... 262

IXULUS, *Hodgs.*

I. flavicollis, *Hodgs.* 262
— occipitalis, *Blyth* 411
— castaniceps, *Moore* 411

MYZORNIS, *Hodgs.*

M. pyrrhoura, *Hodgs.* 263

ZOSTEROPS, *Vig. et Horsf.*

Z. flavus, *Horsf. Sp.* 263
— javanicus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 263
— palpebrosus, *Temm. Sp.* 263

IORA, *Horsf.*

I. scapularis, *Horsf.* 265
— typhia, *Linn. Sp.* 266
— zeylonica, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 266

Subfam. V. ORIOLINA.

ORIOLUS, *Linn.*

O. xanthonotus, *Horsf.* 268
— melanocephalus, *Linn.* ... 269
— monachus, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 269
— macrourus, *Blyth* 270
— chinensis, *Linn.* 270
— indicus, *Brisson* 270
— hippocrepis, *Wagler* ... 271
— galbula, *Linn.* 271
— Kundoo, *Sykes* 271
— Traillii, *Vigors Sp.* 272

IRENA, *Horsf.*

I. puella, *Lath. Sp.* 273
— malayana, *Moore* 274

Fam. IV. SYLVIADÆ.

Subfam. I. SAXICOLINA.

COPSYCHUS, *Wagler.*

C. saularis, *Linn. Sp.* 275
— mindanensis, *Gmel. Sp.* 278
— amœnus, *Horsf. Sp.* 279

KITTACINCLA, *Gould.*

K. macroura, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 279

MYIOMELA, *Hodgs.*

M. leucura, *Hodgs.* 280

GRANDALA, *Hodgs.*

G. cœlicolor, *Hodgs.* 281

THAMNOBIA, *Swains.*

T. fulicata, *Linn, Sp.* 281
— cambaiensis, *Lath. Sp.* ... 283
— melæna, *Rüpp. Sp.* 283

ZANTHOPYGIA, *Blyth.*

Z. narcissina, *Temm. Sp.* ... 283
— tricolor, *Hartl. Sp.* 284

PRATINCOLA, *Koch.*

P. caprata, *Linn. Sp.* 284
— saturatior, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 285
— sybilla, *Gmel. Sp.* 286
— ferrea, *Hodgs. Sp.* 286
— rubetra, *Linn. Sp.* 286

SAXICOLA, *Bechst.*

S. leucomela, *Pallas Sp.* ... 287
— picata, *Blyth* 287
— atrogularis, *Blyth* 287
— isabellina, *Rüpp.* 287

NILTAVA, *Hodgs.*

N. sundara, *Hodgson* 288
— grandis, *Blyth Sp.* 288
— Macgrigoriæ, *Burt. Sp.* 288

OCHROMELA, *Blyth.*

O. nigrorufa, *Jerdon Sp.* ... 289

Cyornis, *Blyth.*

C. rubeculoïdes, *Vig. Sp.* p. 289
— banyumas, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 290

Cyanoptila, *Blyth.*

C. cyanomelana, *Temm. Sp.* 291

Hypothymis, *Boie.*

H. indigo, *Horsf. Sp.* 291
— albicaudata, *Jerd. Sp.* ... 292
— melanops, *Vigors Sp.* ... 292

Siphia, *Hodgs.*

S. strophiata, *Hodgs.* 293

Digenea, *Hodgs.*

D. superciliaris, *Blyth Sp.*.. 293
— tricolor, *Hodgson* 294
— leucomelanura, *Hodgs.* ... 294

Muscicapula, *Blyth.*

M. sapphira, *Tickell Sp.* ... 295
— maculata, *Tickell Sp.* ... 296
— superciliaris, *Jerd. Sp.*... 296
— hemileucura, *Hodgs. Sp.* 296
— æstigma, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 297
— albogularis, *Blyth Sp.* ... 297

Erythrosterna, *Bonap.*

E. leucura, *Gmel. Sp.* 297
— erythaca, *Blyth* 412

Erythacus, *Linn.*

E. rubecula, *Linn.* 298

Nemura, *Hodgs.*

N. rufilatus, *Hodgs.* 299
— hyperythra, *Blyth Sp.* ... 299
— Hodgsoni, *Moore* 300

Subfam. II. PHILOMELINA.

Ruticilla, *Brehm.*

R. phœnicura, *Linn. Sp.* ... 301
— phœnicuroïdes, *Moore* ... 301
— tithys, *Scop. Sp.* 301
— nipalensis, *Hodgson* 302
R. Hodgsoni, *Moore* ...... p. 303
— erythrogastra, *Güldst. Sp.* 304
— Vigorsi, *Moore* 304
— aurorea, *Pallas Sp.* 305
— leucoptera, *Blyth* 305
— rufogularis, *Moore* 306
— cœruleocephala, *Vig. Sp.* 307
— schisticeps, *Hodgs.* 307
— nigrogularis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 307
— frontalis, *Vigors Sp.* 308
— fuliginosa, *Vigors Sp.* ... 308
— leucocephala, *Vigors Sp.* 309

Larvivora, *Hodgs.*

L. cyana, *Hodgson* 310

Tarsiger, *Hodgs.*

T. chrysœus, *Hodgson* 310
— superciliaris, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 311

Cyanecula, *Brehm.*

C. suecica, *Linn. Sp.* 311

Calliope, *Gould.*

C. camtschatkensis, *Gmel. Sp.* 313
— pectoralis, *Gould* 313

Subfam. III. SYLVIANA.

Orthotomus, *Horsf.*

O. sepium, *Horsf.* 314
— edela, *Temminck* 314
— flavoviridis, *Moore* 314
— cineraceus, *Blyth* 315
— longirostris, *Swains.* 315
— cucullatus, *Temm.* 315
— atrogularis, *Temm.* 316
— ruficeps, *Lesson Sp.* 316
— longicauda, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 317

Prinia, *Horsf.*

P. familiaris, *Horsf.* 320
— flaviventris, *Deless. Sp.*.. 321
— socialis, *Sykes* 321

P. Hodgsoni, *Blyth* ...... *p.* 322
— cinereocapilla, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 322

HOREITES, *Hodgs.*

H. pollicaris, *Hodgson* 322
— schistilatus, *Hodgson* ... 323
— brunnifrons, *Hodgson* ... 323
— major, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 323

NEORNIS, *Hodgs.*

N. flavolivacea, *Hodgson* ... 324

CISTICOLA, *Less.*

C. cursitans, *Frankl. Sp.* ... 324

SUYA, *Hodgs.*

S. criniger, *Hodgson* 325
— fuliginosa, *Hodgson* 326
— atrogularis, *Moore* 326
— lepida, *Blyth Sp.* 327

DRYMOICA, *Swains.*

D. sylvatica, *Jerdon Sp.* ... 327
— neglecta, *Jerdon Sp.*....... 328
— inornata, *Sykes Sp.* 328
— valida, *Blyth* 328
— polychroa, *Temm. Sp.* ... 328
— nipalensis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 329

MEGALURUS, *Horsf.*

M. palustris, *Horsf.* 330

CHAËTORNIS, *G. R. Gray.*

C. striatus, *Jerdon Sp.* 330

ARUNDINAX, *Blyth.*

A. olivaceus, *Blyth* 331

ACROCEPHALUS, *Naum.*

A. brunnescens, *Jerdon Sp.* 331
— montanus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 332
— dumetorum, *Blyth* 332
— agricolus, *Jerdon* 334

CALAMODYTA, *Meyer.*

C. cinnamomea, *Rüpp.* 334

DUMETICOLA, *Blyth.*

D. affinis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... *p.* 334

TRIBURA, *Hodgs.*

T. luteoventris, *Hodgson* ... 335

HORORNIS, *Hodgs.*

H. fulviventris, *Hodgson* ... 335
— fuligiventer, *Hodgson* ... 335

PHYLLOPNEUSTE, *Meyer.*

P. rama, *Sykes Sp.* 332

PHYLLOSCOPUS, *Boie.*

P. tristis, *Blyth* 336
— magnirostris, *Blyth* 336
— lugubris, *Blyth* 337
— viridanus, *Blyth* 338
— brunneus, *Blyth* 338

ABRORNIS, *Hodgs.*

A. cantator, *Tickell Sp.* ... 338
— schisticeps, *Hodgson*...... 339
— xanthoschistos, *Hodgs. Sp.* 339
— erochroa, *Hodgson* 340
— albogularis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 340
— poliogenys, *Blyth Sp.* ... 340
— affinis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 341
— Hodgsoni, *Moore* 412

CULICIPETA, *Blyth.*

C. Burki, *Burton Sp.* 341

REGULOÏDES, *Blyth.*

R. proregulus, *Pallas Sp.*... 342
— trochiloïdes, *Sundev. Sp.* 343
— chloronotus, *Hodgs. Sp.* 343
— castaneoceps, *Hodgs. Sp.* 344

SYLVIA, *Lath.*

S. atricapilla, *Linn. Sp.* ... 344
— curruca, *Linn. Sp.* 344

Subfam IV. MOTACILLINA.

ENICURUS, *Temm.*

E. Leschenaulti, *Vieill. Sp.* 345

E. frontalis, *Blyth* .... *p.* 346
— schistaceus, *Hodgson* ... 346
— immaculatus, *Hodgson* ... 346
— maculatus, *Vigors* 346
— velatus, *Temm.* 347
— Scouleri, *Vigors* 347

MOTACILLA, *Linn.*

M. maderaspatana, *Briss.* ... 347
— alba, *Linn.* 348
— luzoniensis, *Scopoli* 348
— dukhunensis, *Sykes* 349

CALOBATES, *Kaup.*

C. sulphurea, *Bechst. Sp.* ... 349

BUDYTES, *Cuv.*

B. viridis, *Gmel. Sp.* 350
— melanocephala, *Sykes* ... 351
— flava, *Linn. Sp.* 352
— citreola, *Pallas Sp.* 352

NEMORICOLA, *Blyth.*

N. indica, *Gmel. Sp.* 353

ANTHUS, *Bechst.*

A. arboreus, *Bechst.* 354
— agilis, *Sykes* 354
— Richardii, *Vieillot* 355
— similis, *Jerdon Sp.* 356
— thermophilus, *Hodgs. Sp.* 356
— rufulus, *Vieillot* 356
— malayensis, *Eyton* 357
— roseaceus, *Hodgson* 357
— aquaticus, *Bechst.* 358

MACRONYX, *Swains.*

M. capensis, *Linn. Sp.* 358
— flavicollis, *Rüppell* 358

Subfam. V. ACCENTORINA.

ACCENTOR, *Bechst.*

A. alpinus, *Gmel. Sp.* 358
— nipalensis, *Hodgson* 359

A. variegatus, *Blyth* ...... *p.* 359
— modularis, *Linn. Sp.* 360
— strophiatus, *Hodgson* ... 360
— Huttoni, *Moore* 360
— rubeculoïdes (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 361
— immaculatus, *Hodgson* ... 361

Fam. V. PIPRIDÆ.

Subf. I. PACHYCEPHALINA.

PACHYCEPHALA, *Swains.*

P. pectoralis, *Lath. Sp.* 362
— glaucura, *Gould* 362
— rufiventris, *Lath. Sp.* ... 363
— olivacea, *Vig. et Horsf.* ... 363

PARISOMA, *Swains.*

P. Gallinieri, *Guerin* 363

Subf. II. LEIOTHRICHINA.

LEIOTHRIX, *Swains.*

L. luteus, *Scopoli Sp.* 364
— argentauris, *Hodgs. Sp.* 365
— strigula, *Hodgs. Sp.* 365
— cyanoptera, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 366
— ignitincta, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 366
— castaniceps, *Hodgs. Sp.* 367
— cinerea, *Blyth Sp.* 367
— chrysœus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 367
— vinipectus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 368

Subfam. III. PARIANA.

PARUS, *Linn.*

P. sultaneus, *Hodgson* 369
— monticolus, *Vigors* 369
— cinereus, *Vieillot* 370
— xanthogenys, *Vigors* 371
— spilinotus, *Blyth* 371
— melanolophus, *Vigors* ... 372
— rubidiventris, *Blyth* 372
— dichrous, *Hodgson* 372

P. cœruleus, *Linn*.......... *p*. 372
— ater, *Linn*.................. 373

SYLVIPARUS, *Burton*.

S. modestus, *Burton*......... 373

ORITES, *Mœhr*.

O. caudatus, *Linn*. *Sp*....... 373
— erythrocephalus, *Vig*. *Sp*. 374
— leucogenys, *Moore* 374
? — jouschistos, *Hodgs*. *Sp*. 375

FALCUNCULUS, *Vieill*.

F. leucogaster, *Gould* 375

Subf. IV. PARADOXORNINA.

PARADOXORNIS, *Gould*.

P. flavirostris, *Gould*......... 376
— unicolor, *Hodgs*. 376
— ruficeps, *Blyth* 377
— gularis, *Horsf*. 377

CONOSTOMA, *Hodgs*.

C. œmodium, *Hodgs*.......... 377

SUTHORA, *Hodgs*.

S. nipalensis, *Hodgs*.......... 378
— fulvifrons, *Hodgs*.......... 378
— poliotis, *Blyth* 379

Tribe III. CONIROSTRES.

Fam. I. FRINGILLIDÆ.

Subfam. I. LOXIANA.

LOXIA, *Linn*.

L. himalayana, *Hodgs*. 453

HÆMATOSPIZA, *Blyth*.

H. Sipahi, *Hodgs*. *Sp*. 454

PROPYRRHULA, *Hodgs*.

P. subhimachalana, *Hodgs*. 454

PYRRHULA, *Mœhr*.

P. erythrocephala, *Vigors p*. 454
— nipalensis, *Hodgs*.......... 455

PYRRHOPLECTES, *Hodgs*.

P. epauletta, *Hodgs*.......... 455

CARPODACUS, *Kaup*.

C. erythrinus, *Pallas* 456

PROPASSER, *Hodgs*.

P. rubicillus, *Güldst*. *Sp*. ... 457
— rhodochlamys, *Brandt*. *Sp*. 458
— rhodopeplus, *Vigors Sp*.... 458
— Thura, *Bonap*. *Sp*. 459
— rhodochrous, *Vigors Sp*.... 459
— pulcherrimus, *Hodgs*. ... 460

RHODOPECHYS, *Cabanis*.

R. sanguinea, *Gould Sp*. ... 460

PYRRHOSPIZA, *Hodgs*.

P. punicea, *Hodgs*. 461

MYCEROBAS, *Cabanis*.

M. melanoxanthus, *Hodgs*. *Sp*. 461
— carnipes, *Hodgs*. *Sp*....... 462

HESPERIPHONA, *Bonap*.

H. icterioides, *Vigors Sp*. ... 462

EOPHONA, *Gould*.

E. melanura, *Gmel*. *Sp*....... 462

COCCOTHRAUSTES, *Briss*.

C. vulgaris, *Briss*............ 463
— japonicus, *Schlegel* 463

Subfam. II. TANAGRINA.

TANAGRA, *Linn*.

T. episcopus, *Linn*. 463

Subfam. III. ALAUDINA.

CERTHILAUDA, *Swains.*

C. desertorum, *Stanley Sp. p.* 464

GALERIDA, *Boie.*

G. cristata, *Linn.* 465

ALAUDA, *Linn.*

A. arvensis, *Linn.* 466
— triborhyncha, *Hodgs.* ... 467
— malabarica, *Scop.* 467
— arborea, *Linn.* 468

OTOCORIS, *Bonap.*

O. alpestris, *Linn. Sp.* 469
— penicillata, *Gould Sp.* ... 469
— longirostris, (*Gould*) *Moore* 470

MELANOCORYPHA, *Boie.*

M. calandra, *Linn. Sp.* 470

CALANDRINA, *Blyth.*

C. torquata, *Blyth* 470

ALAUDALA, *Blyth, MS.*

A. Raytal, *Hamilton Sp.* ... 471

CORYPHIDEA, *Blyth.*

C. calandrella, *Bonelli Sp.* 472

MEGALOPHONUS, *Gray.*

M. ruficeps, *Rüppell Sp.* ... 473

MIRAFRA, *Horsf.*

M. javanica, *Horsf.* 474
— erythroptera, *Jerdon* 474
— affinis, *Jerdon* 475
— cantillans, *Jerdon* 476
— assamica, *McClelland* ... 476

SPIZALAUDA, *Blyth.*

S. Deva, *Sykes Sp.* 477

AMMOMANES, *Cabanis.*

A. phœnicura, *Frankl. Sp. p.* 477
— phœnicuroïdes, *Blyth* ... 478

PYRRHULAUDA, *Smith.*

P. grisea, *Scop. Sp.* 479

Subfam. IV. EMBERIZINA.

SPINUS, *Mœhr.*

S. miliarius, *Linn. Sp.* 481

EMBERIZA, *Linn.*

E. cirlus, *Linn.* 482
— schœniclus, *Linn.* 482
— pithyornis, *Pallas* 482
— Cia, *Linn.* 483
— Stracheyi, *Moore* 483
— Ciopsis, *Bonap* 483
— castaniceps, (*Gould*) *Moore* 484
— personata, *Temm.* 484
— hortulana, *Linn.* 484
— Huttoni, *Blyth* 485
— Stewarti, *Blyth* 485

EUSPIZA, *Bonap.*

E. simillima, *Blyth* 486
— luteola, *Sparrm. Sp.* 486
— variabilis, *Temm. Sp.* ... 487
— aureola, *Pallas Sp.* 487
— fucata, *Pallas Sp.* 488

OCYRIS, *Hodgs.*

O. oinopus, *Hodgs.* 488

MELOPHUS, *Swains.*

M. melanicterus, *Gmel. Sp.* 489

CENTROPHANES, *Kaup.*

C. lapponica, *Linn. Sp.* 490

PLECTROPHANES, *Meyer.*

P. nivalis, *Linn. Sp.* 490

Subfam. V. FRINGILLINA.

F. montifringilla, *Linn.*... *p.* 491

MONTIFRINGILLA, *Brehm.*

M. nivalis, *Briss. Sp.* 491

FRINGALAUDA, *Hodgs.*

F. nemoricola, *Hodgs.* 491

PROCARDUELIS, *Hodgs.*

P. nipalensis, *Hodgs*.......... 492

CARDUELIS, *Briss.*

C. elegans, *Stephens* 493
— caniceps, *Vigors* 493

CHRYSOMITRIS, *Boie.*

C. spinoïdes, *Vigors Sp.* ... 493

DRYOSPIZA, *Keys et Bl.*

D. nigriceps, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 494

METOPONIA, *Bonap.*

M. pusilla, *Pallas Sp.* 494

ÆGIOTHUS, *Cabanis.*

Æ. linarius, *Linn. Sp.* 495

LINOTA, *Bonap.*

L. brevirostris, *Gould* 496
— montium, *Gmel. Sp.*...... 496

PETRONIA, *Kaup.*

P. stulta, *Gmel. Sp.* 497

GYMNORIS, *Hodgs.*

G. flavicollis, *Frankl. Sp.*... 497

PYRGITOPSIS, *Bonap.*

P. simplex, *Swains. Sp.*...... 498

PASSER, *Briss.*

P. indicus, *Jard. et Selby* ... 499
P. cinnamomeus, *Gould Sp.p.* 500
— montanus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 500
— salicicola, *Vieill. Sp.*...... 501

POLIOSPIZA, *Schiff.*

P. tristriata, *Rüpp. Sp.*...... 502

ESTRELDA, *Swains.*

E. amandava, *Linn. Sp.*...... 502
— punicea, *Horsf. Sp.* 503

ERYTHRURA, *Swains.*

E. prasina, *Sparrm. Sp.*...... 503

PADDA, *Reichenb.*

P. orizivora, *Linn. Sp.* 504

MUNIA, *Hodgs.*

M. maja, *Linn. Sp.* 505
— punctularia, *Linn. Sp.* ... 505
— undulata, *Lath. Sp.* 506
— malacca, *Linn. Sp.* 507
— rubroniger, *Hodgs.* 507
— sinensis, *Briss. Sp.* 508
— malabarica, *Linn. Sp.* ... 508
— leucogastroïdes, *Moore*... 510
— acuticauda, *Hodgs.* 510
— striata, *Linn. Sp.*......... 511

HYPOCHERA, *Bonap.*

H. ultramarina, *Gmel. Sp.* 513

STEGANURA, *Reichenb.*

S. sphenura, *Verr. Sp.* 513

PLOCEUS, *Cuvier.*

P. hypoxanthus, *Daud. Sp.* 513
— Manyar, *Horsf. Sp.* 514
— bengalensis, *Linn. Sp.* ... 515
— Baya, *Blyth* 515

PYROMELANA, *Bonap.*

P. oryx, *Linn. Sp.*............ 519
— xanthomelas, *Rüpp.*...... 519

HYPHANTORNIS, *Gray*.

H. vitellina, *Licht. Sp.* ... *p.* 519
— galbula, *Rüpp. Sp.* 520

SYCOBIUS, *Vieill.*

S. melanotis, *Lafr. Sp.* 520

PLOCEOPASSER, *Smith*.

P. melanorhynchus, *Rüpp.*. 520

AGROPHILUS, *Swains.*

A. superciliosus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 521

TEXTOR, *Temm.*

T. Dinemelli, *Horsf.* 521
— erythrorhynchus, *Smith* . 521

Fam. II. STURNIDÆ.

Subfam. II. BUPHAGINA.

BUPHAGA, *Linn.*

B. erythrorhyncha, *Stanley Sp.* 522

Subfam. III. EULABETINA.

EULABES, *Cuvier*.

E. religiosa, *Linn. Sp.* 522
— intermedia, *Hay Sp.* 523
— javanensis, *Osbeck Sp.* ... 524

AMPELICEPS, *Blyth*.

A. coronatus, *Blyth* 525

Subfam. IV. STURNINA.

STURNUS, *Linn.*

S. vulgaris, *Linn.* 525

STURNOPASTOR, *Hodgs.*

S. contra, *Linn. Sp.* 526

GRACUPICA, *Less.*

G. nigricollis, *Payk. Sp.* ... 528

TEMENUCHUS, *Cabanis*.

T. pagodarum, *Gmel. Sp. p.* 528
— malabaricus, *Gmel. Sp.*... 530
— Blythi, *Jerdon Sp.* 531

ACRIDOTHERES, *Vieill.*

A. tristis, *Linn. Sp.* 532
— ginginianus, *Lath. Sp.*... 535
— cristatellus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 536
— javanicus, *Cabanis*......... 536
— fuscus, *Wagler Sp.* 537

PASTOR, *Temm.*

P. roseus, *Linn. Sp.* 539
— melanopterus, *Daud. Sp.* 542

Subfam. V. PTILONORHYNCHINA.

CALORNIS, *Gray*.

C. chalybeus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 543
— affinis, *Hay* 544
— dauricus, *Pallas Sp.*...... 544

SARAGLOSSA, *Hodgs.*

S. spiloptera, *Vigors Sp.* ... 545

PYRRHOCHEIRA, *Reichenb.*

P. Rüppelli, *Verr. Sp.* 546

PILORHINUS, *Cabanis*.

P. albirostris, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 546

LAMPROCOLIUS, *Sund.*

L. cyaniventris, *Blyth* 546
— superbus, *Rüpp. Sp.*...... 547

Fam. III. CORVIDÆ.

Subfam. I. PARADISEANA.

PARADISEA, *Linn.*

P. rubra, *Vieill.* 548

Subfam. II. FREGILINA.

FREGILUS, *Cuvier*.

F. graculus, *Linn. Sp.* 549

PYRRHOCORAX, *Vieill.*

P. alpinus, *Vieill.* .... p. 549

Subfam. III. CORVINA.

PICA, *Briss.*

P. caudata, *Ray* 550
— bactriana, *Bonap.* 550
— media, *Blyth* 551
— bottanensis, *Delessert* ... 551

CORVULTUR, *Lesson.*

C. crassirostris, *Rüpp.* 552

CORVUS, *Linn.*

C. Corax, *Linn.* 552
— tibetanus, *Hodgs.* 553
— Corone, *Linn.* 553
— Cornix, *Linn.* 553
— culminatus, *Sykes* 553
— sinensis, (*Gould*) *Moore* 556
— pectoralis, *Gould* 557
— affinis, *Rüppell* 557
— capensis, *Licht.* 557
— frugilegus, *Linn.* 557
— pastinator, *Gould* 558
— tenuirostris, *Moore* 558
— Enca, *Horsf. Sp.* 558
— splendens, *Vieill.* 559

COLOEUS, *Kaup.*

C. Monedula, *Linn. Sp.* ... 562
— daurica, *Pallas Sp.* 563

NUCIFRAGA, *Briss.*

N. hemispila, *Vigors* 563

Subfam. IV. GLAUCOPINA.

PLATYSMURUS, *Reichenb.*

P. leucopterus, *Temm. Sp.*... 564

CRYPSIRHINA, *Vieill.*

C. varians, *Latham Sp.* 564

DENDROCITTA, *Gould.*

D. rufa, *Scopoli Sp.* 565
D. pallida, *Blyth* .... p. 568
— sinensis, *Lath. Sp.* 568
— frontalis, *McClell.* 569
— leucogastra, *Gould* 570

Subfam. V. GARRULINA.

CORACIAS, *Linn.*

C. garrula, *Linn.* 570
— abyssinica, *Gmel.* 571
— pilosa, *Lath.* 571
— indica, *Linn.* 571
— affinis, *McClell.* 574

PLATYLOPHUS, *Swains.*

P. galericulatus, *Cuvier Sp.* 574

CISSA, *Boie.*

C. sinensis, *Briss. Sp.* 575

UROCISSA, *Cabanis.*

U. sinensis, *Linn. Sp.* 577
— flavirostris, *Blyth Sp.* ... 578

GARRULUS, *Briss.*

G. glandarius, *Linn. Sp.* ... 578
— bispecularis, *Vigors* 579
— lanceolatus, *Vigors* 579

Fam. IV. BUCERIDÆ.

Subfam. I. BUCEROTINA.

BUCORVUS, *Less.*

B. abyssinicus, *Gmel. Sp.*... 581

RHINOPLAX, *Gloger.*

R. scutatus, *Bodd. Sp.* 581

BUCEROS, *Linn.*

B. Rhinoceros, *Linn.* 582

HOMRAIUS, *Bonap.*

H. bicornis, *Linn. Sp.* 583

HYDROCISSA, *Bonap.*

H. coronata, *Bodd. Sp.* 588

H. albirostris, *Shaw Sp.* *p.* 589
— convexa, *Temm. Sp.* 591
— malayana, *Raffles Sp.* ... 592
— nigrirostris, *Blyth Sp.* ... 593

ANORRHINUS, *Reichenb.*

A. galeritus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 594

BERENICORNIS, *Bonap.*

B. comatus, *Raffles Sp.*....... 594

TOCKUS, *Lesson.*

T. erythrorhynchus, *Temm. Sp.* 595
— flavirostris, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 596
— nasutus, *Linn. Sp.* 596
— limbatus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 596
— melanoleucus, *Licht. Sp.* 597
— birostris, *Scop. Sp.* 597

RHYTICEROS, *Reichenb.*

R. plicatus, *Lath. Sp.* 598
— subruficollis, *Blyth* 600

ACEROS, *Hodgs.*

A. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 601

Fam. V. MUSOPHAGIDÆ.

Subfam. II. MUSOPHAGINA.

TURACUS, *Cuvier.*

T. albocristatus, *Strickl.* ... 604
— leucotis, *Rüpp. Sp.* 604

SCHIZORHIS, *Wagl.*

S. leucogastra, *Rüpp.* 604
— personata, *Rüpp.* 605

Subfam. III. COLIINA.

COLIUS, *Briss.*

C. striatus, *Gmel.* 605
— macrourus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 606

Tribe IV. SCANSORES.

Fam. I. PSITTACIDÆ.

Subfam. I. CACATUINA.

CACATUA, *Briss.*

C. sulphurea, *Gmel. Sp.* *p.* 607

Subfam. II. PSITTACINA.

PŒOCEPHALUS, *Swains.*

P. rufiventris, *Rüpp.*.......... 607

PSITTACULA, *Briss.*

P. Taranta, *Stanley Sp.*....... 607

TANYGNATHUS, *Wagl.*

T. sumatranus, *Raffles Sp.* 608

PSITTINUS, *Blyth.*

P. malaccensis, *Lath. Sp.* ... 608

Subfam. III. PALÆORNINA.

PALÆORNIS, *Vigors.*

P. Alexandri, *Linn. Sp.*....... 610
— torquatus, *Briss. Sp.* ... 611
— columboïdes, *Vigors* 614
— schisticeps, *Hodgs.* 615
— cyanocephalus, *Linn. Sp.* 616
— longicauda, *Bodd. Sp.* ... 618
— erythrogenys, *Blyth* 620
— caniceps, *Blyth* 621
— Osbecki, *Lath. Sp.* 622

PLATYCERCUS, *Vigors.*

P. eximius, *Shaw Sp.*.......... 624

APROSMICTUS, *Gould.*

A. scapulatus, *Bechst.* 624

Subfam. IV. LORIINA.

ECLECTUS, *Wagl.*

E. grandis, *Gmel. Sp.* 624

Mascarinus, *Less.*

M. polychloros, *Scop. Sp. p.* 625

Loriculus, *Blyth.*

L. galgulus, *Linn. Sp.* 626
— vernalis, *Sparrm. Sp.* ... 627
— asiaticus, *Lath. Sp.* 628

Eos, *Wagl.*

E. rubra, *Gmel. Sp.* 629

Lorius, *Briss.*

L. philippensis, *Briss.* 629
— domicella, *Linn. Sp.*...... 630

Trichoglossus, *Vig. et Horsf.*

T. Novæ Hollandiæ, *Gmel. Sp.* 630
— ornatus, *Gmel. Sp.* 631

Subfam. V. MACROCERCINA.

Conurus, *Kuhl.*

C. cyanolyseos, *Mol. Sp.* ... 631

Fam. II. RAMPHASTIDÆ.

Ramphastos, *Linn.*

R. piscivorus, *Linn.* 634

Pteroglossus, *Ill.*

P. Aracari, *Linn. Sp.* 634

Fam. III. PICIDÆ.

Subfam. I. MEGALAIMINA.

Laimodon, *Gray.*

L. Salti, *Stanley Sp.* 635

Megalaima, *Gray.*

M. virens, *Bodd. Sp.*......... 635
— lineata, *Vieill. Sp.* 636
— McClellandi, *Moore* 637
— caniceps, *Frankl. Sp.* ... 637
M. zeylanica, *Gmel. Sp....p.* 638
— viridis, *Gmel. Sp.*......... 639

Chotorea, *Bonap.*

C. javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 640
— chrysopogon, *Temm. Sp.* 640
— versicolor, *Raffles Sp.* ... 640
— mystacophanos, *Temm. Sp.* 641

Cyanops, *Bonap.*

C. asiatica, *Lath. Sp.*......... 641
— Franklinii, *Blyth Sp.* ... 643
— Henrici, *Temm. Sp.* 643

Xantholæma, *Bonap.*

X. indica, *Lath. Sp.* 644
— rubricapilla, *Gmel. Sp.*... 646
— rosea, *Cuvier Sp.* 646
— malabarica, *Blyth Sp.* ... 647
— Duvaucelli, *Less. Sp.* ... 647
— australis, *Hors. Sp.* 648

Megalorhynchus, *Eyton.*

M. Hayii, *Gray*.............. 648

Trachyphonus, *Ranz.*

T. margaritatus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 649

Subfam. II. PICINA.

Hemicercus, *Swains.*

H. concretus, *Reinw. Sp.*... 650
— canente, *Less. Sp.*......... 650

Reinwardtipicus, *Bonap.*

R. validus, *Reinw. Sp.* 650

Mulleripicus, *Bonap.*

M. pulverulentus, *Temm. Sp.* 651
— javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 652

Chrysocolaptes, *Blyth.*

C. sultaneus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 653
— strictus, *Horsf. Sp.* 654

BRACHYPTERNUS, *Strickl.*

B. aurantius, *Linn. Sp.... p.* 654
— chrysonotus, *Less. Sp....* 656
— ceylonus, *Forster Sp.* ... 656

CHRYSONOTUS, *Swains.*

C. Tiga, *Horsf. Sp.* 657
— intermedius, *Blyth Sp....* 657
— Shorei, *Vigors Sp.* 658
— Rafflesi, *Vigors Sp.* 658

DENDROBATES, *Swains.*

D. æthiopicus, *Rüpp. Sp....* 659
— immaculatus, *Swains.* ... 659

GECINUS, *Boie.*

G. Guerini, *Malh. Sp.* 659
— squamatus, *Vigors*......... 659
— dimidiatus, *Temm. Sp....* 660
— viridanus, *Blyth* 660
— striolatus, *Blyth* 660
— occipitalis, *Vigors Sp.* ... 661
— affinis, *Raffles Sp*.......... 662

CHRYSOPHLEGMA, *Gould.*

C flavinucha, *Gould* 662
— chlorolopha, *Vieill.* 662

GECINULUS, *Blyth.*

G. Grantia, *McClell. Sp....* 663

VENILIA, *Bonap.*

V. punicea, *Horsf. Sp*....... 664
— miniata, *Forster Sp*....... 664
— mentalis, *Temm. Sp*....... 665
— melanogaster, *Hay Sp....* 665
— pyrrhotis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 666

MICROPTERNUS, *Blyth.*

M. badius, *Raffles Sp.* 666
— phaioceps, *Blyth* 667

MEIGLYPTES, *Swains.*

M. tristis, *Horsf. Sp.* 668
M. brunneus, *Eyton Sp....p.* 668
— jugularis, *Blyth*........... 669

PICUS, *Linn.*

P. major, *Linn.* 669
— Cabanisi, *Malh*............. 670
— himalayanus, *Jard. et Selby* 670
— scindeanus, (*Gould*) *Moore* 671
— majoroïdes, *Hodgs.* 671
— leuconotus, *Bechst.* 671
— Macei, *Vieill.* 672
— analis, *Temm.* 672
— cathpharius, *Hodgs.*....... 673

LEIOPICUS, *Bonap.*

L. mahrattensis, *Lath. Sp....* 674
— brunnifrons, *Vigors Sp....* 674

HYPOPICUS, *Bonap.*

H. hyperythrus, *Vigors Sp.* 675

YUNGIPICUS, *Bonap.*

Y. moluccensis, *Gmel. Sp.* 675
— pygmæus, *Vigors Sp.* ... 676
— canicapillus, *Blyth Sp....* 677

VIVIA, *Hodgson.*

V. innominata, *Burton Sp.* 677

SASIA, *Hodgson.*

S. abnormis, *Temm. Sp.* ... 678
— ochracea, *Hodgson* 678

Subfam. III. YUNCINA.

Y. torquilla, *Linn*............. 679

Subfam. IV. INDICATORINA.

INDICATOR, *Vieill.*

I. Sparmanni, *Steph*.......... 680

Fam. IV. CUCULIDÆ.

Subfam. II. CENTROPINA.

Centropus, *Illiger.*

C. superciliosus, *Rüpp*.... *p.* 681
— monachus, *Rüpp.* 681
— rufipennis, *Illiger*......... 681
— eurycercus, *Hay* 685
— viridis, *Scop. Sp.* 685

Taccocua, *Lesson.*

T. Sirkee, *Gray Sp.* 687
— infuscata, *Blyth* 687

Subfam. IV. PHŒNICOPHAINA.

Phœnicophaus, *Vieill.*

P. curvirostris, *Shaw Sp.* ... 687
— melanognathus, *Horsf.*... 688

Zanclostomus, *Swains.*

Z. javanicus, *Horsf. Sp*....... 688
— sumatranus, *Raffles Sp.* 689
— Diardi, *Lesson Sp.* 690
— viridirostris, *Jerdon* 690
— tristis, *Lesson Sp*......... 691

Rhinortha, *Vigors.*

R. chlorophæa, *Raffles Sp*.... 692

Subfam. V. CUCULINA.

Coccystes, *Gloger.*

C. coromandus, *Linn. Sp*.... 693
— melanoleucos, *Gmel. Sp.* 694

Surniculus, *Lesson.*

S. lugubris, *Horsf. Sp*...... 695
— dicruroïdes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 696

Polyphasia, *Blyth.*

P. merulina, *Scopoli Sp.* ... 697
— tenuirostris, *Gray Sp.* ... 698
— Sonneratii, *Lath. Sp*....... 699

Hierococcyx, *Müller.*

H. sparveroïdes, *Vigors Sp. p.* 699
— varius, *Vahl Sp.* 700

Cuculus, *Linn.*

C. canorus, *Linn.* 702
— Horsfieldi, *Moore* 703
— striatus, *Drapiez* 703
— himalayanus, *Vigors* 704
— poliocephalus, *Lath*....... 704

Chrysococcyx, *Boie.*

C. smaragdineus, *Swains. Sp.* 705
— Klasii, *Cuv. Sp*............. 705
— Hodgsoni, *Moore* 705
— xanthorhynchus, *Horsf. Sp.* 706
— malayanus, *Raffles Sp*.... 706
— lucidus, *Gmel. Sp*.......... 706
— basalis, *Horsf. Sp.* 707

Eudynamys, *Vig. et Horsf.*

E. orientalis, *Linn. Sp*....... 707

Fam. V. TROGONIDÆ.

Harpactes, *Swains.*

H. rutilus, *Vieill. Sp.* 712
— Hodgsonii, *Gould*......... 713
— fasciatus, *Gmel. Sp.* 714
— Kasumba, *Raffles Sp.* ... 715
— Diardi, *Temm. Sp.* 716
— Oreskios, *Temm. Sp*....... 716
— Reinwardti, *Temm. Sp*.... 716

Tribe V. TENUIROSTRES.

Fam. I. CERTHIADÆ.

Subfam. CERTHIINA.

Rimator, *Blyth.*

R. malacoptilus, *Blyth* 717

CERTHIA, *Linn.*

C. himalayana, *Vigors* ... *p.* 717
— nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 718
— discolor, *Blyth* 718

TICHODROMA, *Ill.*

T. muraria, *Linn.* 719

Subfam. SITTINA.

SITTA, *Linn.*

S. cæsia, *Wolf et Meyer* ... 720
— himalayensis, *Jard. et Selby* 720
— syriaca, *Ehrenb.* 721
— leucopsis, *Gould* 721
— castaneoventris, *Frankl.* 721
— cinnamoventris, *Blyth* ... 722

DENDROPHILA, *Swains.*

D. frontalis, *Horsf. Sp.* 722

Fam. II. UPUPIDÆ.

UPUPA, *Linn.*

U. Epops, *Linn.* 723
— nigripennis, (*Gould*) *Moore* 725

IRISSOR, *Lesson.*

I. erythrorhynchus, *Latham Sp.* 726

RHINOPOMASTES, *Smith.*

R. cyanomelas, *Vieill. Sp.* ... 727

Fam. III. NECTARINIDÆ.

ARACHNOTHERA, *Temm.*

A. magna, *Hodgs.* 727
— flavigaster, *Eyton* 728
— Temmincki, *Moore* 728
— chrysogenys, *Temm.* 729
— affinis, *Horsf.* 729
A. modesta, *Eyton* *p.* 730
— pusilla, *Blyth* 730

ÆTHOPYGA, *Cabanis.*

Æ. Siparaja, *Raffles Sp.* ... 731
— Miles, *Hodgs. Sp.* 732
— Vigorsi, *Sykes Sp.* 733
— Gouldiæ, *Vigors Sp.* 733
— ignicauda, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 734
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 735
— saturata, *Hodgs. Sp.* 735
— eximia, *Horsf. Sp.* 736
?—Tacazze, *Rüpp. Sp.* 736

CINNYRIS, *Cuv.*

C. abyssinica, *Ehrenb. Sp.* ... 736

NECTARINIA, *Ill.*

N. cruentata, *Rüppell* 737
— affinis, *Rüppell* 737

ANTHREPTES, *Swains.*

A. malaccensis, *Scop. Sp.* ... 737
— hypogrammica, *Müller Sp.* 738

CYRTOSTOMUS, *Cabanis.*

C. pectoralis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 739
— flammaxillaris, *Blyth* ... 739

LEPTOCOMA, *Cabanis.*

L. Hasselti, *Temm. Sp.* 740
— zeylonica, *Linn. Sp.* 740
— minima, *Sykes Sp.* 742

ARACHNECHTHRA, *Cabanis.*

A. lotenia, *Linn. Sp.* 743
— asiatica, *Latham Sp.* 743
— chalcostetha, *Jardine Sp.* 746

CHALCOPARIA, *Cabanis.*

C. phœnicotis, *Temm. Sp.* ... 747

DICÆUM, *Cuv.*

D. coccineum, *Scop. Sp.*...*p.* 748
— rubrocanum, *Temm.*...... 748
— trigonostigma, *Scop. Sp.* 748
— minimum, *Tickell Sp.* ... 750
— chrysorrhœum, *Temm. Sp.* 751

MYZANTHE, *Hodgs.*

M. ignipectus, *Hodgson*...*p.* 751

PRIONOCHILUS, *Strickl.*

P. percussus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 751
— maculatus, *Temm.*......... 752

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS

IN THE

MUSEUM OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Class AVES.

Ordo 1. RAPTORES, *Vigors.*
ACCIPITRES, *Linn.*

Fam. I. VULTURIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. VULTURINÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus VULTUR, *Mœhr., Av. Gen. p.* 50 (1752). *Linn. S. N.* (1756).

ÆGYPIUS, *Sav., Descr. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 73 (1809).
POLYPTERYX, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

1. *VULTUR MONACHUS, Linn.*

Vultur monachus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 122. *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 19, *t.* 7. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 30. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 2. *J. E. Gray & Hardw., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 15, *f.* 2. *Geo. Rob. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 5; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 4. *Hodgs., Cat. Nep. Birds, p.* 38. *Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 32. *C. L. Bonaparte, Conspectus Generum Avium, p.* 11.
Vultur cinereus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 247.
Vultur imperialis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 426.
Polypteryx cupido, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
Crested Black Vulture, *Edw., Birds, t.* 290.
Arabian Vulture, *Lath.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus OTOGYPS, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds* (1841), *p.* 2.
HEMIGYPS, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
VULTUR, *Linn. Sykes. Jerdon. Bonap.*

2. *OTOGYPS CALVUS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Vultur calvus, *Scop., Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub. p.* 85. *Sonnerat, Voy. Ind. t.* 104. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 10.
Otogyps calvus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 6 ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 5. *Hodgs., Cat. Nep. B. p.* 38. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 32.
Vultur pondicerianus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 11. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 22. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 2. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 77. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. Lit. Sci.* X. *p.* 63.
Hemigyps pondicerianus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81. *G. & H. Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 15, *f.* 1.
The Pondicherry Vulture, *Lath.*
MULLA-GIDH (Priest-Vulture), Hind., *Blyth.*
LAL-MATA SHUKUNI (Red-headed Vulture), Beng., *Blyth.*
SOKUNI, Mongopur, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.**
RAJ SOGON or RAJ GIDH, Bhagulpore, *id.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. Darjeeling. Presented by J. T. Pearson, Esq.

Colonel Sykes states of this bird, "mostly solitary, and seldom, if ever, saw more than two together."—(P. Z. S., 1832, p. 77.) "Two or three may, however, be found hunting together, over high, rocky, and bushy hills."—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 64.) Mr. Blyth asserts "that this species is only seen singly or in pairs, never in flocks. Upon one of these descending on a carcase whereon a crowd of *V. bengalenses* were gorging, these all make way for it, and keep aloof till it is gone (so, at least, I have repeatedly been informed); whence it currently bears the name of King Vulture amongst our countrymen."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 93.)

* "In Bengal, two kinds of Vulture, nearly of the same size and exactly of the same manners, are very common. They build in very tall trees and feed on carrion; when full they are lazy and inactive, and every motion when on the ground is awkward. They move from one place to another by hopping, which they perform with so much difficulty that they often expand their wings to enable them to move faster. They take wing with great difficulty, but when once raised into the air they fly very high, and soar with great facility. Their scream is very disagreeable, and both species are equally vile and abominable, being covered with

3. *OTOGYPS AURICULARIS, Daud. Sp.*

Vultur auricularis, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 10. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 9. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 10.

Otogyps auricularis, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds* (1841), *p.* 2; *Genera of Birds,* I. *p.* 6; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 5.

? Vultur nubicus, *H. Smith. Griff., An. Kingd.* I. *t. p.* 64.

? Vultur ægyptius, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 407, *jun.*

The Sociable Vulture.

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. GYPINÆ, *Blyth.*

Genus Gyps, *Savigny, Descr. de l'Egyp. Hist. Nat.* (1809), *I. p.* 71.

Vultur, *Keyserling et Blasius.*

4. *GYPS FULVUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Vultur fulvus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 249. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 17. *Yarrell, Brit. B.* I. *p.* 1.

Gyps fulvus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 6; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 6. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 37. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 32. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 10.

? Vultur Kolbii, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 15.

The Fulvous Vulture, *Lath.*

A. Assam. From William Griffith's Collection.

B. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

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dirt and vermin. As no one disturbs them, they are not shy, but are cowardly birds, giving way to dogs, jackals, and even crows. Among themselves when about prey, they have constant squabbles,—screaming and hissing at each other, but they do not fight."—(Extract from Dr. F. (Buchanan) Hamilton's Notes on Indian Birds.) The two kinds of Vulture above referred to by Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton are *Gyps* (*Vultur*) *bengalensis* of Gmelin, the Changoun of Vieillot and Le Vaillant, and the *Otogyps* (*Vultur*) *calvus* of Scopoli, the *Vultur pondicerianus* of authors. Dr. Hamilton confirms Mr. Blyth's statement above mentioned, that the Changoun always pays the other the compliment of allowing it to eat first, on which account, in the Hindi language, the last is called Raj Sogon or Raj Gidh, for Raj signifies Royal; and the Changoun in that language is called simply Sogon or Gidh. *Changoun* or *Sogon* is nothing else than the Sanskrit *Sakun,* a bird in general. *Raj-Sakun* is the King-bird. *Gidh* is the vernacular form of the Sanskrit *Gridhra,* a Vulture; *Raj Gidh,* therefore, is the King-Vulture.

5. *GYPS VULGARIS*, *Savigny.*

Gyps vulgaris, *Sav.*, *Descr. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 71.
Bonap., *C. G. Av. p.* 10.
Vultur Kolbii, *Cretzschm*, (*nec Daud.*) *Rüpp.*, *Atlas*, *t.* 32.
Vultur Rüppelii, *Natterer*, *Mus. Vindob.*
Vultur fulvus Rüppelii, *Schlegel.*
Gyps fulvus, *apud Gray et Blyth.*

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

6. *GYPS INDICUS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Vultur indicus, *Scop.*, *Del. Flor. et Faun. p.* 85. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 26. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832) *p.* 77.
Gyps indicus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 10.
The Indian Vulture, *Lath.*
MAHAH DHOH of the Mahrattas, *Sykes.*
GEEDH or GIDH, Hind.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" These vultures congregate in flocks of twenty or thirty. On a dead camel, or horse, or bullock, being thrown out on the plain, numbers of them are found assembled round it in an incredibly short time, although they may not have been seen in the neighbourhood for weeks before. The proportional length of the intestine to the body of these birds, is three to one."—(Sykes, P. Z. S., 1832, p. 77.)

7. *GYPS BENGALENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Vultur bengalensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 245, *jun.* *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 24. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78. *Hutton*, *Journ. A. S. B.* VI. *p.* 112. *G. & H. Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 15, *jun.*
Gyps bengalensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 6; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 6. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 38. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 10. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 35.
Vultur changoun, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 14, *adult.* *Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXXV. *p.* 248.
Vultur leuconotus, *G. & H. Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 14, *adult.*
The Bengal Vulture, *Lath.*
GEEDH of the Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

Gidh, Hind., *Hutton.*
Changoun, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*
Lengta, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The Bengal Vulture is a gregarious bird, to the full extent of the word, not only flying and feeding in flocks, but also building its nest in company." Lieutenant Hutton gives the following remarks on the nest and young of this vulture:—"On the 8th December, 1833, I found four vultures' nests in a large barkat-tree, near the village of Futtehgurh, on the road from Neemuch to Mhow. These nests were of great thickness, and were constructed of small branches and twigs, mixed with dead leaves; three of them contained one egg each, of a large size, and quite white. The fourth nest was occupied by a solitary young one, just hatched, and thinly clad, or rather sprinkled over with a short down of an ashy colour. Near this tree were two others, on each of which were three or four similar nests; but as they were difficult of access, I did not ascertain their contents. Deeming the little one too young to take from the nest, I ordered my servant, who had climbed the tree, to leave it there, and on the 21st of the same month I returned to the spot, and finding the bird still in the nest, made a prize of it, and bore it away to my tent. The old vultures offered not the slightest resistance, but sat stupidly watching the robbery we were committing. On offering the young vulture raw meat, it fed greedily, and gave me reason to believe that it would be no difficult task to rear it, since it proved willing enough to feed. I was much surprised to see the little progress it had made in growth and plumage since I discovered it, a period of thirteen days, in which time most of the smaller birds would have been nearly ready to leave the nest, whilst my gluttonous friend had not even the smallest symptom of a feather. The whole bird was clothed with a light cinereous down, except on the neck, where it was partly bare, being in patches. It had no power to stand on its legs, owing to the great weight of the body. After feeding, or when hungry, it emitted a fractious peevish cry, like a sleepy child. When about three weeks old, the pale cinereous down gave place to one of a much darker colour, the head alone retaining its first clothing. At a month old, or thirty-three days from the time I first discovered it, the prime and secondary quills, greater wing-coverts, scapulars, tail feathers, and a few feathers on the upper part of the back, near the neck, made their appearance; but their growth was extremely slow,

being very little advanced four or five days after. The bird was still unable to stand, for although its strength had increased, the weight and increase of bulk of the body still rendered its legs of no use. Once or twice, on placing it on the ground, it swallowed several large stones, about the size of a sparrow's egg; and these I found voided three days afterwards, in the basket which served him for a nest. In a week's time the prime quills grew to an inch and a half long. The size of the body increased rapidly, and the bird supported itself on the knee-joints, but could not yet stand at forty days old. Its appetite became now no easy matter to satisfy, a pound of flesh at a meal being thought nothing of. At six weeks old the ruff round the neck was clearly discernible, and the quills of the wings were about three inches long. The top and hind part of the head began also to lose the soft thick down which had hitherto clothed it, and presented a naked bluish skin. On the 20th January it stood upright for the first time, being about forty-three or forty-four days old. At two months old it became completely fledged. It was now so tame as to become a perfect nuisance; for no sooner did it see any person than it ran towards them screaming and flapping its long wings, with the head bent low, and neck drawn in towards the body, often pecking at the feet of the person thus intercepted. Many were the thumps and kicks the luckless bird received from the servants, who most cordially hated him, as their bare feet were often assailed and cut with the sharp blows of his curved beak. Still, through good and evil, he remained with us, roosting at night sometimes on the top of my bungalow, and at others wandering to some of the neighbours.' Often did I wish that he would take unto himself the wings of the morn and flee away; for he never entered the house without making it so offensive as to be scarcely bearable. Yet, having brought the evil upon myself, I was bound to bear it with patience; and at length, when I almost began to despair of ever getting rid of him, he deserted his usual haunts on the 10th May, being then five months old, and I never saw it afterwards."—(Journ. A. S. B. VI. p. 112.)

Subfam. SARCORHAMPHINÆ, *Gray.*

Genus NEOPHRON, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 77 (1809).
PERCNOPTERUS, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 307 (1817).

8. *NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Vultur percnopterus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 123. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *t.* 5, *p.* 16.

Neophron percnopterus, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 16. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 3; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 7. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 37. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 11.

Vultur ginginianus, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 20. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 17.

Alpine Vulture, *Lath.*

Rachamah, *Bruce's Travels*, *App. p.* 262, *t.* 33.

Rochæme, Arabians, *Hasselquist's Travels.*

Soongra or Soonda, Scinde, *Burnes.*

Kul-moorgh, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Col. Sykes.

B. *c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Colonel Sykes informs us "that these birds are always found in cantonments and camps. For the most part of the day they continue on the wing, soaring in circles. When on the ground, they walk with a peculiar gait, lifting their legs very high. They are efficient scavengers. The proportional length of the intestine to the body in these birds is 5·20 to 1."—(P. Z. S., 1832, p. 78.) Bruce says, "The Rachamah has no voice that ever I heard; generally sits single, and oftener sits and walks upon the ground than upon trees. It delights in the most putrid and stinking kind of carrion, and has itself a very strong smell, and putrefies very speedily. It is a very great breach of order or police to kill any one of these birds near Cairo. It lays but two eggs, and builds its nest in the most desert part of the country."—(Travels, App. p. 266.)

"These birds light in great flocks on the lay-stalls near the city of Cairo, and there promiscuously feed, with the dogs and other beasts, on dead carcases and other offal. They assemble with the kites every morning and evening, in the square called Rohneli (which is the place for executing capital offenders), there to receive the alms of fresh meat, left them by the legacies of wealthy great men. The appearance of the bird is as horrid as can well be imagined, viz.: the face is naked and wrinkled, the eyes are large and black, the beak black and hooked, the talons large, and extended ready for prey, and the whole body polluted with filth: these are qualities enough to make the beholder shudder with horror. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of Egypt cannot be thankful enough to

Providence for this bird. All the places round Cairo are filled with the dead bodies of asses and camels; and thousands of these birds fly about and devour the carcases, before they putrefy and fill the air with noxious exhalations. The inhabitants of Egypt, and after them Maillet, in his description of Egypt, say, that they yearly follow the caravan to Mecca, and devour the filth of the slaughtered beasts and the carcases of the camels which die on the way; but I have not been an eyewitness of this. They do not fly high, nor are they afraid of men. If one is killed, all the rest surround him, in the same manner as do the Royston crows; they do not quit the places they frequent, though frightened by the explosion of a gun, but immediately return thither. The Arabians call it Rochæme."—(Hasselquist, Travels in the Levant, p. 194.)

9. *NEOPHRON PILEATUS*, *Burchell Sp.*

Vultur pileatus, *Burch.*, *Trav. S. Afr. p.* 194.
Neophron pileatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 3; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 8. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.*, *p.* 11.
Cathartes monachus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 222.
Percnopterus niger, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 29.
Neophron carunculatus, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quarterly Journ.* II. *p.* 253.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

The Indian vultures exhibit in their habits and mode of life all the characteristic features which have been observed of this family in other countries. They feed almost exclusively on carrion and putrid animal matter, and they render most useful services to other living beings, by removing offensive substances and purifying the air. Their external form is lax and disgusting, and they sit in a slouching attitude, scarcely resembling living creatures. Their claws are proportionally small, their feet formed more for sitting than prehension; they are destitute of the means of attack and defence possessed by eagles and other rapacious birds, and they consume their food on the spot, and having filled their capacious craw, they carry the contents to their nests to feed the young. Their bill is large, strong, and of greater height than breadth. The head and neck are generally naked, or covered with a short down, and the neck is often long and slender. Although they live in solitary pairs, they assemble in large numbers whenever a dead body is discovered by them. They form their eyries on inaccessible rocks or on high trees. Their flight,

although slow and tortuous, enables them to ascend to prodigious heights, to which the eye cannot follow them; from which they descend on the objects of their attraction in a similar manner. Their organs of smell and of sight are extremely perfect. They never attack living animals, and except when employed in feeding on a dead carcase, the smallest animal can put them to flight.

The genus Gypaëtus, Vulture-Eagle, forms a natural connecting link between the Vultures and the true Raptorial birds. In its general attitude, the loose plumage on the head, the form of the beak, the structure of the claws, and especially in the habit of occasionally feeding on carrion or dead animal matter, it agrees with the Vultures: while in its inherent boldness of character, and in its raptorial disposition, it approaches the true Falcons and Eagles. The most favourite food of the Gypaëtus is obtained by the chase: it attacks and carries off small quadrupeds of every description, lambs (hence Lämmergeyer in German), wild goats, mountain hares, young deer, calves, &c. Oken mentions several authentic cases of its having carried off children in the mountainous parts of Switzerland, and Lieutenant Fisher informed Bishop Heber that the same feat had occurred in the streets of Almorah.

Subfam. GYPAËTINÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus Gypaëtus, *Storr, Alpenreise, p.* 69 (1781).

Syn. Vultur, *Linn.*

Phene, *Savigny, Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 18 (1809).

10. *GYPAËTUS BARBATUS, Linn. Sp.*

Vultur barbatus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 123. *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 372, *t.* 13. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 35.

Gypaëtus barbatus, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1817), I. *p.* 308. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 431. *Hutton, Journ. A. S. B.* III. *p.* 522. *Hodgs., J. A. S. B.* IV. *p.* 454. *Bennett, Gard. Menag. Zool. Soc. Aves, p.* 177. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *t.* 1. *p.* 2; *Cat. Birds, B. M. p.* 1. *Hodgs., Cat. of Nep. Birds, p.* 37. *Blyth, Cat. Birds, Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 11.

Gypaëtus grandis, *Storr, deg. Ucc.* I. *t.* 11.

Phene ossifraga, *Sav. Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 78.

(Var. A.) Gypaëtus hemachalanus, *Hutton, J. A. S. B.* VII. *p.* 20.

(Var. B.) Gypaëtus meridionalis, *Brehm. Keys. und Blas., Wirbelth. Eur. p.* 28. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 1, *t.* 1.

Gypaëtus nudipes, *Brehm. apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 11.

Nisser Werk, Ethiopic, vulgò Abou Duch'n, or Father Long-Beard, *Bruce's Travels, App. t.* 31, *p.* 255.

Bearded Vulture, *Edwards's Birds, t.* 106. *Lath.*

Bearded Eagle, *Salt's Trav. in Abyss. App. p.* 41.

Læmmergeyer of the Swiss, *Shaw.*

Yellos and Cheffie, Shoa, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

Golden Eagle of the English residents in the Himalaya.

Urgool, Masuri, *Hutton.*

Cajeer, or Foomaee, Cabul, *Burnes.*

A. Kumaon (with dark gorget across the breast). From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

B. C. Abyssinia (with black head). From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

The variations which this bird exhibits in its external covering, as it occurs in northern Europe, Africa, and India, have given rise to different specific denominations, according to its local peculiarities in the countries mentioned. *Gypaëtus barbatus* exhibits pre-eminently its European form ; *Gypaëtus hemachalanus* of Hutton that of India ; and *Gypaëtus meridionalis* of Keyserling and Blasius that of Africa. Whether the characters on which these separations are founded amount to real specific distinctions, or whether they merely indicate local variations, is still a matter of difference of opinion among naturalists. The distinguishing character of the Indian form is, according to Hutton, a deep brown or black band across the orange feathers of the breast, forming a well-marked collar or gorget (Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. Vol. III. p. 523 ; VII. p. 23) ; but this is not admitted to be a specific distinction by Hodgson (Journ. A. S. Beng. IV. p. 458). The peculiarity of the African form is indicated by Rüppell in the following diagnosis: — "Diag. Gypaëtus speciei Europææ (*G. barbato*) persimilis, a qua differt regione anguli oris et suboculari

plumulis lanuginosis albis, tarsis parte inferiore et interna plumis devestita."

But even in specimens from the same locality, the external covering varies considerably, according to sex or age; in young subjects the head and neck are brown or black.—(Journ. A. S. B. VII. p. 24.) A very full and comprehensive account, as well of the external covering and occasional local differences, as of the habits of this bird, is given by the late E. T. Bennett, Esq., in his work, "The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society," from an individual which lived a considerable time in the gardens: the details given by Mr. Bennett are confirmed by several Indian naturalists. In the fourth volume of the Journ. A. S. Beng. p. 455, Mr. Hodgson states,—"The manners of this bird are decidedly more vulturine than aquiline. Ordinarily, he is met with in groups, or pairs, or singly, without marked distinctions of habits in that respect; but the prospect of an abundant repast is sure to collect numbers of the species, too voraciously intent upon satisfying the cravings of an appetite dependent for its gratification upon contingencies, to admit of their betraying any of that shyness of man which the aquiline race invariably manifest. If the flesh-pots be exposed at Simla, or Massuri, or elsewhere in the western hills, it becomes necessary to keep a good watch upon them, lest the bearded vulture steal a share of the contents; and the offals and carrion-carcases, freely abandoned to him by our European soldiery, and by the peasantry, he rushes to devour, almost heedless of the neighbourhood of human kind." Lieutenant Hutton's account (Journ. A. S. B. VII. p. 21) agrees with that of Mr. Hodgson.

Bishop Heber (Journey through Upper India, &c.) gives an account of an eagle of an extraordinary size which was shot by Lieutenant Fisher, near the Himalaya. It measured thirteen feet between the tips of its extended wings. From Lieutenant Fisher's description, it was doubtless an individual of the *Gypaëtus barbatus*. "This is no doubt the bird which carries away the children from the streets of Almorah." "It appears," the Bishop adds, "strongly to resemble the noble bird described by Bruce, under the name of Nisser, as common among the mountains of Abyssinia."—(Travels, vol. VII. Appendix, p. 255, fig. 31.) Two species of Nisser are mentioned by Bruce, the Nisser Werk (fig. 31) and the Nisser Tookoor (fig. 32). The first is distinguished by the name of Abou Duch'n or Father Long-Beard, of which the following story is related. "Upon the highest top of the mountain Lamalmon, while

my servants were eating their dinner in the outer air, with several large dishes of boiled goats'-flesh before them, this enemy, as he turned out to be to them, appeared suddenly. He did not stoop rapidly from a height, but came flying slowly along the ground, and sat down close to the meat, within the ring the men had made round it. A great shout being raised, the bird slowly retired, but he soon came up again, when he was shot a small distance from the party." Rüppell found the Gypaëtus on most of the high mountains of Abyssinia, chiefly in parties of three,—an old pair with a single young one. It is fully aware of its strength, and shows no fear on the approach of man. This bird is also described in Salt's "Travels," App. p. 41.

"A very common bird about Angollallah and Ankober (Abyssinia). It is not so timid as the solitary specimens of its family in Europe, it comes not into the compounds, but still it hovers about in the next vicinity of the towns and villages. Smells dreadfully from its mode of living. Takes a great quantity of water."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

Fam. II. FALCONIDÆ, *Leach.*

This family is naturally divided into the following sub-families:—

I. Falconinæ, *Wahre Falken.*

II. Milvinæ, *Weihen.*

III. Accipitrinæ, *Habichte.*

IV. Aquilinæ, *Adler.*

V. Buteoninæ, *Bussards.*

—*I. I. Kaup, Monographien der Falconidæ.*

I. FALCONINÆ.

Genus Tinnunculus, *Vieill., Ois. de l'Amér.* I. *p.* 39 (1807).

Cerchneis, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976.

Ægypius, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. p.* 20 (1829).

Falcula, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1837), *p.* 365.

Tichornis et Pœcilornis, *Kaup, Classif. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 108 (1844).

11. *TINNUNCULUS ALAUDARIUS*, *Briss. Sp.*

Falco tinnunculus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 127. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 125. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 80. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 82.

Accipiter alaudarius, *Briss.*, *Orn.* I. *p.* 379.

Tinnunculus alaudarius, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 58. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 45. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 15. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 27.

Falco interstinctus, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 154.

The Kestril.

Khurmutia, Kurrowtia, Karontea, and Nazari-Nazaranah (tête-à-tête), Hind., *Blyth.*

Nardunak, Scinde, *Burnes.*

Gyo-thin, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Allap Allap Sapi, Javanese, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. D. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Afghanistan. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

f. g. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

h. and *drawing* (interstinctus, *McClell.*). Assam. Presented by J. M'Clelland, Esq.

i. j. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

k. Darjeeling. Presented by I. T. Pearson, Esq.

l. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

m. China. From Reeves's Collection.

n. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

o. p. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

q. Drawing. From Dr. Heyne's Collection.

r. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" Very abundant in the Dukhun. Both sexes are absolutely identical with the European birds in their characteristic plumage. The male bird, however, in one instance exactly resembled the female of the European Kestril, indicating a distinct species. Remains of rats, mice, lizards, grasshoppers, and a bird, were found in the stomach of several specimens."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 80.) " The Kestril is

an extremely common bird, frequenting the open plains and bare rocky hills. Its chief food is lizards, large insects, and occasionally young birds. The male is occasionally as large as the female,"—(Jerd. Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 82.) Mr. Blyth has found this bird "very common in Lower Bengal, where he has frequently seen them in parties of twenty or thirty hunting over the cultivated lands. It breeds in April, in lofty trees, and also on the tops of minarets."—(Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 15.)

12. *TINNUNCULUS CENCHRIS*, *Naumann Sp.*

Falco cenchris, *Naum.*, *Vœg. Deutschl. t.* 29. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 29.

Tinnunculus cenchris, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 60. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 16. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 27.

Falco tinnunculoides, *Schinz. Temm.*, *Man.* I. *p.* 31. *Storr, Ucc. t.* 25.

Falco xanthonyx, *Natterer.*

Falco Naumanni, *Fleischer.*

Falco gracilis, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 93.

Falco cyannellus, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilt.*, *MS. p.* 55.

The lesser Kestril.

a. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Genus Erythropus, *Brehm.*, *Isis* (1828), *p.* 1270.

Panychistes, *Kaup*, *Nat. Syst. p.* 57 (1829).

Tinnunculus, *p. Gray.*

13. *ERYTHROPUS VESPERTINUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco vespertinus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 122. *Pl. Enl.* 431.

Erythropus vespertinus, *Brehm.*, *Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 76. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 26.

Tinnunculus vespertinus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 60. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 45. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 16.

Falco rufipes, *Beseke., Væg. Kurl. p.* 13, *t.* 3, 4. *Yarrell, Brit. Birds*, I. *p.* 49.

The Ingrian Falcon, *Lath.*

A. *b. c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Hierax, *Vigors, Zool. Journ. I. p.* 328 (1824).

14. *HIERAX CÆRULESCENS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco cærulescens, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 125. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 208. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 135. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 97.

Hierax cærulescens, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* I. *p.* 328. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 28.

Falco fringillarius, *Drapier.*

Hierax malayensis, *Strickland.*

Little Black and Orange Indian Hawk, *Edw.*, I. *t.* 108.

Bengal Falcon, *Lath.*

Allap, or Allap-Allap, Javanese, *Horsf.*

A. *b. c. d.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

" The natives of Java describe this bird as possessing an uncommon degree of boldness in pursuing small birds."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

15. *HIERAX EUTOLMUS, Hodgs.*

Hierax eutolmus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; III. *App. p.* 2; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 63. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 17.

Hierax bengalensis, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XII. *p.* 180, *bis. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 28.

Bengal Falcon, var. A, *Lath.*

White-naped Falcon, *Hodgs.*

Doung-oo-nhouk, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

16. *HIERAX MELANOLEUCOS? Blyth.*

Hierax melanoleucos, *Blyth, J. A. S. B.* XII. *p.* 179, *bis; Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 17.

a. India. Donor unknown.

"It is not generally known that these tiny Falcons (which weigh but a few ounces) are trained for hawking in the Upper Provinces of India, being flown at quails and other game of corresponding size, as I have been informed by different eye-witnesses of the sport, which is thus described in Captain Mundy's 'Sketches of a Tour in India,' II. p. 25. 'We had also some amusing sport with another kind of Falcon, a very small bird, perhaps barely so large as a thrush, and its prey was proportioned to its strength. It is flown at quails, sparrows, and others of the like calibre. The mode of starting it is different from that used with any other hawk. The falconer holds the little well-drilled savage within the grasp of his hand, the head and tail protruding at either end, and the plumage carefully smoothed down. When he arrives within twenty or thirty yards of the quarry, the sportsman throws his hawk, much as he would a cricket-ball, in the direction of it. The little creature gains his wings in an instant, and strikes his game after the manner of the Bhause' (*Astur palumbarius*)."—(Blyth, J. A. S. B. XI. p. 789.)

Genus Polihierax, *Kaup* (1847).

17. *POLIHIERAX SEMITORQUATUS, A. Smith, Sp.*

Falco semitorquatus, *Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t.* 1.

Polihierax semitorquatus, *Kaup. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 26.

Hypotriorchus semitorquatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 2.

A. male. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Falco, *Linn., p. s. d.*

18. *FALCO PEREGRINUS, Gmel.*

Falco peregrinus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 272. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 81. *Pl. Enl.* 430. *Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S.* X. *p.* 79. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19;

Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p. 50. *Hodgs., Cat. of Nep. B. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 13.

Falco communis, *Briss. apud Bonap., Consp. G. Av. p.* 23.

Peregrine Falcon, *Lath.*

Bhyree (female), Bhyree-bacha (male), Hind., *Jerd.*

Raja Wali, of the Malays, *Raffles.*

Sikap Lang, of the Sumatrans, *Raffles.*

Laki Angin, of the Passummahs, *Raffles.*

A. B. Bengal. Presented by General Hardwicke.

c. d. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" The Bhyree is found even in the hottest parts of the Peninsula. I obtained one alive at Trichinopoly, which was said to have fallen into a tank. Many are yearly captured about Ramnad and also in the Northern Circars. I shot a specimen on some rocks in the Sea of Tellicherry at the end of April, and it is tolerably abundant in the more northern parts of the Deccan, as near Jaulnah, occasionally coming into cantonment, and carrying off chickens, &c. Walter Elliot, Esq., in his 'Notes,' says, ' It is migratory, appearing on the eastern shores of the Peninsula in September or October, and remaining till March or April, when it disappears for the purpose of breeding and moulting.' Great numbers are caught every year in the Northern Circars by a caste named Yerklees, and sold to the falconers of Hyderabad, Kurnool, &c., at an average of ten rupees each. The falconers distinguish three kinds, the black, the red, and the white, according to the shades in their plumage. The Bhyree affects, in general, open country, rocky hills, and deep valleys where brushwood abounds; also frequents tanks, and preys much on paddy-birds, ducks, and water-fowl. It is more esteemed for its courage and powers of flight than either of the other two large falcons found in this country."—(Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 23.)

Sir T. Stamford Raffles states, " this Falcon is in high estimation among the Malays, who consider it as the prince of birds, and have frequent allusions to it in their poetry."—(Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 278.)

19. *FALCO* ——— ?

a. b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

20. *FALCO PEREGRINATOR*, *Sund.*

Falco peregrinator, *Sund.*, *Phys. Sellsk. Tidsk.* (1837). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 19; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 50. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. of Nep. B. p.* 44. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 14. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 23. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 36.

Falco shaheen, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 81. *Ill. Ind. Orn. pl.* 12, 28.

Falco sultaneus, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Sultan Falcon, *Hodgs.*

Shaheen or Shahin (Royal), female; Kohee, Koela (Charcoal ?), male, Hind., *Jerd.* *Blyth.*

Shahin (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

Jawolum in Telugu, *Jerdon.*

Wulloor in Tamul, *Jerdon.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. c. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.
d. e. f. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

"The Shaheen appears to be spread throughout the whole of India, from the Himalayas to the extreme south of the Peninsula. It is far from being a common bird. It is, however, well known to the native falconers, who have from time immemorial been acquainted both with its breeding-places and its most favourite haunts. The habitual resorts of this Falcon are high rocky hills in the neighbourhood of jungle and forest land, whether in a low or mountainous country, though the latter is always preferred. In the Carnatic, which is nearly devoid of forest, the Shaheen is but seldom met with, yet there are certain spots even here where individuals of the species resort to after the breeding season, being chiefly young birds; and they are known to breed in various parts of the range of Eastern Ghauts. Its habits in a wild state vary somewhat according to the kind of country frequented. If a denizen of a forest, it watches on some lofty tree at the skirts of a glade, or hovers over it, ready to pounce on any unlucky bird that ventures to cross. In more open

country it is necessitated to take a wider circuit in search of its prey, and is of course much more on the wing. Such birds are more highly prized for training than forest-bred birds, which are, therefore, seldom sought for. This Falcon destroys large quantities of game, partridges, quails, &c., and it is said to be very partial to paroquets. This assertion is corroborated by the fact of my having first obtained a specimen of the rare Alexandrine Paroquet by the agency of a Shaheen, which pounced on a flock that was crossing a glade of a forest in Malabar, and carried one off, but dropped it on my firing at it. One belonging to me, having lost a partridge at which it was flown, took a long flight after some paroquets it spied high up in the air. One I shot in Travancore, just after sunset, was busily devouring a Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus*) it had captured.

The Shaheen breeds on steep and inaccessible cliffs. I have seen two eyries, the one on the Neelgherries, and the other at the celebrated hill-fort of Untoor. It lays its eggs in March and April, and the young fly in May and June, when they are caught by the falconers.

The Royal Falcon of the East (as its Indian name implies) is very highly prized by the natives for use in hawking, and it is esteemed the first of all the Falcons, or black-eyed birds of prey, as they are called in native works on falconry,—the large and powerful Bhyree (*F. peregrinus*) even being considered only second to it. Although hawking is now comparatively at a low ebb in India, yet many individuals of this species are annually captured in various parts of the Peninsula, and taken for sale at Hydrabad and other places where the noble sport of falconry is yet carried on, and they sell for a considerable price. The Shaheen and other Falcons are usually caught by what is called the Eerwan. This is a thin strip of cane of a length about equal to the expanse of wings of the bird sought for. The ends of the stick are smeared with birdlime for several inches, and a living bird is tied to the centre of it. On observing the hawk, the bird, which has its eyes sewn up to make it soar, is let loose, and the Falcon pounces on it and attempts to carry it off, when the ends of its wings strike the limed twig, and it falls to the ground. The birds usually selected for this purpose are doves, either *Turtur risorius* or *T. humilis*.

The Shaheen is always trained for what in the language of falconry is called a standing-gait, that is, is not slipped from the hand at the quarry, but made to hover and circle high in the air over the falconer and party, and when the game is started it then makes

its swoop, which it does with amazing speed. It is, indeed, a fine sight to see this fine bird stoop on a partridge or florikin (*Otis aurita*) which has been flushed at some considerable distance from it, as it often makes a wide circuit round the party. As soon as the Falcon observes the game which has been flushed, it makes two or three onward plunges in its direction, and then darts down obliquely with half-closed wings on the devoted quarry, with more than the velocity of an arrow. This is, of course, a sure and deadly way of hunting, and though infinitely more exciting than the flight of short-winged hawks, is certainly not to be compared in interest to the flight of a Bhyree from the hand after the heron, or the Douk (*Tantalus leucocephalus*). The Shaheen is usually trained to stoop at partridges and florikin, also occasionally at the stone plover (*Œdicnemus crepitans*) and the jungle-fowl. It will not hover in the air so long as the Luggur, which, being of a more patient and docile disposition, will stay up above an hour.

In the works I have before alluded to, the name Shaheen is said to be that by which it is known in Persia, as well as among the Mussulmen of India, Kohee being the name given it by the Hindoos of the north of India, whence, in all probability, comes the name of the male bird in general use, viz. Koela or Kohela, though it is said to be called Shaheen Bucha in Persia. It is said to bear the name of Laheen in Toorkistan, and Kubursh in Arabic. Among the localities for it given in the native works on falconry are Koordistan, Khorasan, Moultan, and Cabul. Several varieties are enumerated; viz. the red, the white, the blue, and the black; but these are merely shades of difference in the colours, and in the more or less distinctness of the markings. These variations, however, are very considerable in this Falcon, as well as in the Peregrines found in India, and are probably in some measure owing to the long domestication, if I may so speak, of these birds, as it is well known that birds moulting in confinement vary somewhat in the shades of their plumage from those subject to the more vigorous actions of a wild state of life."—(Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn.)

21. *FALCO JUGGER, J. E. Gray.*

Falco jugger, *G. and H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 26. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 52. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 13. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 24.

Falco luggur, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 80; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 44.

Falco thermophilus, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Jugger Falcon, *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 192.

Luggur or Lagger, female, Juggur or Jhaggar, male, Hind., *Jerd.* *Blyth.*

Luggadoo, Telugu, *Jerd.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. Afghanistan. From William Griffith's Collection.
c. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.
f. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.
g. h. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

"The Juggur is the most common of the large Falcons of India, and is a bird of a heavier and slower flight than any of the other Falcons of this country, and is held in less estimation by the natives."—(Jerd. Madr. J. X. p. 80.) "Whilst the Bhyree (*F. peregrinus*) prefers the sea-coast and the neighbourhood of lakes, rivers, and wet cultivation, and the Shaheen (*F. peregrinator*) delights in hilly and wooded regions, the Luggur, on the contrary, frequents open dry plains and vicinity of cultivation. It makes its nest in some lofty tree, generally one standing alone among some grain-fields, and lays four eggs. In a wild state it preys on a great variety of small birds, often snatching up a chicken, even in the midst of a cantonment. It is trained to hunt crows, paddy-birds, partridges, and florikin, and it is said has been trained to kill the heron (*A. cinerea*).

In hawking crows, (*C. culminatus*) chiefly, it is slipped from the hand, and the crow, when aware of its danger, uses every artifice to escape, taking refuge among cattle, horses, vehicles, and even entering houses. I once had a Luggur whose wing feathers were burnt off by a washerman's fire, close to which the crow was attempting to take refuge when it was struck. After paddy-birds (*Ardea bubulcus*) it is also slipped from the hand, and as this bird is always found on the plains feeding among herds of cattle, it affords considerable sport by its dexterity in diving among and under the cattle, and the ven-

turous hawk is occasionally trodden under the feet of the cattle. When the quarry is a partridge or a florikin, the standing-gait is used, as described under the head of the Shaheen. Luggurs as well as Shaheens are always caught after they have left the nest and have had some instruction by their parents, the native falconers considering them better than when taken from the nest, contrary, I believe, to the opinion of our English Adam Woodcocks. The Luggur appears to inhabit the whole continent of India."—(Jerdon, Ill. Ind. Orn.)

22. *FALCO LANARIUS, Linn.*

Falco lanarius, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19 ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 52. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43.
Falco cherrug, *G. and H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 25.
Falco milvipes, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
Falco sacer, *Schleg. apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 24.
The Lanner Falcon, *Lath.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

23. *FALCO CERVICALIS, Licht.*

Falco cervicalis, *Licht. Kaup, Mus. Senck.* (1845), *p.* 257. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19 ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 52. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 24.
Falco biarmicus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 324.
Falco chiqueroides, *Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ.* (1830).
The Double-bearded Falcon.
Ta Amora Alaka ("principal of the birds of prey"), Abyssinia, *Roth.*

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Bears the above-given appellation from its habit of fighting continually (even with its superiors in bulk) about their prey."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

Genus Hypotriorchis, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976.

Æsalon, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 40 (1829).
Dendrofalco, *Gray, List Gen. B.* (1840), *p.* 3.

24. *HYPOTRIORCHIS SEVERUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Falco severus, *Horsf., Linn. Trans.* XIII. *p.* 135.

Hypotriorchis severus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 53. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.

Falco Aldrovandi, *Reinw. Temm., Pl. Col.* 128.

Falco rufipedoides, *McClell.? Calcut. Journ. Nat. H.* (1844), *p.* 283.

Falco guttatus, *Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 371.

The Severe Falcon.

ALLAP-ALLAP GINJENG, Java, *Horsf.*

DHUTER of the Indian Falconers, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

25. *HYPOTRIORCHIS CONCOLOR, Temm. Sp.*

Falco concolor, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 330. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 25. *Swains., Birds of W. Afr.* I. *t.* 3.

Hypotriorchis concolor, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 54. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.

The Uniform Falcon.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

26. *HYPOTRIORCHIS SUBBUTEO, Linn. Sp.*

Falco subbuteo, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 127. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 119. *Pl. Enl.* 432. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 22.

Hypotriorchis subbuteo, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 53. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.

Falco barletta, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 129.

The Hobby Falcon, *Lath.*

KARJANNA of the Indian Falconers, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

SURKHPUSHTAH ("rufous back"), Kabul, *Burnes.*

A. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

b. Assam. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

27. *HYPOTRIORCHIS CHICQUERA, Daud. Sp.*

Falco chicquera, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 121. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 168. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 80. *Gould, Cent. t.* 2. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X.

p. 82. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.

Hypotriorchis chicquera, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 56. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 45.

Falco ruficollis, *Swains., B. of W. Afr.* I. *p.* 107, *t.* 2.

Falco macrodactylus, *Swains., Classif. B.* II. *p.* 212.

Falco fasciatus, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilt. MS. p.* 37, 51.

The Chicquera Falcon, *Lath.*

Tarmati (Turoomtee, *Jerd.*, Toomtra, *Burnes*), female, Chetwa or Chetoya, male, Hind., *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Himalaya. Presented by Dr. Hugh Falconer.

c. d. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

e. Drawing. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

"The Turoomtee frequents patches of wood or single trees in the open country, and even gardens. It is found in all parts of the Peninsula, and is a bird of great courage and activity, generally hunting in pairs, rising alternately over their prey, and sometimes following closely on the wing. I have seen it hover occasionally, though rarely. It preys chiefly on small birds. Walter Elliot says 'it will not suffer other birds to approach their perch, but drive away even the Wokhab (*Aquila nævioides*), hovering over him with shrill cries.' The Turoomtee is occasionally reclaimed and flown at small birds, especially at the common jay or roller (*Coracias bengalensis*), in pursuit of which much amusement is afforded from the clumsy evolutions and harsh cries of the quarry."—(Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 82.) Colonel Sykes "found a sparrow in the stomach of a male bird, and a young bat in that of another."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 80.)

28. *HYPOTRIORCHIS ÆSALON*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco æsalon, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 284.

Hypotriorchis æsalon, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 26.

Tinnunculus æsalon, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 16.

The Merlin, *Lath.*

Dhherjeh (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

II. MILVINÆ.

Genus Circus, *Lacep., Mem. d'Inst.* III. *p.* 506 (1800).

Pygargus, *Koch, Syst. der Bair. Zool.* (1816).

Strigiceps, *Bonap., Sagg. Distr. Meth. An. Vert. p.* 37 (1831).

Busarellus, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1839).

Glaucopteryx, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 113.

Spizacircus, *Kaup, Mus. Senckenb.* (1845), *p.* 258.

Spilocircus, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 101.

29. *CIRCUS CYANEUS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco cyaneus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 126. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 94.

Circus cyaneus, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 549. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 78. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 20.

Strigiceps cyaneus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 35.

Falco pygargus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 126.

Falco albidus, *Gmel. S. N. L.* I. *p.* 276.

The Hen-Harrier, *Lath.*

Abu Ageb Abyeth (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

30. *CIRCUS SWAINSONI, Smith.*

Circus Swainsoni, *Smith, S. Afr. Qtrly. Journ.* (1830), *p.* 384. *Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t.* 43, 44. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 81. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 20.

Strigiceps Swainsoni, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 35.

Circus albescens, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 85.

Circus pallidus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 78.

Circus dalmaticus, *Rüpp., Mus. Senckenb.* (1834), *t.* 11.

The Indian Harrier and Ringtail, *Jerd.*

Dast-mal, Hind., *Jerd.*

Teea, Derajat, *Burnes.*

Pandouvi, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Olipore. From Griffith's Collection.

d. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"The Indian Harrier is very generally spread, and in many parts indeed very abundant. It frequents the open stony plains and cultivated ground, especially when the grain is high; occasionally, though rarely, I have seen it in cantonment, hunting along a hedge-side. I have seen it perch on trees, though very seldom. Its chief food is lizards, locusts, and grasshoppers, also mice, and small or young birds, especially quail, if an opportunity occurs of suddenly snatching them. Mr. Elliot says they 'migrate from Southern Mahratta country in February, and return at the end of the monsoon.'"—(Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 78.) Colonel Sykes observes, "these birds frequent the open stony plains only, and I never saw them perch on trees. The remains of six lizards were found in the stomach of one bird."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 81.)

31. *CIRCUS MELANOLEUCOS, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco melanoleucos, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 274. *Pennant, Ind. Zool. p.* 33, *t.* 2. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 183.

Circus melanoleucos, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* IV. *p.* 465. *McClell., Proc. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 154. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 79. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 80. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 21.

Strigiceps melanoleucos, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 35.

The Black and White Falcon, *Lath.*

Hooded Eagle Hawk, *McClell.*

Pahatai, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Ablak Petaha, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Thin-kya, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Kaloe Koeroelgrya, Ceylon, *Pennant.*

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
B. and drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
c. d. Calcutta. From Frith's Collection.
e. f. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.
g. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
h. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
i. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird is a fisher, and is found in low inundated places, where it feeds, with Waders, on reptiles, mollusca, as well as on fishes."—(McClell., P. Z. S. (1839).)

32. *CIRCUS CINERASCENS, Montagu Sp.*

Falco cinerascens, *Mont., Trans. Linn. Soc.* IX. *p.* 188.
Circus cinerascens, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 338. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 81. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35.
Strigiceps cinerascens, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 35.
Circus Montagui, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXXI. *p.* 411.
Circus nipalensis, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
Montagu's Harrier.
Amdeyfir Al Qateh (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.
c. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

33. *CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco æruginosus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 130. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 87.
Circus æruginosus, *Sav., Descr. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 90. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 82. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 19. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 34.
Falco rufus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 266. *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 404.

Circus rufus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 79.

Circus variegatus, *Sykes, Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81.

Circus Sykesii, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VII. *p.* 161.

The Moor Buzzard, *Lath.*

Marsh Harrier, *Jerd.*

Kootur and Kulehsir, Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

Chooa or Mat Chil ("Meadow-kite"), Beng., *Blyth.*

Sufid Sira ("white-headed") and Tika Bauri ("Hawk with the tika frontal mark"), *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Abu Hageb (Arabic), Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. (Dark var.) Upper India. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

f. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Marsh Harrier is generally spread throughout India, and prefers hunting over rivers, tanks, marshes, and paddy-fields, but also is frequently seen skimming over the dry-grain fields. It feeds on various water-insects, fish, frogs, mice, and small birds." —(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. X. p. 79.)

34. *CIRCUS* —— ?

a. China. From Reeve's Collection.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus Elanus, *Savigny, Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 97 (1809).

35. *ELANUS MELANOPTERUS. Daud. Sp.*

Falco melanopterus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 152. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 188. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 137.

Elanus melanopterus, *Leach, Zool. Misc.* III. *t.* 122. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 71. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 26; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 45.

Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p. 46. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 22.

Falco cæsius, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 98, *t.* 2, *f.* 2.

Falco sonninensis et vociferus, *Lath.*

Falco clamosus, *Shaw.*

The Black-winged Falcon, *Lath.*

Chanwa and Chanwa Musaher, Hind., *Hodgs.*

Kupasee or Kapasi (" cottony "), Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

Angkal-Angkal, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Himalaya. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" Though generally spread over India, the Kupasee is by no means common. It is most frequent in woody districts. Its general food is insects (chiefly grasshoppers and locusts), lizards, and mice. I shot one in Goomsoor, which was devouring the carcass of a dove; this, however, appeared to have been dead some time, and I doubt if it was killed by the Kupasee. It often frequents long grass and grain-fields, over which it may be seen to hover like the Kestril."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 71.)

Mr. Hodgson gives the following notice of the manners of this bird. " The Chanwa, or Black-wing, quests chiefly in the morning and evening, feeding upon small birds, insects, and mice. It does not usually seize upon the wing, though its hunting be, for the most part, by continuous questing. Commonly, it is seen skimming the cultivation like a Circus, occasionally poising itself on the wing for the purpose of getting a distincter view of some mouse, small bird, or insect which has stirred on its beat, and upon which, when clearly perceived, it stoops perpendicularly with the speed of lightning. After a while, it will resort to some low roost, and, when relieved, commence another excursion, or, perchance, sit and watch there for its prey. Its forward flight is easy, low, and silent, but very effective in evolution when exertion is required to capture such nimble game as mice, which constitute its ordinary food. It frequently whips off insects from the stalks of standing grain, and this feat is, of course,

accomplished on the wing. I have also seen the Chanwa pursue cuckoos and sparrows with uncommon energy, but I never witnessed it strike a bird in the air. The Chanwa doubtless can, and sometimes does, seize its feathered prey on the wing."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. VI. p. 77.)

Genus MILVUS, *Cuv., An. Comp.* I. *Tab. Sec. Cl. des Ois.* (1799).

HYDROICTINIA, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 115 (1844).

36. *MILVUS NIGER, Briss.*

Milvus niger, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 413. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 24; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 43. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 21.

Falco ater, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 262.

Milvus fuscus, *Brehm., Væg. Deutsch.* I. *p.* 53, *t.* 4, *f.* 1.

The Black Kite.

TSHELVET, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

" Very common about Ankober and Angollallah, cleaning the streets and compounds in company with the crows."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

37. *MILVUS GOVINDA, Sykes.*

Milvus govinda, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 2; *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. p.* 43. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 21. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 52.

Milvus melanotis, *Temm. et Schl., Faun. Jap. Aves, t.* 5, 5 *b.*

Milvus cheele, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 71.

Milvus indicus v. cheela, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Haliaëtus lineatus, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 18.

Milvus ater, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 31.

Falco cheela of modern authors, nec. Lath.

The Common or Pariah Kite, *Jerd.*

The Govinda Kite.

CHEEL or CHIL, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilt.* *Jerd.*, or PARIAH CHIL, Hind., *Blyth.*

TSWONBOP, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

e. Bagdad. Presented by Commander Jones.

" This very useful bird is extremely numerous, more especially in cantonments, villages, and camps, and is continually on the look-out for refuse of every description. Colonel Sykes says, ' Constantly soaring in the air in circles, watching an opportunity to dart upon a chicken, upon refuse animal matter thrown out from the cook-room, and occasionally even having the hardihood to stoop at a dish of meat being carried from the cook-room to the house.'—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 81.) Away from cantonments, it preys chiefly on reptiles; is also remarkably fond of fish, both fresh and dried. Has a very shrill cry or squeal."—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 71.)

Mr. Blyth gives the following remarks on the habits of this bird. " It is not unusual to see a hundred or more circling in the air together about Calcutta, especially towards the evening, all collected about one spot, though there may be no refuse to entice them thither: or, if some garbage be thrown out, their dexterity at clutching whatever they can seize without alighting, a number of them rapidly following each other and descending thus in the most crowded streets, affords a curious spectacle. A few will generally alight and mingle among their fellow-scavengers the crows, while a crowd of others are circling and dashing over them, and stooping as they sweep by. In illustration of their boldness, I may mention that I once received a smart knock from the wing of one of these birds in a crowded bazaar, as it passed close to my shoulder from behind. The direct flight of this kite, when not sailing, is heavy and laboured, being relieved at intervals by gliding with motionless wings. Numbers may commonly be seen overhead buoyantly floating and gliding in easy curves, yet keeping much together, whether sailing high or low; and their descent upon any garbage is very rapid, and often spiral. They are decidedly social,

and many may daily be seen together sitting on a dead tree, or the parapet of a house, pruning and sunning themselves, while others are sailing about above them.

Their often-repeated cry is a tremulous shrill squeal (whence the native appellation, Cheele) resembling that of the British Kite. They subsist mainly on filth and refuse, but will readily pick up a chick or wounded bird, and I once knew one to kill a full-grown hen; this, however, was considered rather an anomalous occurrence; and they seem to be generally on excellent terms with the crows, though I have been told, and on good authority, that a kite will sometimes seize a crow, probably when pressed by hunger, albeit the uproarious clamour of all the crows in the neighbourhood, sure to collect on such an occasion, might suffice to deter him from doing so a second time. During the rainy season, the Kites totally leave Calcutta for three or four months, not, however, for breeding, for the young have then all flown."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 92.)

Dr. F. Buchanan Hamilton in his MS., remarks, "When full, it delights to sit on the entablatures of buildings, where it exposes its back to the hottest rays of the sun, placing its breast against the wall and stretching out its wings exactly as the Egyptian Hawk is represented on their monuments."

III. ACCIPITRINÆ.

Genus Spizaëtus, *Vieill., Analys. etc. p.* 24 (1816).

Plumipeda, *Flem. Phil. of Zool.* II. *p.* 234 (1822).

Harpyia, *Spix., Av. Bras.* I. (1824).

Limnaëtus, *Vigors, Mem. Raffl. App. p.* 649 (1830).

Nisaëtus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. B.* (1836), *p.* 227.

Spizastur, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VII. *p.* 88 (1837).

Lophaëtus et Pterura, *Kaup.*

38. *SPIZAËTUS LIMNÆËTUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Falco limnæëtus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 138; *Zool. Res. in Java. Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 14. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 41. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 24.

Limnaëtus Horsfieldii, *Vigors, Mem. Raffl. App. p.* 649.

Astur unicolor, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 134.

Spizaëtus cirrhatus, *apud G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 16. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.

Lake Falcon, *Lath.*

Wuru-rawa, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
b. Madras. From Wight's Collection.
c. Locality unknown.

" This is a scarce bird in Java. I found it but once, resorting to the extensive lakes formed during the rainy season in the southern parts of the island, where it feeds on fishes. I never met with it throughout the extent of the northern sea-coast."—(Horsf., Zool. Researches in Java.)

39. *SPIZAËTUS CALIGATUS, Raffles Sp.*

Falco caligatus, *Raffl., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 278.

Limnaëtus caligatus, *Vigors, Mem. Raffl. App. p.* 649.

Falco niveus, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 127.

Nisaëtus niveus, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*

Nisaëtus pallidus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 361.

Spizaëtus cirrhatus, *apud G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 16. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.

Spizaëtus limnaëtus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. p.* 24.

? Nisaëtus alboniger, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XIV. *p.* 173; XV. *p.* 3.

Lang Tambikar, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Himalaya. From W. Griffith's Collection.
b. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.
c. Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
d. e. Drawing. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

(Var. A.) *SPIZAËTUS CRISTATELLUS, Temm.*

Falco cristatellus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 282.

Nisaëtus cristatella, *Elliot, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 234. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*

Falco Lathami, *Tickell* (*nec. Gray*), *Journ. As. S. B.* II. *p.* 59.

Shah Baz and Sadal, Hind., *Elliot. Blyth.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"Sits on the tops of the highest trees on the watch for hares, pea-fowl, and jungle-fowl, on which it swoops from its elevated perch. Solitary."—(Elliot, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 234.)

40. *SPIZAËTUS HASTATUS, Less. Sp.*

Morphnus hastatus, *Less., Voy. de Belang. Zool. p.* 217.

Spizaëtus hastatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 14.

Aquila hastata, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 27.

Spizaëtus punctatus, *Jerd.*

Limnaëtus unicolor, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XII. *p.* 128.

Spizaëtus cirrhatus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.

Jiyadha and Guti-mar ("cocoon-destroyer"), Hind., *Blyth.*

a. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

This bird, according to Mr. Blyth, "is a plunderer of nests. A specimen shot by Mr. Frith in Mymunseng, first attracted that gentleman's attention by the alarm which was manifested upon its approach to a large banyan-tree, upon which were several of the deep and massive nests of the (*Sturnus contra*), one of which it immediately proceeded to pull to pieces to rob it of its contents, in which operation it was shot."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 128.)

41. *SPIZAËTUS KIENERII, De Sparre Sp.*

Astur Kienerii, *De Sparre.*

Spizaëtus Kienerii, *Gerv., Mag. de Zool.* (1835) *Ois. t.* 35. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.

Nisaëtus Kienerii, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*

Spizaëtus albogularis, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. B.* XI. *p.* 456.

a. Darjeeling. Presented by J. T. Pearson, Esq.

42. *SPIZAËTUS OCCIPITALIS, Daud. Sp.*

Falco occipitalis, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 40. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 139.

Spizaëtus occipitalis, *Vieill., Encyc. Meth. p.* 1259. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 28.

Harpyia occipitalis, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 208.

Lophaëtus occipitalis, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 165.

Adagoota, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"The crest of this bird is half-erect when it sits, and gives it from a distance the appearance of a Cacatua. Found in the wilderness of Geddem. Feeds on locusts."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

Genus Accipiter, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 314 (1760).

Nisus, *Cuv., Anat. Comp.* (1799).

Ierax, *Leach, Cat. Brit. Birds* (1816).

Hieraspiza, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 116.

Urospiza, *Kaup, Mus. Senckenb.* (1845), *p.* 259.

43. *ACCIPITER NISUS, Linn. Sp*

Falco nisus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 130. *Lath., Hist. p.* 131.

Accipiter nisus, *Pallas, Zoog.* I. *p.* 370. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 70. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 21. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Accipiter fringillarius, *Ray, Syn. p.* 18.

Accipiter Dussumieri, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 84, *nec. Temm. et Sykes.*

Accipiter nisosimilis, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 571.

Accipiter subtypicus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Sparrow-Hawk.

Basha, female, Basheen or Bashin, male, Hind., *Jerd.*

Atmejeh (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

Sikap Balam, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Darjeeling. Presented by J. T. Pearson, Esq.

B. Bengal, *c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

e. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

f. g. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

h. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

i. j. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

44. *ACCIPITER TACHIRO, Daud. Sp.*

Falco tachiro, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 90. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 211.

Accipiter tachiro, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Falco polyzonus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 337.

Falco unduliventer, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t.* 18, *f.* 1.

The Speckled Sparrow-Hawk.

Basi, Abyssinia, *Roth, MS.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

45. *ACCIPITER RUFIVENTRIS, Smith.*

Accipiter rufiventris, *Smith, S. Afr. Quarterly Journ.* (1830), *p.* 231; *Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Aves, t.* 93. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Falco exilis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 496.

Falco perspicillaris, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t.* 18, *f.* 2.

The Red-bellied Hawk.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Feeds on small birds."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

46. *ACCIPITER VIRGATUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Falco virgatus, *Reinw. Temm., Pl. Col.* 109.

Accipiter virgatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 73. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 22. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Accipiter besra et fringillarius, *Jerd, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 84; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 4, 29.

Accipiter affinis, *Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 179. *G. R. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Accipiter Dussumieri, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79.

? Accipiter nisoides, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 727.

The Streaked Hawk.

Besra or Basra, female, Dhotee or Dharti, male Hind., *Jerd.*

Vaishtapa Dyaga, Telugu, *Jerd.*

Oor Chitlee (Canarese of the Halapyk caste), *Jerd.*

A. Assam. From W. Griffith's Collection.
b. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.
c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
d. Tenasserim. Presented by J. W. Helfer, Esq.
e. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.
f. Drawing. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.
g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Besra is a comparatively rare Hawk, though well known, by name at least, to every native who takes an interest in hawking. Its permanent resorts are the large and lofty forests of Western India, and it is only after the breeding season is over, about July, that a few birds, usually young ones, straggle to various portions of the eastern parts of the Peninsula, and there only to districts more than usually wooded or jungly. Here they remain a few months and return again to the western forests for the purpose of breeding. Mr. Elliot says that he 'has only met with it in the Soonda jungles (in Canara), where it is taken young by a caste called Halapyks, and sold to falconers from Hyderabad.' I have reason to believe that several individuals are annually captured in certain districts on

the eastern coast, where from time immemorial they have been known to resort to on migrating from the western coast.

The Besra and other short-winged Hawks, as well as occasionally the Luggur and some of the Falcons, are usually caught by what is called among falconers the Do Guz. This is a small thin net from four to five feet long, and about three feet broad, stained of a dark colour, and fixed between two thin pieces of bamboo, by a cord on which it runs. The bamboos are fixed lightly in the ground, and a living bird is picketed about the middle of the net, and not quite a foot distant from it. The Hawk makes a dash at the bird, which it sees struggling at its tether, and in the keenness of its rush, either not observing the net from its dark colour, or not heeding it, dashes into it, the two side sticks give way, and the net folds round the bird so effectually as to keep it almost from fluttering.

The Besra is said to be somewhat more difficult to train than most of the Hawks, and it is a delicate bird and requires great care and attention, especially during the hot season. It is highly esteemed among native falconers, and sells for a considerable price. It is very speedy, and particularly active and clever in jungle, which its habits, as a denizen of the forests in its wild state, peculiarly fit it for. It is chiefly flown at the partridge, which it seizes in general with great ease and certainty; also occasionally at quails, snipes, and doves. The male, or Dhotee, is but seldom trained, and is then flown at sparrows, brahminy mynas (*Pastor pagodarum*), and other small birds."—(Jerdon, Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Genus MICRONISUS, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 5 (1840).

NISASTUR, *Blyth* (1844).

TACHYSPIZA, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 116 (1844).

SCELOSPIZA, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 173.

47. *MICRONISUS SOLOËNSIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Falco soloënsis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 137. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 209.

Micronisus soloënsis, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 75. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 33.

Accipiter soloënsis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 29.

Tachyspiza soloënsis, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 116.

Falco cuculoides, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 110 ♀, 129 ♂.
The Soolo Falcon.
Allap-Allap, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

48. *MICRONISUS BADIUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco badius, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 280. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 210.

Micronisus badius, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 75. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 22. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 33.

Accipiter badius, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 29.

Falco Brownii, *Shaw.*

Falco Dussumierii, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 308, 336, *nec. Jerd. et Sykes.*

Accipiter dukhunensis, *Sykes*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 83.

Accipiter scutarius, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 180.

Accipiter fringillaroides, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 179. *G. R. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Brown's Hawk, *Lath.*

Calcutta Sparrow-Hawk and Chippuck Falcon, *Lath.*

Shield-shinned Hawk, *Hodgs.*

Shikra, female, Chippuck (or Chipka," *Jerd.*), male, Hind., *Blyth.*

Kathia of Nepal (male, Tunna), *Hodgs.*

Thinkyet-ma, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. N. India. From Bell's Collection.
c. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
d. Afghanistan. From W. Griffith's Collection.
e. f. g. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.
h. i. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" The Shikra is a well-known and common bird, and is more frequently trained than any other bird of prey in India. It is a

bold though not a very speedy bird, yet will seize partridges or quails, and strike down a crow or even a larger bird."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Genus MELIERAX, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 5 (1840).

49. *MELIERAX MUSICUS, Daud. Sp.*

Falco musicus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 116.

Melierax musicus, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 5; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 77. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 34.

Nisus canorus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 62.

Falco polyzonus, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t.* 15, *f.* 1.

Astur (Melierax) cantans, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 192.

The Chanting Falcon.

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus POLIORNIS, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 122 (1844).

BUTASTUR, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 311.

50. *POLIORNIS TEESA, Frankl. Sp.*

Circus teesa, *Frankl., Proc. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 115.

Poliornis teesa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 30; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 67. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 21. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 18.

Buteo teesa, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 30. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 76.

Butastur teesa, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 311.

Astur hyder, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 79.

The Teesa Hawk.

TISA or TEESA, Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Young. Bengal. Presented by the Reverend F. W. Hope.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon remarks: "I have only hitherto seen the Teesa in the more northern portion of the Deccan, and it increases in number as

you advance to the northward. About Jaulnah, it is very numerous. It frequents topes as well as the open country, where it may be seen seated on low trees and bushes, an ant-hill, or the banks of rivers, whence it pounces on mice, lizards, small snakes, and various large insects and their larvæ. Mr. Elliot, in his 'Notes,' says, 'It is said to be fond of crabs. It certainly does not refuse them. I saw a Parsee catch one directly by baiting his springes or nooses with a crab.'

The flight of the Teesa is tolerably rapid, performed by repeated strokes of the wings, exactly like that of the Kestril, for which at a distance I have occasionally mistaken it. Its flight too in general is low. I have seen it several times take a much more extended flight than usual over a rumna, flying at a low elevation, and now and then rising slowly a few feet, and I observed it apparently capture a locust or some other insect on the wing."—(Madr. Journn. L. S. X. p. 77.)

Genus ASTUR, *Lacep., Mém. de l'Inst.* III. *p.* 506 (1806).

DÆDALION, *Sav., Des. de l'Egyp. H. N. p.* 92 (1809).

LEUCOSPIZA et LOPHOSPIZA, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 118 (1844).

51. *ASTUR PALUMBARIUS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco palumbarius, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 130. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 106.

Astur palumbarius, *Beckst., N. G. Deutschl.* II. *p.* 268. *Gould, Birds Eur. t.* 17. *G. R. Gray, Gen. Birds,* I. *p.* 27; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 63. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 23. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 31.

Falco gallinarius, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 266.

Accipiter astur, *Pall., Zoogr. t.* 11.

The Goshawk, *Lath.*

BAZ or BAZ KHANI, female, JURRA, male, Hind., *Blyth.*

SHAHBAZ ("hawk king"), Scinde, *Burton.*

BHAUSE, *Mundy.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

52. *ASTUR TRIVIRGATUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Falco trivirgatus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 303.

Astur trivirgatus, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), I. *p.* 332. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 27 ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 65. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 31.

Lophospiza trivirgatus, *Kaup*, *Classif. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 118.

Astur indicus, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1838), *p.* 177.

Spizaëtus rufitinctus, *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 153.

Astur cristatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 371.

Astur palumbarius, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 85.

Gar Bazra, Manik Bazra, Koteswor, Hind., *Blyth.*

Jamal Katha and Jurye of Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Churiali, of the Eastern Tarai, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

a. and Drawing (Sp. rufitinctus, *McClell.*). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

" It inhabits the banks of the Burhampooter and other rivers in Assam, where it conceals itself in bushes and grass, along the verge of the water, seizing such fishes as approach the surface within its reach."—(McClelland, Proc. Z. S. (1839), p. 154.)

Mr. Jerdon obtained a specimen of what he considered a young male Baz (*Astur palumbarius*), but which is identical with this species, " seated on a bough, in one of the thick woods of the Neilgherries close to Ootacamund. He several times afterwards observed a pair of apparently the same birds hunting together near Coonoor, where they had committed several depredations on some pigeons, and he one day saw them make an unsuccessful swoop at a flock of pigeons close to the house. Their flight was swift, similar to that of the sparrow-hawks, but at a considerable height, whence they made a sudden pounce."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 85.)

IV. AQUILINÆ.

Genus AQUILA, *Mœhr., Av. Gen. p.* 49 (1752).

AËTOS, *Nitz., Pterylog. p.* 31 (1840).

ONYCHAËTUS, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 120 (1844).

ICTINAËTUS, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. p.* 177 (1844).

UROAËTUS, et PTEROAËTUS, et HIERAËTUS, *Kaup* (1844).

HETEROPUS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 881 (1842).

NEOPUS, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

TOLMAËTUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 5.

53. *AQUILA PENNATA, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco pennata, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 272. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 69.

Aquila pennata, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1829), *p.* 325. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 33. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 13. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 41. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Hieraëtus pennatus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 28.

Aquila minuta, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 29, *t.* 2, *f.* 2.

Spizaëtus milvoides, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 75.

Butaquila strophiata, *Hodgs.*

The Booted Eagle, *Lath.*

A. Bengal. Presented by General Hardwicke.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This bird is a noted robber of the dovecot and poultry-yard, whose depredations are probably often mistaken for those of the Kite."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. XV. p. 8.)

Mr. Jerdon also remarks: "My attention was first called to this bird at Trichinopoly, by Mr. Hooper, C.S., who shot a specimen in the act of pouncing on some of his pigeons. I occasionally afterwards recognised it, as I thought, among the Kites, and saw it attempt to swoop off chickens and pigeons. Its appearance in the

air and mode of flight much resemble that of the kite, but the crows appear to distinguish it readily, and often clamorously pursue it."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 75.)

54. *AQUILA NÆVIOIDES*, *Cuv. Sp.*

Falco nævioides, *Cuv.*, *Règ. Ann.* (1829), I. *p.* 326.

Aquila nævioides, *Kaup*, *Isis* (1847), *p.* 247. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 13; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 11. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 40. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 27. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 14.

Falco rapax, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 455.

Aquila vindhiana, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 11. *Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 67.

Aquila choka, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quarterly Journ.* I. *p.* 114.

Falco albicans, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss.* *t.* 13.

Aquila punctata, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 16.

Aquila fusca et fulvescens, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 27, 29.

The Tawny Eagle.

Wokhab, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

B. Locality and Donor unknown.

C. D. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

e. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The Wokhab is the most abundant Eagle in India. I have seen it both in the Carnatic, though more rarely, and on the table-land, where it is tolerably common. In the Carnatic it chiefly frequents hilly districts clad with low jungle. In the Deccan it frequents, by preference, the cultivated lands near villages. Till an hour or two after sunrise, it may be seen seated on the top of some tree, after which it sallies forth, sailing about at a moderate height in general (though it varies much in this respect) over the fields, valleys, and ravines, with a slow circling flight, or in company with the kites, like which, it is ever on the look-out; hovers over villages, towns, and cantonments. They prey upon hares (as I have ascertained, in one or two instances, from the contents of their stomach), and other

game, also rats, lizards, snakes, and insects; occasionally also pounce on an unwary bird, and in fact feed upon almost any kind of food, living or dead, which, however, they obtain perhaps, less by their own industry than by robbing other birds, kites, falcons, and other birds of prey. From Mr. Elliot's 'Notes' I extract the following: 'The Wokhab is very troublesome in hawking after the sun becomes hot, mistaking the jesses for some kind of prey, and pouncing on the falcon to seize it. I have once or twice nearly lost Shaheens in consequence, they flying to great distances from fear of the Wokhab.' A specimen I possessed alive, was not very particular as to its food. It frequently snatched morsels from a Golden Eagle I kept with it, to which the latter in general quietly submitted; it is a very noisy bird, frequently uttering a shrill scream, and has a great share of curiosity, walking up to, and carefully and thoroughly examining every new comer I place in the same apartment. It is apparently a very easily domesticated bird, and perhaps might be taught to hunt hares, &c."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 68.)

55. *AQUILA NÆVIA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco nævia, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 258. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 65.

Aquila nævia, *Meyer, Taschenb.* I. *p.* 19. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 13; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 10. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 40. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 27. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Aquila melanaëtus, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 84.

Aquila bifasciata, *Hornsch.* (*nec. Gray*).

Aquila clanga, *Pall.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 351.

Aquila vittata, *Hodgs.* *Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Rough-footed Eagle, *Lath.*

Kaljanga, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 9.

Bakayari, Jiyadha, *Id. MS.* II. *p.* 7, 8.

Aagab (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

56. *AQUILA BONELLII, Temm. Sp.*

Falco Bonellii, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 288.

Aquila Bonellii, *Bonap., Geog. Comp. List Birds of Eur. and N. Amer. p.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 11. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 40. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Tolmaëtus Bonellii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XV. *p.* 5; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 26.

Aquila intermedia, *Bonelli, Mém. de l'Acad. Turin.*

Nisaëtus grandis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 230; *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 34. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 1.

Nisaëtus niveus ? *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 69.

Large Hawk Eagle, *Jerd.*

Mhorungah or Mhorungee, Hind., *Jerd.*

Salwa, Teloogoo, *Jerd.*

Rajalee, Tamool, *Jerd.*

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"The Mhorungah is certainly a rare bird in southern India. I have only seen it twice, once in Baramahl, seated on the edge of a tank in the neighbourhood of a jungly district, and again a pair seated on a lofty tree, in a tope in open country in the northern part of the Deccan. Mr. Hodgson says the habits of the genus are as follows: 'Preys on jungle-fowl, partridges, hares, watches from a lofty perch, usually pouncing on its game when near it, sometimes pursues with energy on the wing.' Mr. Elliot in his 'Notes' says: 'Is the noblest of the Indian Eagles, being seldom seen, and then generally at a great height in the air, in wild places. It preys on the hare. I once saw a pair of them hunting in company, which nearly surprised a peacock, pouncing on him on the ground.'"—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 669.) "The large Hawk Eagle is dispersed over the whole continent of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, but cannot be said to be an abundant species, though few districts are not occasionally frequented or visited by them. It chiefly affects the more wooded and jungly districts, and especially the neighbourhood of hills and mountain-ranges. It is much on the wing, sailing at a great height, and making its appearance at

certain spots in the district it frequents, always about the same hour. It may often be seen seated on the summit of a lofty tree, or on some overhanging rock. I have observed it chiefly on the Neilgherries, along the range of western and northern Ghauts, also though more sparingly in the bare Deccan and Carnatic. It preys by preference on various kinds of game, hares, jungle-fowl, spur-fowl, and partridges, and even on pea-fowl; also on ducks, herons, and other water-fowl, and according to the testimony of native Shikarees, it has been known to strike down the Douk (*Tantalus leucocephalus*). Most native falconers too, have stories to relate of its having carried off a favourite hawk. On one occasion on the Neilgherries, I observed it stoop successively at a spur-fowl, hare, and pea-fowl, each time unsuccessfully, however, owing to the thickness of the jungle. A pair were also wont to resort to a village at the hills and carry off fowls. Great havoc was committed among several pigeon-houses on the Neilgherries by a pair of these eagles, and indeed I heard that one or two were completely devastated by them. The manner in which they captured the pigeons was described to me by two or three eyewitnesses, to be as follows: on the pigeons taking flight, one of the eagles pounced down from a vast height on the flock, but directing its swoop rather under the pigeons than directly at them. Its mate, watching the moment when, alarmed by the first swoop, the pigeons rise in confusion, pounces unerringly on one of them, and carries it off. The other Eagle, having risen again, also makes another stoop, which is generally fatal. I have not yet been fortunate enough to meet with the nest of this Hawk Eagle, but it is said by native Shikarees to build on steep and inaccessible cliffs, and to breed in January and February."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

57. *AQUILA CHRYSAËTOS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco chrysaëtos, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 125.

Aquila chrysaëtos, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 341. *Yarrell, Brit. B.* I. *p.* 11. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 13; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 9. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 26. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 13.

Falco niger, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 259.

Falco americanus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 257.

Falco melanotus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 16.

Aquila daphænia, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Golden Eagle.

a. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

58. *AQUILA IMPERIALIS*, *Bechst. Sp.*

Falco imperialis, *Bechst.*, *Taschenb. Deuts.* III. *p.* 55. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 151, 152.

Aquila imperialis, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 329. *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 28. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 40. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 26.

Aquila mogilnik, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 259. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 52. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 10.

Aquila heliaca, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 22, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 13. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 13.

Aquila bifasciata, *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 17 (*nec. Hornsch.*). *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Aquila nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XVIII. *t.* 13.

Aquila chrysaëtos, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 66.

The Imperial Eagle.

Joomiz or Joombiz, Hind., *Jerd.*

Frus, Beng., *Blyth.*

Wonlo, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Locality unknown.

Mr. Jerdon observes: "I several times saw birds of this species, both single and in pairs, in the more northern parts of the Deccan, many of which showed the white mark at the base of the tail, which gained for it the name of the ring-tailed Eagle, and I procured a specimen near the Godavery river; I frequently also saw them near Jaulnah, even close to the cantonment, and they are occasionally seen to pursue and strike at hares, florikin, and other game, started by sportsmen. This Eagle may generally be seen seated on the ground, or on a stone on the rocky hills, in the neighbourhood of Jaulnah,

whence, after the sun has been up for some time, it takes a flight in search of prey, at no great elevation, hunting slowly over the bushy valleys and ravines, and also over the cultivated ground occasionally; after which, if unsuccessful in its search, it reseats itself on a stone on some eminence, or even perches on a neighbouring tree, where it patiently waits till some quarry is raised or viewed, or till hunger again prompts it to take a flight. I obtained a specimen alive. It feeds most greedily on raw meat, preferring it to birds or animals, either dead or living. It is very sluggish and inactive, even when urged by hunger. It generally drinks a gulp or two of water after eating. The only cry I have heard it utter, is a harsh croaking."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 66.)

59. *AQUILA* ——— ?

Akteyme (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

Genus Hæmatornis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 170.

Spilornis, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of B.* (1840), *p.* 4.

60. *HÆMATORNIS BACHA, Daud. Sp.*

Falco bacha, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 43. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 172. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 15.

Hæmatornis bacha, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 179.

Spilornis bacha, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. B.* (1840), *p.* 4. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Circaëtus bacha, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 16; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 18.

Falco bido, *Horsf., Linn. Trans.* XIII. *p.* 137. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 149.

The Bacha Eagle, *Lath.*

Bido, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing. Ditto.

d. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

61. *HÆMATORNIS HOLOSPILUS*, *Vigors.*

Buteo holospilus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 96.

Spilornis holospilus, *G. R. Gray, List Birds of Brit. Mus.* (1840), *p.* 10. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 17.

Circaëtus holospilus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 16, *t.* 7; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 19.

a. Presented by — Frith, Esq.

62. *HÆMATORNIS CHEELA*, *Daud. Sp.*

Falco cheela, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 44. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 145. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS. p.* 14.

Hæmatornis cheela, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XIV. *p.* 179; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 19.

Circaëtus cheela, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 1; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 18.

Spilornis cheela, *Kaup. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 17.

Hæmatornis undulatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 170. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. Birds,* I. *p.* 16.

Circaëtus undulatus, *Jerd., Madr. J. L. S.* X. *p.* 70. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 42. *Blyth, An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 91.

Circaëtus nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XVIII. *part* II. *p.* 20, *t.* 2.

Circaëtus mithilensis et tarayensis et maculatior, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Buteo bacha, *apud Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 114. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79.

Buteo melanotis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 196.

? Falco albidus, *Cuv. Temm., Pl. Col.* 19, *jun.*

Cheela Eagle, *Lath.*

Crested Serpent Eagle, *Jerd.*

Goomcan-mooryala, Mahr., *Jerd. Blyth.*

Tilai-baj ("spotted Hawk"), Beng., *Blyth.*

SABCHUR ("full-crested"), young, *Blyth.*

FOORJBAJ, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

DOUNGTSWON, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. Bootan. Presented by R. B. Pemberton, Esq.

C. Bengal. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon mentions, "I have found this bird in Goomsoor, Travancore, Malabar, and the Baramahl. It almost always affects woody situations, preferring lofty jungle, over which it may often be observed slowly sailing, or seated on a lofty tree, watching for its prey. Its chief food is snakes, which I have found in every instance that came under my observation. Mr. Elliot says, 'it utters a plaintive cry, feeds on snakes, lizards, and insects.'"—(Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 70.) Mr. Blyth says it is "extremely common in Lower Bengal, preferring a jungly country, with shallow jheels and tanks, where it preys much on frogs, which it clutches in the mud."—(Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 19.)

Genus CIRCAËTUS, *Vieill., Anal. p.* 23 (1816).

63. *CIRCAËTUS GALLICUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco gallicus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 259. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 64.

Circaëtus gallicus, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 549. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 16; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 17. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 19. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Aquila brachydactyla, *Meyer, Taschenb. Deuts.* I. *p.* 21.

Circaëtus brachydactylus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 70.

Aquila pygargus, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 443.

Jean le blanc Eagle, *Lath.*

Harrier Eagle and Serpent Eagle, *Jerd.*

SAP-MARILO ("snake-killer"), Beng., *Blyth.*

SAMP-MAR ("snake-killer"), Hind., *Jerd.*

MULPATUR, Canarese, *Jerd.*

a. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

"This species is very generally spread over the country. It affects chiefly the open plains and patches of cultivated ground. It may frequently be observed perched on a low tree, or even a bowrie pole, or seated on the bank of a river, whence it occasionally darts on its prey, but generally takes a long and lofty circling flight, or flies heavily along, but a few yards above the ground. The most favourite food of the Samp-mar is, as its Indian name implies, snakes. It will, however, take other food. Colonel Sykes found a rat in the stomach of one. I saw one strike at a wounded hare, and another make a swoop at a teal that was shot. From Mr. Elliot's 'Notes' I take the following: 'Pounces on snakes and guanas; my Meer Shikar has seen them on the ground with their claws on the snake's head, its body coiled round the bird's wings, in which state the herd-boys sometimes kill them. The Yerklees say it has a figure of the god Chukram under each wing, by which it prevents the snake going forward. In the stomach of one I found a snake, about two feet long, and a centipede.'"—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 70.)

Genus Pandion, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 95 (1809).

Ichthyaëtus, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 196.

Polioaëtus, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 270.

64. *PANDION HALIAËTUS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco haliaëtus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 58; *Pl. Enl.* 414. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilt., MS. p.* 4.

Pandion haliaëtus, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 316. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 64. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 17; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 22. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 42. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* 29. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Pandion fluvialis, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 96.

Pandion indicus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 366.

The Osprey, *Lath.*

Fish-Eagle or Fish-Hawk, *Jerd.*

MUCHARERA, Hind., *Jerd.;* also,

MATCH-MANGA, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

MATCH-MOROL and BALA, Beng., *Blyth.*

MACHARANG, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

WONLET, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

65. *PANDION ICHTHYAËTUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Falco ichthyaëtus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 136; *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* 34. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 160.

Pandion ichthyaëtus, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 23. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Haliaëtus ichthyaëtus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 65.

Pontoaëtus ichthyaëtus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 18. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 42. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30.

Haliaëtus plumbeus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 367.

Ichthyaëtus bicolor, *G. R. Gray, List Birds B. M.* (1840), *p.* 12.

Ichthyaëtus Horsfieldii, *Hodgs. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 304.

Ichthyaëtus hucarius, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Marine Eagle, *Lath.*

JOKOWURU, Java, *Horsf.*

MADHUYA, Hind., *Blyth. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

MATCH-MOROL ("fish-tyrant"), Beng., *Blyth.*

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"The Jokowuru is found in Java, always near lakes, or on the banks of large rivers. It is by no means generally distributed. I met with it in two situations only,—one near the banks of the river of Kediri, in the eastern district, the other near the middle of the island, on the hills of Prowoto, about twenty miles south-east of

Semarang. Here a pair of these birds had established themselves for several years near a village on the confines of an extensive lake formed by the accumulation of water during the period of rains, and distinguished by the name of Rawa (lake) of Damak. Their nest was built on the top of a large tree, and was constructed in a rude manner of branches of trees,—the branches which were placed on the exterior were more than an inch in diameter,—the inside was lined with small twigs; it was irregularly round, and very slightly excavated. The birds were surprised during the period of incubation. The male bird, on being caught in a snare, permitted itself to be seized by the native without making any resistance. When brought to me, lying in the arms of the native, apparently conscious of its situation, and without making use of its claws or bill, or exerting any efforts to extricate itself, it suffered itself to be handled and examined very patiently. On being placed in a large cage, it made a few efforts in the beginning to set itself at liberty, but finding them ineffectual it soon desisted, and by its calmness and dignity of manners, exhibited a resemblance to the more noble species of Falcons. During the first days of its confinement, it refused food altogether, but on becoming hungry, a fish was quietly placed in its bill, which was finally swallowed with great caution; and it soon took greedily the fishes which were liberally supplied. Its usual attitude was with the bill half open, and appeared to have frequent thirst, and took up copious draughts of water. The pair of birds which I obtained on these hills had been carefully observed by the natives for several years. Their cry resembled that of the Osprey. They lived exclusively on fishes. They never attacked fowls or other animals. They daily resorted to the lake above mentioned, over which, suspended in the air or sailing slowly along, they watched their prey. On observing a fish, they darted on it with impetuous velocity; more rarely they pursued a more passive conduct, and watched the lake from the trees in its neighbourhood."—(Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java.)

66. *PANDION HUMILIS*, *Temm.*

Pandion humilis, *Temm. et Müller*, *Verh. over de Nat. Gesch. &c. t.* 6. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Ichthyaëtus nanus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 202; XII. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30.

a. Bengal? From Middleton's Collection.

Genus HALIAËTUS, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 85 (1809).

CUNCUMA, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 367 (1837).

PONTOAËTUS, *Kaup*, *Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 122 (1844).

BLAGRUS, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30.

67. *HALIAËTUS MACEI*, *Temm. Sp.*

Falco Macei, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 8, 223.

Haliaëtus Macei, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 327. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 153. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 17. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 15.

Haliaëtus (Pontoaëtus) Macei, *Kaup*, *Class der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 122.

Cuncuma Macei, *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 23.

Haliaëtus unicolor, *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 19.

Haliaëtus (Cuncuma) albipes, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 228, VI. *p.* 367; *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 32.

Haliaëtus lanceolatus, *Hodgs. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Mace's Eagle.

MATCHARANG, MATCH-MANGGAR, KOROL, or MATCH-KOROL ("fish-eagle"), and BALA, Beng., *Blyth.*

KOKNA or OOGOOS, *Tickell.*

A. B. and drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"A fisher Eagle. This Eagle preys on fish, and is particularly active during a storm, when it is found soaring over the lee-shore, descending on such fishes as are driven into shallow water. During fine weather, it spends the principal portion of its time on some high solitary bank, quite motionless."—(McClelland, P. Z. S. (1839), p. 153.)

"This species is generally found on the banks of the larger rivers, near to where they issue into the plains, and it preys on fish."—(Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag. (1836), p. 33.)

68. *HALIAËTUS LEUCOGASTER, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco leucogaster, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 257. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 242. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 49.

Haliaëtus leucogaster, *Gould, Syn. B. Austr.* iii. *p.*

Cuncuma leucogaster, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 24.

Blagrus leucogaster, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30.

Falco blagrus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 70.

Haliaëtus blagrus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* IX. *p.* 65. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 15.

Falco dimidiatus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 275.

Haliaëtus sphenurus, *Gould, Proc. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 138 (*young*).

Ichthyaëtus cultrunguis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 110 (*the semi-adult*).

Falco maritimus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 260. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 146.

White-bellied Eagle, *Lath.*

Maritime Eagle, *Lath.* (*the adult*).

Kampamaur Eagle, *Lath.* (*the semi-adult*).

Samp-mar ("snake-killer"), Orissa, Kohassa, Hind., *Blyth.*

Lang-laut ("sea-eagle") Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. c. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"This bird is not very common," remarks Mr. Jerdon. "I first observed it sailing over the Chilka lake, at a considerable elevation, from whence it made an unsuccessful swoop at a duck I shot. I

again saw it sitting sluggishly on the sandy beach close to the sea; and again, near Calicut, saw a pair skimming very closely over some low bushy ground. The stomach of the specimen I procured was empty. The fishermen at Ponany assert that it lives chiefly on fish, and frequently carries one off from their boats or nets. It doubtless, however, varies its food according to opportunity. Its flight at first after rising is heavy, but when once fairly on the wing, easy and powerful, rising to a great height by large and graceful swoops."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 65.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "In the stomach were found three small water-snakes, some articulæ of Crustaceans, the humerus of a bird, and the remains of a small rodent."—(Journn. A. S. B. XI. p. 110.)

"This is a bold and formidable-looking bird, but shy and solitary, frequenting desert islands in the Gulf of Siam, and generally seen soaring at a great height above the wooded hills. It would appear to live chiefly on fish. Its flight is slow, but bold and vigorous, yet not rapid."—(Finlayson's MS. Notes.)

Genus HALIASTUR, *Selby, List Gen. et Subgen., &c. p.* 3 (1840).

ICTINOAËTUS, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 122 (1844).

DENTIGER, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

69. *HALIASTUR INDUS, Bodd. Sp.*

Falco indus, *Bodd., Tab. des Pl. enl. d'Aub. p.* 25.

Haliastur indus, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 4; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 18; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 27. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 31.

Falco ponticerianus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 265. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 147. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 136. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 278.

Haliaëtus ponticerianus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78.

Milvus pondicerianus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 72.

Dentiger pondicerianus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Haliastur ponticerianus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 15.

Milvus rotundicaudus, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 182. *G. R. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Pondicherry Eagle, *Lath.*

Brahminy Kite of Europeans in India.

BAHMUNEE CHEEL, vulgò.

Round-tailed Kite, *Hodgs.*

SANKAR CHIL ("Shiva's Kite"), DHOBIA CHIL ("Washerman's Kite"), RU-MABARIK (" Lucky-faced "), Hind., *Blyth. Jerd.*

KHEMANKARI, Sanskrit, *Blyth.*

CHOOHMAR, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

RUTTA OOKAB, Scinde, *Burnes;* also PILYO, *Blyth.*

TSWON-GOUNGPHYOO, Arracan, *Blyth.*

LANG-BONDOL, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

ULUNG, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. f. g. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

h. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

i. j. k. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" The manners, mode of life, &c. of this bird are similar to those of the Kite, being much on the wing, sailing over tanks, paddy-fields, and rivers, at a moderate height, and with a flight like that of the Kite, but perhaps with more frequent motion of its wings. Mr. Hodgson says ' it quests like Circus.' This I have only seen in wooded country (in Travancore), and then its flight was higher, and not nearly so regular. I may also remark that its squeal is very similar to that of the Kite. Mr. Hodgson also says ' it lives chiefly on insects.' From my own observations, made chiefly in the Carnatic, where it is very common, I should say it prefers aquatic food. It may frequently be observed to carry off a fish from the surface of the water; but I never saw it dip under. It also feeds much on crabs from tanks and paddy-fields, also on frogs and various aquatic in-

sects, and occasionally carries off a dead or wounded snipe or other bird, and even carrion, and, it is also credibly said, young birds, chickens, and pigeons; though I have not myself witnessed it. I have, though very rarely, seen it whip an insect off a tree or standing grain; this, and its food generally, if not heavy, it often devours in the air like the common Kite, or seated on the edge of a tank or river, or bank of a paddy-field. It partakes very greedily of the small fish so generally dried by the poor on the coast, and I have repeatedly seen it catch one thrown up in the air for that purpose by a native. From this we must conclude that it varies its food according to opportunity, but undoubtedly it prefers the neighbourhood of water, and aquatic food, as crabs, frogs, and fish, when procurable. It is, as is well known, sacred to Vishnu."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 72.)

Colonel Sykes states: " It is seen constantly passing up and down rivers at a considerable height, but prepared to fall at an instant on its prey. Usually it seizes while on the wing, but occasionally dips entirely under water, appearing to rise again with difficulty. It is quite a mistake to suppose it feeds on carrion. I examined the contents of the stomach and craw of many specimens, and always found fish, and fish only, excepting on one occasion, when a crab was met with. Sexes alike. The female lays two large white eggs."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 78.)

Mr. Blyth also states: " A very common and conspicuous species, abundant along the rivers, and generally observed near water. Has a peculiar strange bleating cry."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 91.)

" It is very common in the Bay of Batavia, where it feeds on fishes."—(Horsfield.)

" Europeans have given this bird the appellation of Brahminy Kite, which originates in having observed that the Hindoos attach superstitious ideas to it. Among the Mahomedans there is a prevalent notion that when two armies are about to engage, the appearance of one of these birds over either party, prognosticates victory to that side. It is, perhaps, possible that there may be something like migration in the habits of this bird. I have noticed that at some periods of the year it is more common than at others; in the cold season it abounds, while in the rains it is rarely met with."—(Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 629.)

V. BUTEONINÆ.

Genus Buteo, *Cuv., Anat. Comp.* 1, *Tab. Sec. Cl. des Ois.* (1799).

Buteogallus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 83 (1831).

Pæcilopternis, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 329.

70. *BUTEO AUGUR, Rüppell Sp.*

Falco augur, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 38, *t.* 16.

Buteo augur, *Kaup, Mus. Senckenb.* (1845), *p.* 261. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 11; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 19.

Falco hydrophilus, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 39, *t.* 17.

The N. African Buzzard.

Gedakede, Abyssinia, *Rüppell.*

Goodie Goodie, Abyssinia, *Salt.*

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Dr. Rüppell explains the specific name of this bird in the following remarks on its habits. "The principal nourishment of this Falcon consists of small birds and bats; the latter it pursues chiefly on their being roused from their retreats by conflagrations of dry grass plains, or by the noise occasioned by the march of large masses of men; and they have frequently been observed to soar aloft before (*vorauscheveben*) armies or caravans. This has, probably, been the cause that the Abyssinians ascribe to the *Buteo augur* a peculiar gift of prognostication (*prognostications guba*, the faculty of augury) which has already been recorded by Salt. But the assertion of that author, that the inhabitants will not allow one of these birds to be killed, is not confirmed by my personal observation."—(Rüppell, Faun. Abyssinica, p. 38.)

"The Abyssinians entertain a singular superstition respecting this bird. When they set out on a journey and meet with one of them, they watch it very carefully, and draw good or bad omens from its motions. If it sit still, with its breast towards them until they have passed, it is a peculiarly good sign, and everything is expected to go on well during the course of the journey. If its back be turned towards them, it is considered an unpropitious sign, but not sufficiently so as to create alarm; but if it should fly away hastily on their approach, some of the most superstitious among

them will immediately return back to their homes, and wait till a more favourable opportunity for commencing their expedition occur. From this circumstance, and the resemblance of its form to those so frequently met with among the hieroglyphics in Egypt, I am led to suspect that this species may answer to the sacred hawk of that country which was venerated by the ancient inhabitants."—(Salt's Travels in Abyssinia, App. p. 42.)

"One of the most common birds in Abyssinia. Never found anything but locusts in its stomach. Is very inactive and slow in its movements."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

71. *BUTEO RUFINUS*, *Rüpp. Sp.*

Falco rufinus, *Rüpp.*, *Zool. Atlas*, *p.* 40, *t.* 27.

Buteo rufinus, *Kaup*, *Isis* (1847), *p.* 336. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 11; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 33. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 39. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 28. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 18.

Buteo canescens, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 180.

Buteo longipes, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 75.

Nasal Falcon, *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 169.

Long-legged Buzzard, *Jerd.*

Canescent Buzzard, *Hodgs.*

Chuha-mar ("Rat-killer"), Hind., *Jerd.* *Blyth.*

Abu Jeraydi (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Lower Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

"This is certainly a rare bird," remarks Mr. Jerdon. "I have hitherto only seen it near Jaulnah, perched on low trees or on the ground, in fields or near water, and taking a low and short flight to another similar perch. In the stomach of the specimen I shot there was a *Gryllotalpa* (cricket). Mr. Elliott, who met with this species only in Guzrat, says: "This bird evidently preys on the field-rats which abound in the sandy soil of this province. He is seen sitting on low trees or bushes over the rat-burrows, and, watching his opportunity, darts down on his victim. In the stomach of one were the exuviæ of a rat (*Arvicola*) and a large beetle."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 76.)

According to Mr. Hodgson, " These birds are very common in the central and northern hilly regions of Nepal, but I never," he remarks, " procured one from below. It adheres to the woods when the crops are up; but, after harvest, comes into the open country, and is perpetually seen perched on a clod, and looking out for snakes, which constitute its chief food. It also preys on rats and mice, and on quails, snipes, and partridges ; but is reduced to take the birds on the ground. I have seen it, however, make a splendid stoop at a quail, which, after being flushed, chanced to alight on a bare spot, so as to be visible to the bird as he followed it with his eye on the wing and marked it settle. Teal and even ducks are frequently slain by our bird in the same way. If he can perceive them take wing, even at half a mile's distance, he is up with them in an instant, and is sure to capture them, unless they are under cover in a moment after they touch the earth."—(Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag. (1836), p. 181. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 310.)

Genus BAZA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. (1836), *p.* 777; VI. *p.* 361.

LOPHOTES, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 96 (1831).

LEPIDOGENYS, *J. E. Gray* (1839).

AVICEDA, *Swains., B. W. Afr.* I. *p.* 104 (1837).

HYPTIOPUS, *Hodgs., Journn. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 27.

LOPHASTUR, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1842), *p.* 463.

72. *BAZA LOPHOTES*, *Cuv. Sp.*

Falco lophotes, *Cuv. Temm., Pl. Col.* 10.

Baza lophotes, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. B.* (1840), *p.* 4; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 23; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 40. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 46. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 17.

Aviceda lophotes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 20.

Falco Lathami, *Gray* (*nec. Tickell*). *Griff., An. Kingd.* I. *p.* 30.

Lepidogenys Lathami, *J. E. Gray.*

Buteo cristatus, *Vieill., Ency. Méth. p.* 1221.

Lophotes indicus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 96.

Baza syama, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 777; VI. *p.* 362.

Falco cristatellus, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilt., MS.* I. *p.* 53.

The Cohy Falcon.

Cohy of the Parbutties and Nawars, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Syama ("Black"), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bengal. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"These birds are peculiar to the great forests of the lower regions of Nepal, so far as I yet know; habits insectivorous."—(Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng. V. p. 778.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "A beautiful pair of this bird (male and female) procured alive, and which had the power of erecting their crest quite vertically."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 166.)

73. *BAZA JERDONI, Blyth Sp.*

Lophastur Jerdoni, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 464.

Baza Jerdoni, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 18.

a. b. Drawings of young and adult. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Pernis, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 322 (1817).

74. *PERNIS CRISTATA, Cuv.*

Pernis cristata, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 335, *t.* 3, *f.* 4. *Jerd., Madr. J. L. S.* X. *p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 24; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 42. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 46. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 20.

Falco ptilorhynchus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 44.

Pernis maculosa, *Less., Voy. de Bel. Zool.* I. *p.* 223.

Pernis Elliottii, *Jameson, New Phil. Journn.* *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 74.

Pernis bharatensis, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Crested Honey Buzzard, *Jerd.*

Shahutela (from Shahud, "honey"), Hind., *Jerd.*

Madhava (from Madhu, "honey"), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"I have only met with this bird in the jungles of the western coast and Neilgherries. It is by no means common. I occasionally saw it seated on a tree, alternately raising and depressing its peculiarly-formed crest, and on the Neilgherries frequently saw it questing diligently backwards and forwards over the dense woods there. I procured a female at the foot of the Conoor pass, and a male on the summit of the hills. Their usual flight is rather slow, but I once observed one flying much more rapidly than in general, with a continued motion of its wings, and every now and then attempting to hover, which it did with its wings turned very obliquely upwards. This seemed a great exertion to it, and was very clumsily performed. In the stomach of the female I shot, was a soft green mass, which looked like vegetable matter, but which was, probably, the half-digested remains of green caterpillars. In the stomach of the male there was a large quantity of pure honey. (Mr. Elliott found the hair of a rat in the stomach of one; in another, ants, wax, and honey.) The female contained an egg ready for expulsion, which was very different in colour from that of the English Honey-Buzzard figured in the 'Naturalist's Library,' and closely resembled that of the common European Kite."—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 73.)

Fam. III. STRIGIDÆ, *Leach.*

Subfam. I. NOCTUINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Athene, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 549.

Noctua, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 105.

Carine, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. der Eur. Thier. p.* 29 (1829).

Nyctipetes, *Swains., Class. of Birds,* II. *p.* 218 (1837).

Ninox, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1837), *p.* 364.

75. *ATHENE BRAMA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Strix brama, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 68.

Athene brama, *G. R. Gray*, *List of Birds*, *B. M.* (1840), *p.* 50; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 87. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 39. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 39.

Noctua brama, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), I. *p.* 346.

Noctua indica, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 115. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 82. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 91.

Athene indica, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 457.

Noctua tarayensis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369; *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 175.

The Indian Owl.

PEENGLAH, Mahratta, *Sykes.*

OOLOO, Hind., CHOOGHD, Persian.

KATORIA PECHAK, Beng.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

f. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" Numerous in the Dukhun, and found in families of four or five. An exceedingly noisy bird, frequently heard chattering during the daytime in dense trees. Mice and beetles were found in the stomach. The Mahrattas have a superstition respecting this species; and a class of persons, called from it Peengleh, live on the credulity of the people by pretending to consult it and predict events."—(Colonel Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. (1832), p. 82.)

Mr. Jerdon also gives the following remarks of this bird: " This little Owl is extremely abundant in Southern India, and is often very annoying from its familiar and noisy habits. It generally roosts during the day in large trees, but frequently also in the eaves of houses or under the roof; and though it is most active and noisy during the night-time, feeding then, yet it is often very noisy during

the day, uttering its harsh squabble, three or four joining in chorus at the same time. Its usual cry is something like 'jukl-jukl-jukl,' repeated very quickly. About sunset it usually sallies forth from its roosting-place to feed. Its chief food is beetles and other insects, but it occasionally captures mice. It takes insects sometimes on the wing, or snaps one off the ground or the trunk of a tree during its low undulating flight, which is generally short, but at times prolonged to some distance over the plain. In some parts of the country it is supposed to have the power of divination."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 91.)

76. *ATHENE CUCULOIDES*, *Vigors Sp.*

Noctua cuculoides, *Vigors*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 8. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 4.

Athene cuculoides, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 921; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 38. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 87. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 40.

Noctua auribarbis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369.

The Himalaya Owl.

D'ZEE-GWET, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is also very common, and much persecuted and even frequently killed by the Crows."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 921.)

77. *ATHENE BRODIEI*, *Burton Sp.*

Noctua Brodiei, *Burt.*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 152.

Athene Brodiei, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 163; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 40. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 35; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 88. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50. *Hutton*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *part* II. *p.* 5. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 40.

Noctua tubiger, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 175.

Athene badia, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Brodie's Owlet.

a. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

" This pretty little Owl is exceedingly common in the Himalayas in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie and Simla, and may be heard at nightfall uttering its monotonous but not unmusical whistle of two notes oft-times repeated. It nidificates in hollow trees without any preparation of a nest. On the 11th May, 1848, I found three young ones and an egg just ready to hatch, in a hole of a wild cherry-tree. The egg was nearly round and pure white, but being broken I could take no measurement of it. The young ones were clothed in a soft and pure white down. The old female remained in the hole while we cut into the tree, and allowed herself to be captured."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. p. 5.)

78. *ATHENE CASTANOPTERA*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix castanoptera, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 98. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 354.

Athene castanoptera, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 88. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 40.

Strix spadicea, *Reinw.*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 98.

The Chestnut-winged Owl, *Lath.*

Blo-watu, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

79. *ATHENE RADIATA*, *Tickell Sp.*

Strix radiata, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 572.

Athene radiata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 281; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 39. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 40.

Strix erythroptera, *Gould*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 136.

Athene erythroptera, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 88. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49.

Noctua perlineata, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369.

Strix cuculoides, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 91.

Athene undulata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 457.

Junglee Chooghd, Hind., *Jerd.*

Chota Kal-pechak, Beng., *Blyth.*

Chooghd, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. China. From Reeves's Collection.

B. Assam. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Mr. Tickell remarks: "Very common in the thickly-wooded parts of the Jungle Mehals, selecting the largest trees for its abode, from whence it keeps up its clamorous cries the greater part of the day. It is active, frolicsome, and diurnal, and feeds on insects."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 572.)

"It frequents lofty trees, and flies about actively in the daytime, at least when disturbed. I have generally found it single; rarely in small flocks. It feeds on various large insects, chiefly coleopterous."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 91.)

80. *ATHENE SCUTULATA, Raffles Sp.*

Strix scutulata, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 280.

Athene scutellata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 35; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 89. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50.

Ninox scutellatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 312; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 38.

Strix hirsuta, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 289.

Athene hirsuta, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 41.

Strix lugubris, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 572. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 87.

Ninox lugubris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 457.

Ninox nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 364.

Ninox Jeridius, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Athene malayensis, *Eyton, An. N. H.* (1845), *p.* 228.

Strix hirsuta japonica, *Schleg.*, *Faun. Japon. t.* 9, *B.*
Strix infausta, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton's MS.* I. *p.* 57.
The Brown Wood-Owl, *Tickell.*
The Hairy Owl, *G. R. Gray.*
KAL PECHAK, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*
CHOOGHD BESRUH, Hind., *id. Jerd.*
KHENG-BOOP, Arracan, *Blyth.*
RAJA WALI, Malayan, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" Inhabits the retired parts of the thickest jungle, coming towards the edges and open parts at night. It is completely nocturnal, and in a calm moonlight night, its incessant cries are heard to a great distance, resembling strongly those of a strangling cat. Mr. Elliot says: ' when seized, it cries like a child.' "—(Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 572.)

" The natives consider this bird as very unfortunate, and when one of them cries near a house, the inhabitants go out with lights, to which it has a great aversion, and drive it away. The cry resembles greatly that of a hare when caught by the hounds. When irritated, it raises its feathers considerably."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 57.)

Subfam. II. BUBONINA, *Vigors.*

Genus EPHIALTES, *Keyserling et Blasius* (1840).

SCOPS, *Sav.*, *Des. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 105 (1809).

81. *EPHIALTES SCOPS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Strix scops, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 324.

Ephialtes scops, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38;

Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p. 95. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51. *Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *part* II. *p.* 4.

Strix zorca, *Cetti, Uc. di Sardegn. p.* 60.

Scops zorca, *apud Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 47.

Scops Aldrovandi, (*Ray*) *Flem. Brit. An. p.* 57, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 36.

Scops ephialtes, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 107.

Scops pennata, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369.

Scops malayanus, *A. Hay.*

Ephialtes spilocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 8.

The Scops Eared Owl, *Lath.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

" This Owl occurs on the Himalaya in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie, at an elevation of five thousand feet, and nidificates in hollow trees, laying three pure white eggs, of a rounded form, on the rotten wood, without any preparation of a nest. Diameter of egg, $1\frac{3}{16} \times 1$ in. The nest was found on the 19th of March."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. p. 4.)

82. *EPHIALTES SUNIA, Hodgs. Sp.*

Scops sunia, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 175 ; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 41. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 182. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 48.

The Golden Scops, *Hodgs.*

The Cusial Eared Owl, *Hodgs.*

Red Scops Owl, *Jerd.*

Chooghd Cusial or Sunya Cusyal, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Chitta Gooba, Telinga, *Jerd.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"Habits nocturnal. Lives in the interior of woods."—(Hodgs., As. Res. XIX. p. 176.)

"This Owl appears to be widely distributed through India. Feeds chiefly on insects."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

83. *EPHIALTES LEMPIJI*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix Lempiji, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 323.

Ephialtes Lempiji, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 96. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51.

Scops Lempiji, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 36. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 47.

Strix noctula, *Reinw. Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 99.

Scops javanicus, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 107. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 89.

Scops lettia, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 176; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 181.

Scops lettoides, *Jerd. Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 182.

Scops griseus, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* (1844).

The Lempiji Owl, *Lath.*

LEMPIJI, Java, *Horsf.*

THARKAVI CHOOGHD or LATTYA CUDYAL, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Malacca, *g.* Assam. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

h. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

84. *EPHIALTES RUFESCENS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix rufescens, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 354.

Otus mantis, *Müller et Schlegel*, *Faun. Jap. p.* 25.

Ephialtes mantis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 38.

Scops Lempiji, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 47.

The Rufescent Owl, *Lath.*

Kokko-blo, Java, *Horsf.*

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus Bubo, *Sibbald* (1684). *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* I. (1817).

Asio, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 477 (1760).

Heliaptex, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 217 (1837).

Urrua et Huhua, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1837), *pp.* 362, 372.

Mesomorpha et Etoglaux, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 28.

85. *BUBO MAXIMUS, Sibbald.*

Strix bubo, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 131. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 300.

Bubo maximus, (*Sibb.*) *Flem., Brit. An. p.* 57. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 98. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 34.

Bubo europæus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 115, *t.* 17, *f.* 1.

Bubo atheniensis, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 209.

Bubo atheniensis, (*Aldrov.*) *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 48.

Bubo albus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 210.

The Great Eared Owl, *Lath.*

Haameh (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

86. *BUBO ORIENTALIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Strix orientalis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140.

Bubo orientalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 100. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 34. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Strix sumatrana, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 279.

Strix strepitans, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 174; 229, *juv.*

Huhua nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 362; *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 172.

Huhua pectoralis, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 89, *t.* 1.

The Oriental Owl.

Huhu and Huhu Chil, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Ooman, Malabar, *Jerd.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson says this bird " tenants the interior of umbrageous woods, and by reason of the feeble light penetrating them even at noonday, it is enabled to quest subdiurnally in such situations. It preys on pheasants, hares, rats, snakes, and sometimes on the fawns of the Ratwa (*Cervulus moschatus*) and Ghoral (*Nemorhedus goral*)." —(As. Res. XIX. p. 173.)

Mr. Jerdon also remarks: " I found this powerful and splendid Owl in the dense and lofty forests of Malabar. It is chiefly nocturnal, issuing forth to the more open spaces about dusk. I was informed by an intelligent native that it feeds on various mammalia, and also on fish, and that it will dive to some depth for these. The stomach of the only specimen I procured was empty. It had just perched on a large palmyra palm overlooking a tank. It utters a low moaning cry at intervals."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 90.)

87. *BUBO LACTEUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Strix lactea, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 4.

Bubo lacteus, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), I. *p.* 344. *Rüpp.*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 12. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 49.

The Pale Eared Owl.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

88. *BUBO BENGALENSIS*, *Franklin Sp.*

Otus bengalensis, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 115. *Sykes*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 420. *Gould*, *Cent. Birds*, *t.* 3.

Bubo bengalensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 100. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Urrua bengalensis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 87.

Bubo cavearius, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 169.

Urrua cavearia, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 372.

Hole-haunting Eared Owl, *Hodgs.*

GHOOGHOO, Hind., *Jerd.*

GOOBUR, Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

HOKRA CHEEL, Doon, *Hon. F. J. Shore.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. N. India. Presented by the Reverend F. W. Hope.

"The Googoo is the most abundant and most universally-spread of the large Owls of India. In the Carnatic it frequents rocky barren hills chiefly, where several may often be seen seated even for some hours after sunrise. In the Deccan it frequents rocky ravines, banks of rivers, and holes in the steep sides of the precipitous trap hills; also often found about old buildings, forts, and walls. On the Neilgherries it is, however, found in the dense woody glens. Though partially diurnal, it chiefly preys during the night: its chief food is rats and lizards; occasionally birds, crabs, and frequently large locusts. I have had a pair of this species, male and female, in my possession. Their usual cry is a single loud, clear, and prolonged hoot. I occasionally at night heard them utter a low indistinct strangling sort of cry. They vomit bones and feathers in the form of a pellet. When alarmed, they hiss, and make a loud snapping noise with their bills. If a dog or other animal approaches, they lower the head almost to the ground, erecting the whole of the feathers of the body, and spreading out their wings to their full extent. These, from the stooping position of the bird, are nearly vertical, almost touching the ground with their upper edge, and from their extent this bird presents a formidable front to an intruder. Their egrets certainly seem connected with their exalted sense of hearing, being generally raised whilst in the act of listening. They are also erect during sleep, at which time the wings are also occasionally brought forward."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 87.)

" This bird, when disturbed, flies freely and strongly in the broad glare of day, and though it is not properly a diurnal quester, yet it commences operations long before dark, and by carrying them on in the open country. Its habitation is sometimes in a hole or burrow in a bankside (in which they always breed), and sometimes their domicile consists merely of a perch upon the stunted trees growing from rocky declivities. It breeds in March, and the young, as soon as fledged, resemble their parents: the brood consists invariably of two of them."—(Hodgson, As. Res. XIX. p. 170.)

Colonel Sykes, also, remarks: " Very common in the Dukhun, and generally found on the open rocky plains. A whole rat (the tail hanging out of the mouth, and the head and most part of the body in the stomach and partly decomposed) was found in one bird; another had a crab; a third a bird (*Pastor*); but the usual food appeared to be rats."—(Proc. Zool. Soc. (1832), p. 81.)

The Honourable F. J. Shore gives the following notes: " Builds in trees, the nest being composed of large and small sticks, the female laying two large eggs mottled with black, reddish-brown, and white. Its native name in the Doon is Hokra Cheel, the natives considering it among the Cheel or Kite genus, and affirming that it is strong enough, and does, in fact, attack and kill wild cats."—(Gould, Cent. of Himal. Birds.)

89. *BUBO COROMANDA*, *Lath. Sp.*

Strix coromanda, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 53; *Hist.* I. *p.* 310. *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *p.* 20.

Bubo coromander, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 100. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Urrua coromandra, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 373.

Urrua umbrata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 180; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 35.

The Coromandel Eared Owl, *Lath.*

A. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. Drawing (umbrata, *Blyth*). From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus KETUPA, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 114 (1831).

CULTRUNGUIS, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1836), *p.* 363.

90. *KETUPA JAVANENSIS*, *Less.*

Strix ketupa, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 141.

Scops ketupa, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 347.

Ketupa javanensis, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 114. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 101. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 37. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 45.

Strix ceylonensis, *apud Lath. et Temm.*, *nec. Gmel. Pl. Col.* 74.

The Ketupa Owl, *Lath.*

BLO-KETUPA, Java, *Horsf.*

TAMBA or KETOMBO RATANAPYE, HANTA, BURONG PELOW, Malayan, *Blyth.*

A. *b. c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

91. *KETUPA FLAVIPES*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Cultrunguis flavipes, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 364, *t.* 26.

Ketupa flavipes, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 101. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 37. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 45.

The Yellow-footed Cultrunguis, *Hodgs.*

NOK-HOAK, Siam, *Finlayson.*

a. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

B. *c.* Himalaya. From W. Griffith's Collection.

" This species is common in the several regions of Nepal, notwithstanding the great diversity of climate. They fly well by day, and were constantly found on the banks of rivers. I have procured specimens with the stomach full of fish; and they also prey on crabs. Their weight is about three and a half pounds. These birds moult once a year, between June and October inclusive; they breed in February and March.

The intestinal canal is from three and a half to four feet long; very thickly coated throughout; considerably wider above than below, and furnished with two thin cæca from three to four inches long, which are situated near the anal extremity of the canal, and widened considerably at their distad end. The stomach is rounded, considerably and equally thickened in its coats, and provided with a toughish and rugose lining, which is easily separated. The coats do not consist of proper muscle, but of a substance between gland and cartilage, for which I know no name, commonly as it occurs. The succentorial stomach is purely glandular, with soft papillated lining, not distinguishable from the body of the organ; the points of the papillæ being in fact mere excretory pores, directly in contact with the secreting substance." — (Hodgson, Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 365.)

"This is a heavy, clumsy bird, but very powerful. It is usually seen on the wing in the twilight. It is common in the Indian islands and at Siam.

"There is scarce any substance in the animal or vegetable kingdom which the Ultra-Gangetic nations do not apply to medical purposes, a practice which the Siamese would appear to have adopted from the Chinese, who have carried this singular fancy to the greatest length.

"The skull of this bird is held in considerable estimation as a medicine in small-pox, and chiefly to check and to alleviate the itching sensation which takes place in the curative stage. For this purpose, the head is rubbed upon a stone with water, which, thus impregnated, is received into a vessel, from which an attendant spurts a quantity of it on the body from time to time."—(Finlayson's MS. Notes.)

92. *KETUPA CEYLONENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Strix ceylonensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 287.

Ketupa ceylonensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 101. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 37. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 44.

Strix Leschenaultii, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 20.

Ketupa Leschenaultii, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 114. *Sykes*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 82.

Cultrunguis Leschenaultii, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 90.

Strix Hardwickii, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 31.

Strix dumeticola, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 571.

Cultrunguis nigripes, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 364.

Strix hutum, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 56.

The Large Horned Wood-Owl, *Jerd.*

Ambai ka Ghooghoo, also Ooloo, Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

U'tum, Beng., *Blyth. Hamilton.*

Teedook, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

c. Afghanistan. From W. Griffith's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson applies the habits of the preceding species to this also, and Mr. Jerdon also says: " This powerful bird is generally spread throughout India, though far from being common; it frequents chiefly the more wooded districts, though also found in topes and avenues in open country. It is partly diurnal. Its voice is a loud and harsh hollow laugh."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 90.)

Lieutenant Tickell remarks on the habits of this bird: " Frequents the thickest jungle, in deep retired dells, between high rocks or scarped hills, perching low, and passing the mid-day in the centre of some impervious thicket. It is, however, partially diurnal, and easily flushed in the brightest day, when it flies heavily over the underwood to a short distance, and drops headlong into the first convenient bush. Towards twilight, it emerges from its concealment, and may be observed seated with great majesty on the summit of some granite boulder, on the side of a hill overlooking the surrounding jungle. Its voice is hoarse and hollow, and, connected with the gloomy scene and hour in which it is heard, the repulsive laugh in which it occasionally vents its notes, 'Haw, Haw, Haw, Ho!' cannot fail to strike a fanciful listener with unpleasing associations."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 571.)

Subfam. III. ASIONINA, *Vigors*.

Genus Otus, *Cuv.*, *Comp. Anat.* I. *Tab. Class. des Ois.* (1797-1800).

Brachyotus, *Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1837), *p.* 10.

Nyctalops, *Wagl.*, *Isis* (1832), *p.* 1221.

Asio, *Strickl.*

93. *OTUS VULGARIS*, *Flem.*

Strix otus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 134. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 311.

Otus vulgaris, *Flem.*, *Brit. An. p.* 60. *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 40; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 105. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 50.

Asio otus, *apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35.

The Long-Eared Owl, *Lath.*

a. Khooner. From W. Griffith's Collection.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

94. *OTUS BRACHYOTUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Strix brachyotus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 289.

Otus brachyotus, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822), *p.* 549. *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 86. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 40; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 107. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52.

Asio brachyotus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35.

Brachyotus palustris, *Gould*, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 51.

The Short-Eared Owl, *Lath.*

Chota Ghooghoo, Hind., *Jerd.*

Ypepellagha (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

A. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

Mr. Jerdon says, this bird "frequents long grass on the open plains, and is occasionally flushed when beating for florikin."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 86.)

95. *OTUS MACULOSUS, Vieill. Sp.*

Strix maculosa, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* VII. 44.

Otus maculosus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 109. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 40; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 106.

Bubo maculosa, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Strix africana, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 50.

Otus africanus, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1822), I. *p.* 341. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers, p.* 12.

Bubo africana, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976.

The Spotted Eared Owl.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. IV. STRIGINÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus PHOLIDUS,* *Is. Geoffr., Ann. des Sci. Nat.* XXI. *p.* 201.

96. *PHOLIDUS BADIUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Strix badia, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 139; *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* 36. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 353. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 318.

Pholidus badius, *Is. Geoffr. Ann. des Sci. Nat.* XXI. *p.* 201. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 42; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 110. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 53. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 41. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 55.

The Bay Owl, *Lath.*

WOWO-WIWI or KALONG-WIWI, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. *c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

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* Phodilus, *Auct. corrigend.*

"The Wowo-wiwi is rarely met with in Java. It never visits the villages, but resides in the closest forests, which are the usual resort of the tiger. The natives even assert that it approaches this animal with the same familiarity with which the Jallak (*Pastor jalla*, Horsf.) approaches the buffalo, and that it has no dread to alight on the tiger's back. The Wowo-wiwi is never seen in confinement; the few individuals which I obtained were from the closest forests of the district of Pugar, and from the ranges of low hills south of the capital of Surakarta. Like most other species of this family, it is a nocturnal bird."—(Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus STRIX, *Linn.*, *Syst. Nat.* (1735).

ALUCO, *Flem.*, *Phil. of Zool.* II. *p.* 236 (1822).

HYBRIS, *Nitzsch.*, *Pterylog. p.* 110 (1840).

STRIDULA, *Sel.*, *Longch.* (1842).

GLAUX, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 42 (1851).

97. *STRIX FLAMMEA*, *Linn.*

Strix flammea, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 133. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 355. *Yarrell*, *Brit. Birds*, I. *p.* 133. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 41; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 108. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 55.

Strix guttata, *Brehm.*, *Væg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 106, *t.* 7, *f.* 3.

The Common Barn Owl.

a. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

98. *STRIX JAVANICA*, *De Wurmb.*

Strix javanica, *De Wurmb.*, *Licht. Mag.* IV. 2, 10. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 295. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 139. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81 ? *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 85. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 41, *t.* 15; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 109. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 55.

Strix flammea var. ?

DARIS or DERIS, Java, *Horsf.*

SERRAK, of the Malays, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Locality not known.

f. g. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is distributed over the island of Java. It is, as far as I have observed, the only species of this division which is occasionally found near villages and dwellings. It is not, however, a favourite with the natives. Various superstitious notions are also associated with its visits, and it is considered in many parts of the island as portending evil."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Colonel Sykes remarks: "One of my specimens was captured alive, while lying on its back on the ground, defending itself against the attacks of a body of crows."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 81.)

99. *STRIX CAPENSIS?*

a. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Subfam. V. SYRNIANA, *Vigors.*

Genus Syrnium, *Savigny, Desc. de l'Egyp. Hist. Nat.* I. *p.* 112 (1809).

Aluco, *Cuv. Kaup, Syst. der Eur. Thier. p.* 45.
Scotiaptex, *Swains., Class. of B.* II. *p.* 216.
Ulula, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1817), I. *p.* 329.
Bulaca, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 372 (1837).
Meseidus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).
Ptynx, *Blyth* (1840).

100. *SYRNIUM SINENSE, Lath. Sp.*

Strix sinensis, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 53; *Hist.* I. *p.* 359. *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 21.

Syrnium sinense, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 39; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 105. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 40. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 52.

Bulaca sinensis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 88.

Strix orientalis, *Shaw* (*nec. Horsf.*), *Gen. Zool.* VII. *p.* 257.

The China Owl, *Lath.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

b. Himalaya Presented by Dr. Falconer.

c. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr. Jerdon says: " I met with this bird in a tope and some large single trees near Verdupettah. Has a harsh and dissonant cry at night."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 88.)

101. *SYRNIUM INDRANEE, Sykes Sp.*

Strix indranee, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 82.

Syrnium indranee, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 104. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 40. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 51.

Bulaca indranee, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 463.

Bulaca newarensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 372; *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 168.

Syrnium newarensis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 39, *t.* 14.

Bulaca monticola, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. No.* XXX. *p.* 167.

The Nepal Owl.

Newar, of the Nepalese, *Hodgs.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

B. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

Colonel Sykes says this bird " inhabits the woods of the Ghauts, and is rare in the Dukhun."—(Proc. Z. S. (1832), p. 82.)

" These birds are entirely nocturnal. They tenant the interior of woods, and never approach houses. They are common in the central region of Nepal, rare in the northern, and unknown in the southern." —(Hodgs., As. Res. XIX. p. 169.)

102. *SYRNIUM SELO-PUTO*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix selo-puto, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 354.

Syrnium selo-puto, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 39.

Strix pagodarum, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 230.

Selo-puto, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

103. *SYRNIUM NIVICOLUM*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Urrua nivicola, *Hodgs. MS.*

Syrnium nivicolum, *Hodgs. Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 185; XV. *p.* 9; XVI. *p.* 464. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 102. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 41. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 51.

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. Himalaya. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Ordo II. INSESSORES, *Vigors.*

Tribus I. FISSIROSTRES, *Cuv.*

Familia I. MEROPIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Merops, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1756).

Apiaster, *Briss.*, *Orn.* (1760).

104. *MEROPS VIRIDIS*, *Linn.*

Merops viridis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 182. *Sykes*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 82; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. Birds*, I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 69. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 53. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 58. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 162.

Merops orientalis et torquatus, *Lath.*

Merops coromandus, *Lath., var.*

Merops Lamarckii, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 442.

Merops indicus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 227. *Blyth, An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 93.

Merops torquatus et ferrugeiceps, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Indian Bee-eater, *Lath.*

Hurrial and Putringa, Hind., *Jerd.*

Bans-putter ("bamboo-leaf"), Hind., *Blyth. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Mo-na-gyee, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. g. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This well-known and common bird is spread in numbers over all India. It generally hunts, like the true fly-catcher, from a fixed station, which is either on the top or upper branch of a high tree, or on the branch of a shrub or hedge, a bare pole, stalk of grain or grass, or some old building. Here it sits looking eagerly around, and on spying an insect, which it can do a long way off, captures it on the wing with a distinct snap of its bill, and then returns to its perch, generally sailing slowly with outspread wings, the coppery burnishing of its head and wings shining conspicuously in the sunbeams. Sometimes it hunts alone, at others in small parties, seated near each other. Frequently it captures one or two insects before it returns to its perch; and in the morning and evening considerable numbers are often seen, sometimes in company with swallows, hawking actively about. The bee-eater also often changes its perch, taking up a fresh one at some distance. It has a peculiar loud, yet rather pleasant whistling note, which it often repeats in the morning and evening when gathered together. In the bare tableland, the Hurrial generally retires to some secluded and jungly district for the purpose of breeding, which it is said to do in holes in

ravines. It sometimes picks an insect off the ground, or off a flower or branch. I have often seen this bird collect towards sunset in small parties on a road, and roll themselves about in the sand and dust, evidently with great pleasure."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. XI. p. 227.)

Mr. C. W. Smith, in his MS. Notes, says: "Their time of incubation is the month of June, and for months after they are hatched the whole brood congregate, and swim about with the swiftest and most entire movements through the air, making short dips, and returning to the topmost twig, from which they took flight. During these evolutions, they are busily employed in snapping up the insects."

"The Green Bee-eater has the power of gliding along for some distance without closing its wings, so that its flight consists of two parts,—a rapid commencement in which the wings flap rapidly, and a quick glide with the wings and tail fully expanded. Its motion, especially in this latter position, is extremely elegant."—(Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 631.)

Mr. Blyth also remarks: "This bird is extremely common, but disappears in the rainy season. It breeds in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as I have had specimens brought me with eggs ready to lay in the month of March. The general habits of this bird are those of a fly-catcher, but it frequently hawks for insects on the wing, many together, like swallows."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 93.)

105. *MEROPS PHILIPPINUS*, *Linn.*

Merops philippinus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 183. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 69. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 57. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 228. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 52.

Merops javanicus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 171. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 294. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 86. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 162.

Merops Savignyi, *Temm.*

Merops Daudini, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 442.

Merops typicus, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Philippine Bee-eater.

The Javan Bee-eater, *Lath.*

KACHANGAN, Java, *Horsf.*

BIRI-BIRI or BARAI-BARAI, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

BERRAY BERRAY, Malay, *Eyton.*

BORO-PUTRINGA, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

BANS-PUTTER, Beng., *Id.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

e. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

f. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

" This bird prefers a well-wooded country, and I have seen it in Goomsoor in open parts of the jungle, and in the west coast occasionally in similar situations. It is almost always found in small parties seated on the tops of high trees, frequently among wet paddy-fields, and in general, perhaps, making a much longer circuit than the last one, capturing several insects before returning to its perch. I have on one or two occasions seen it perched on a low palisade overhanging some water, and every now and then picking an insect off the surface of the water. I once saw an immense flock of them at Caroor, in the Carnatic (Coimbatoor district), and in the beginning of March. There were many thousands of them perched on the lofty trees lining the road there, which sallied forth for half an hour or so, making a great circuit before returning. These birds were most probably what had been spread over great part of that country, now collected to migrate into a more wooded region during the approaching hot season, when insect life is scarce. Like the Hurrial, this has a loud and pleasing sort of whistle, but more full and mellow."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 228.)

106. *MEROPS BADIUS, Gmel.*

Merops badius, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 462. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 70. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 162.

Merops castaneus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 273.

Merops sumatranus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 294. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 53.

? Merops Adamsoni, *Levaill.*

The Chestnut Bee-eater.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

107. *MEROPS NUBICUS, Gmel.*

Merops nubicus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 464. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 161.

Merops cæruleocephalus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 274.

Merops superbus, *Penn., Ind. Zool. Supp. p.* 33.

The Blue-headed Bee-eater.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

108. *MEROPS QUINTICOLOR, Vieill.*

Merops quinticolor, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XIV. *p.* 20. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 70. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 163.

Merops urica, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 172. *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 8.

Merops erythrocephalus, *Lath. apud Blyth, Cat. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 53.

The Pirik Bee-eater.

Pirik, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. Ceylon. Mons. E. de Jonville's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon procured a specimen of this bird " at the foot of the Coonoor pass, in dense jungle, and another in an open forest on the Malabar Coast. It pursued insects from a fixed perch, returning after having catched one; was generally observed seated on a low bough, solitary, or two or three together."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 229.)

109. *MEROPS ÆGYPTIUS, Forsk.*

Merops ægyptius, *Forsk., Faun. Arab.* I. *No.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 69. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 161.

Merops persicus, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 440. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 52.

The Egyptian Bee-eater.

KHUTHREH, Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

a. b. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus MELITTOPHAGUS, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 316.

110. *MELITTOPHAGUS VARIEGATUS, Vieill. Sp.*

Merops variegatus, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XIV. *p.* 25.

Melittophagus variegatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 71.

Merops Sonnini, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 163.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus NYCTIORNIS, *Swains., Zool. Illust. N. S.* (1831).

ALCEMEROPS, *J. Geoffr., Mém. du Mus.* (1832).

BUCIA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1836), *p.* 360.

NAPOPHILA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 29.

111. *NYCTIORNIS ATHERTONII, Jard. et Selby Sp.*

Merops Athertonii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* II. *t.* 58.

Nyctiornis Athertonii, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 155. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 87; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 72. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 58. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 19. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 164.

Bucia Athertonii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 922.

Napophila Athertonii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 104.

Alcemerops Athertonii, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 52.

Nyctiornis cæruleus, *Swains., Class. of Birds*, II. *p.* 333.
Nyctiornis Amherstiana, *Royle's Himal. Bot.* I. *p.* 76.
Bucia nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 361.
Merops cyanogularis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 229.
Napophila meropina, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.
The Azure-throated Bee-eater.
Bukay-chera, Nepal, *Hodgs.*
Pya-too-nghet, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. and drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Bengal. Presented by John Reeves, Esq.

c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson, in his remarks on the habits of this bird, says "that they are of rare occurrence, and are solitary woodlanders. They are found in the lower and central regions of Nepal, but seldom or never in the northern. Their food consists of bees and their congeners, but they likewise consume great quantities of scarabæi and their like; they seek the deep recesses of the forests, and there, tranquilly seated on a high tree, watch the casual advent of their prey, and, having seized it, return directly to their station. They are of dull, staid manners, and never quit the deepest recesses of the forest. In the rajah's shooting excursions they are frequently taken alive by the clamorous multitude of sportsmen, some two or more of whom single out a bird, and presently make him captive, disconcerted as he is by the noise. The intestinal canal in this bird is usually about twelve inches long, with cæca of an inch and more in length, placed near to the bottom of it. The stomach is muscular, and of medial subequal thickness. Such, too, is the character of the stomach and intestine in Merops."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 361.)

Mr. Jerdon says: "I observed this species several times at the foot of the Coonoor pass of the Neilgherries, in dense and lofty jungle. One time it was alone, at others I observed it in pairs, perching on the tops of the highest trees, and flying before you from tree to tree. I was not fortunate enough to obtain a specimen, owing to their extreme wariness."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 229.)

Captain Boys also informs us, that "this beautiful bird has a

peculiarly wild note, and is very difficult of approach. I never obtained but one specimen, and that was procured at considerable risk, as the khud up which I followed it was a resort for wild animals of all kinds; indeed, while engaged in its pursuit, a leopard set up his hideous snarling from the opposite side of the khud."—(Gould, Birds of Asia.)

Fam. II. HIRUNDINIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. HIRUNDININÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus HIRUNDO, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

CECROPIS, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 971.

HERSE, *Less.*, *Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 496 (1837).

112. *HIRUNDO PANAYANA*, *Gmel.*

Hirundo panayana, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1018. *Shaw's Zool.* X. *p.* 95. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 301.

Hirundo gutturalis, *Scop. apud G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 22. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 117.

Hirundo javanica, *Sparm.*, *Mus. Carl.* IV. *t.* 100. *Shaw, Zool.* X. *p.* 101. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 300. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 54. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 57. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 338.

Hirundo jewan, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 237.

Hirundo rustica, *Meyen.*, *Nov. Acta Acad. Curiosor.* (1834), *Suppl. t.* 10, *f.* 1.

Hirundo rustica (*Linn.*), *Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 781. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 197. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 83, *f.* 2.

The Panayan Swallow, *Lath.*

The Javan Swallow, *Lath.*

A. B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

D. E. *f.* Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

g. Khussuk. From Griffith's Collection.

h. i. Drawings. From Heyne's Collection.

j. Young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This is perhaps the most generally distributed and abundant of the Indian swallows, being found in all parts of the country, frequenting both the neighbourhood of water, open plains, and gardens: it appears to differ but very slightly from the European swallow. I do not know that it breeds in this country, but think not; and it certainly disappears from some places during the hot season and monsoon. If it does not breed in the north of India, it probably spreads over the north of the Asiatic continent."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. XI. p. 237.)

Captain Thomas Hutton remarks: "I first saw this bird on the wing at Candahar, on the 8th February, 1840, and 5th February, 1841. They are abundant throughout the summer months, and build in the open rooms, in temples, &c. They retire in October. The advent and departure both depend upon the mildness of the seasons, so that they are sometimes later, sometimes earlier than above stated. I have seen them on the wing when the thermometer stood no higher than 36°. On the 8th February, 1840, when I saw the first swallow of that year, there had been hard frost and ice during the night; but the morning was fine and sunshiny. On the 16th of that month, the thermometer stood at 38°, and on the 17th, again at 36°; yet swallows were twittering, and on the wing, coursing after insects, which are abundant at that season. This fact, however, would seem to argue that migration does not take place with these birds so much from a dread of encountering cold, as because their natural food begins to fail them in the autumnal season. But where do they migrate to, for we have them at Candahar precisely at the same seasons as in England? Do they travel to the Eastern Isles, or to the regions of Southern Africa, or where? I have seen another species at Mussoorie also on the wing, on the 20th February, 1842, when frost and ice were on the ground, though the morning was fine and sunshiny."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 781.)

113. *HIRUNDO DAURICA, Linn.*

Hirundo daurica, *Linn.*, *Mant. p.* 528. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 57; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 22.

Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. *p.* 118; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 339.

Hirundo alpestris, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 534, *t.* 30, *f.* 2.

Hirundo erythropygia, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 237.

Hirundo nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 780.

The Daurian Swallow, *Lath.*

Red-rumped Swallow, *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This swallow in general prefers the proximity of jungles. I obtained it in the jungles round the Neilgherries (and also on the summit of the hills), in various other parts of the west coast, and in the Carnatic, at the Tapoor pass. In the northern parts of the table-land, however, I have seen it occasionally in the cold weather only, both in the neighbourhood of water and on dry open plains. It is often seen in the jungles it frequents seated in great numbers on a tree."

Mr. Elliot says: It "flies after insects; and when its mouth is full, sits on a tree to devour them."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. XI. p. 237.)

Mr. Hodgson says: "This is the common swallow of the central region of Nepal, a household creature, remaining with us for seven or eight months of the year."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 781.)

"This species appeared in millions in two successive years," says Colonel Sykes, "in the month of March, on the parade-ground at Poona: they rested a day or two only, and were never seen in the same numbers afterwards."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 83.)

114. *HIRUNDO FILIFERA*, *Steph.*

Hirundo filifera, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 78. *Sykes, Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 58; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 25. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 197. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 338.

Hirundo filicaudata, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 115; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 263.

Hirundo ruficeps, *Licht.*, *Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p.* 58.

The Wire-tailed Swallow, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 309, *t.* 113.

Leishra, Hind., *Jerd.*

Ababeel, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

A. B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This, by far the most elegant of the swallows, is only found towards the more southern portion of the peninsula, about water. In the more northern parts, however, it is more abundant, and generally spread, frequenting not only the neighbourhood of water, but also fields, gardens, and open plains. It is found in small parties of four, six, or more. It breeds in holes of old walls and buildings, generally in the neighbourhood of water, also in wells and bowries, forming a small mud nest, much open at the top. Its long thread-like tail-feathers are only observable at a few yards' distance, and in consequence of this, nine-tenths of the Europeans here are unaware of its existence. It occasionally perches on trees."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 237.)

Colonel Sykes observes: "Very abundant in the Dukhun, and very beautiful, with its thread-like tail-feathers floating behind when in flight."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 83.)

115. *HIRUNDO STRIOLATA*, *Temm.*

Hirundo striolata, *Temm. et Schl.*, *Faun. Jap. et Rev. Crit. Ois. Eur. p.* 42. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 58; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 340.

Cecropis striolata, *Rüpp.*, *Syst. Uebers. t.* 6.

Hirundo abyssinica, *Guer.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1843), *p.* 322.

The Streaked Swallow.

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Cotyle, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822), *p.* 550.

Biblis, *Less.*, *Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 495 (1837).

116. *COTYLE RIPARIA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Hirundo riparia, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 344; *Pl. Enl.* 543, *f.* 2.

Cotyle riparia, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 550. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 29. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Cotyle fluviatilis, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 143, *t.* 10, *f.* 5.

Cotyle microrhynchos, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 143. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 58.

The Sand-martin Swallow.

a. b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"Frequents rivers and sand-banks; voice loud, harsh, with same intonation as the black partridge."—(Griffith's MS.)

117. *COTYLE RUPESTRIS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Hirundo rupestris, *Scop., Naum. Vœg. Deutschl. t.* 146, *f.* 1. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119.

Cotyle rupestris, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 971. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 29. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 55. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 341.

Hirundo rupicola, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 781.

Hirundo inornata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XII. *p.* 201; XIII. *p.* 173.

The Crag-Swallow.

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson says: "They inhabit the central and northern regions of Nepal: not migratory; adhere to the mountains, preferring rocky situations."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 781.)

118. *COTYLE FULIGULA*, *Licht. Sp.*

Hirundo fuligula, *Licht.*, *Forst. Desc. Anim. p.* 55.

Cotyle fuligula, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 29. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Cotyle paludibula, *Rüpp.*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 22.

The African Crag-Swallow.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

119. *COTYLE SINENSIS*, *J. E. Gray Sp.*

Hirundo sinensis, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 35, *f.* 3. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199.

Cotyle sinensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 30. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Hirundo brevicaudata, *McClell.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 156. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 58.

Hirundo subsoccata et minuta, *Hodgs. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Small Crag-Swallow.

Abali, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 57.

Nakuti, Beng., *Id.*

A. B. Banks of the Hughly. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. and drawing (*H. brevicaudata*, McClell.). Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

D. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"During the cold season, this bird, which seems to have entirely the manners of the *H. riparia*, frequents the sandy banks of the Ganges and its tributary streams. It arrives in October, and disappears in March; breeds in holes formed in abrupt sandy banks."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 57.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I have found both newly-laid eggs and

young ready to fly in the beginning of December (at Calcutta), and also at the end of February. The nest-holes vary in depth from a foot and a half to considerably more, according as the banks are more or less hard ; and the nest itself is composed of dry grass, with occasionally a few feathers in the lining ; the eggs are pure white, like those of *H. riparia*."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 119.)

120. *COTYLE CONCOLOR*, *Sykes Sp.*

Hirundo concolor, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 58. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 238.

Cotyle concolor, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 170. *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 30. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Biblis concolor, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 495.

The Brown Crag-Swallow.

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

Colonel Sykes remarks, "These birds live on the banks of rivers." —(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 83.)

Mr. Jerdon "never observed this swallow in the Carnatic, either in the northern division or west coast, and only towards the more northern portion of the Deccan. It is by no means numerous ; it is solitary, frequenting tanks or rivers, and also gardens, fields, and villages. It breeds in the eaves of houses, in high walls, and other buildings."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 238.)

121. *COTYLE CINCTA*, *Bodd Sp.*

Hirundo cincta, *Bodd, Tabl. des Pl. enl. d'Aub. p.* 45.

Cotyle cincta, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 30.

Hirundo torquata, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1022. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

The Brown-collared Swallow.

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam II. CYPSELINÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus Collocalia, *G. R. Gray, List of Genera of Birds, p.* 11 (1840), *and Genera of Birds,* I. *p.* 55.*

Hirundo, *Linn. et al.*

122. *COLLOCALIA NIDIFICA, G. R. Gray.*†

Hirundo fuciphaga, *Thunberg, Act. Holm.* (1772), XXXIII. *p.* 151, *t.* 4. *Shaw, Zool.* X. *p.* 111, *t.* 12.‡

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* Mr. Blyth makes favourable mention of the ground on which the genus *Collocalia* was established by Mr. Gray. See Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 209.

† In the present case the specific name of Mr. Gray has been adopted (contrary to the rule generally adhered to in this Catalogue) in preference to that of Thunberg, which was founded on an erroneous opinion of the substance with which the nest is constructed.

‡ To Professor Thunberg belongs the credit of having given that specific rank and character to the bird which in the Indian Archipelago constructs the edible nests, the *Hirundo fuciphaga,* Thunb., or *Collocalia nidifica,* of Gray; by which it is clearly distinguished from the *Hirundo esculenta* of Linnæus. The following extract from the "Transactions of the Stockholm Academy" explains his determination.

"In my 'Travels,' vol. III. p. 319, and vol. IV. p. 164, I briefly mentioned the swallow which builds this jelly-like nest in the Tjirraton mountain, in peculiar caves, on the island of Java, which I took for Linnæus's *H. esculenta,* but which I afterwards found, on closer examination, to be an unknown species quite different from the *esculenta;* and since I have not found the same named or described by any Ornithologist, I have thought it worthy of being determined by characters, and described and still more figured, and thereby become fully known to Ornithologists. This species, called *fuciphaga,* builds its nests like *esculenta,* in fissures and clefts of rocks; and they form an excellent (both precious and remunerative) merchandise. Both birds are, at first sight, very like each other, so as to be easily confounded.

"*Hirundo esculenta* of Linn. (Syst. Nat. I. p. 191) is that which Brisson has figured (vol. II. t. 46, f. 2, a.); but that which Rumphius has had drawn in the Herb. Amb. vol. VI. t. 75, f. 3, 4, is my *fuciphaga.* It seems that Rumphius had seen and confounded the two species; that the elder Rumphius in his description meant *H. esculenta,* and his son, who drew the figure, had *H. fuciphaga* for his pattern. The following is the description :—

"'H. fuciphaga: *supra atra, subtus cinerea, tota immaculata.*

"'*Hab. in Java, in montium rimis prægrandibus, fere inaccessilibus, ad Tjirraton; et alibi in insulis Moluccanis. Corpus supra atrum, immaculatum, vix nitens;*

Collocalia nidifica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 55; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 20. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 343.

Hirundo esculenta, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 142. *Raffles, id. p.* 315.*

Hirundo esculenta var. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 296, *t.* 112.

Niduli esculenti, *Rumph., Herb. Amb.* (1750), VI. *t.* 74, *f.* 3-4 (*figura nec. descriptio*).

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subtus cinereum vel sordide fuscum seu albidum a gula usque ad basin caudæ; pollices circiter quatuor longum.

" '*Rostrum brevissimum, depressum, apice incurvum, atrum.*

" '*Cauda rotundata, supra infraque atra, tota immaculata, longitudine corporis.*

" '*Alæ atræ, immaculatæ, acutæ, cauda duplo longiores. Pedes nigri, breves.*

" '*Differt ab H. esculenta: cauda tota atra immaculata.*

" 'H. borbonica: *thorace et abdomine unicoloribus, absque maculis.*

" 'H. francica: *cui simillima et cui proxime accedit, quod atra sit, nec solum nigricans supra; quodque major et ad aquas Oceani habitans nidos gelatinosos construat.*'

" *H. esculenta* is especially recognisable by the white specks on the black tail-feathers, and the other bird (*fuciphaga*) wants these spots entirely, the tail-feathers being uniform in colour, which is quite black. Both species are black above, and dirty white beneath."—(Thunberg, Act. Holm. XXXIII. p. 151 (1772).)—Translated from the original Swedish by N. Wallich, Esq., M.D. F.R.S.

* *HIRUNDO ESCULENTA, rectricibus omnibus macula alba notatis, Linn., Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1758), *p.* 191. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1016.

Hirundo nidibus edulibus, *Bont., Jav. p.* 66.

Niduli esculenti, *Rumph., Herb. Amb.* VI. *p.* 183 (*exclus. fig.*).

La Salangane, *Buff., H. N.* VI. *p.* 682.

The other synonyms cited by Linnæus have no authority but that of Bontius. At the period of the publication of the tenth edition of the " Systema Naturæ," the only authority for the specific character of Linnæus, was that of Rumphius above cited :—*seque caudæ plumæ separantur alba conspicitus macula.*

Brisson's Ornithology, which was published in 1760, gives the character of the *Hirundo riparia cochinchinensis :—Hirundo superne nigricans, inferne albida, rectricibus nigricantibus, apice albis.* This rests entirely on the drawing and description of M. Poivre.

At the present period no authentic specimens of the *Hirundo esculenta,* as described by Linnæus, as far as has been ascertained, appear to exist in modern museums. It requires, therefore, further observations to determine whether the *H. esculenta* described by Linnæus be really a distinct species, or a variety vaguely and incorrectly indicated, while the faithfulness of M. Poivre's drawing is questioned by modern Ornithologists.

Bontius gives no description of the bird.

De Nidis hirundinum edulibus, *Bont.*, *Jav.* (1656), *p.* 66, *chap.* XIII. *Ray*, *Syn. Meth. Av.* I. *p.* 72 (1713). *Willughby*, *Orn. p.* 157 (1727). *Olear.*, *Mus.* XXV. *t.* 14, *f.* 5-6. *Du Halde*, II. *p.* 302. *Klein*, *Av. p.* 84, *No.* 7 (1750).

Hirundo maritima, *Camel*, *Phil. Trans.* (1702), XXIII. *p.* 1396, *No.* 36.

Hirundo brevirostris, *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 155. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 548.

Hirundo unicolor, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 238.

Cypselus unicolor, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 173. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212.

Cypselus concolor, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.*, XI. *p.* 886; XIV. *p.* 209.

Small Grey Swallow, *Staunton*, *Emb. to China*, I. *p.* 288.

Esculent Swallow, *Lath.*

Sarong-burong, *Rumphius.*

Layong Layong, *Marsden*, *Hist. Sumat. p.* 141.

Jenwa, Jeniku, vulgò Jens, Japan, *Kæmpfer*, *Amœn. p.* 833.

Lawet, Java, *Horsf.*

Wahalæna, Ceylon, *Blyth.*

A. B. C. and nests. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. and Drawing (*H. brevirostris*, McClell.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

E. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

123. *COLLOCALIA LINCHI*, *n. Sp.*

Hirundo fuciphaga, *apud Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 143. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 292.

Collocalia fuciphaga, *apud G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 55; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. part* II. *p.* 21. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 548; XV. *p.* 22; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86. *Rev. P. Barbe*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 363.

Linchi Swallow.

LINCHI, Java, *Horsf.*

A. adult, B. young and nest. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

The earliest notice in works on natural history of a species of Hirundo producing the so-called edible birds'-nests, is given by Bontius in the "Historia Naturalis Indiæ Orientalis," published in the year 1658, chapter XIII., *de Nidis Hirundinum edulibus.*

About half a century later, the same subject attracted the attention of the two distinguished Dutch writers, Valentyn and Rumphius. The former describes the bird as he observed it in the Moluccas, Amboyna, Ternate, and Gilolo. See "Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien," door Francois Valentyn, III. Deil, p. 328 (1726).

Rumphius, whose "Herbarium Amboinense" was completed before the end of the seventeenth century, though not published till 1750 by J. Burman, gives a very detailed description of the bird producing the nidi esculenti or sarong-burong, with copious remarks on its habits, use, and distribution through the Indian Archipelago. His description, if correct, would confirm the character given by Brisson in the second volume of his Ornithology, on the authority of M. Poivre. "*Ipsarum color,*" Rumphius states, "*plerumque niger est cum cæruleo fulgore, sique caudæ plumæ separentur, in quavis penna alba conspicitur macula.*"—(Herb. Amb. vol. VI. p. 183.)

Soon after the commencement of the eighteenth century, these now celebrated edible nests became a subject of interest to naturalists and scientific travellers in the East. In a Catalogue of Birds found in the island of Luzon, entitled "Observationes de Avibus Philippensibus," the Esculent Swallow is briefly indicated in No. 36, as "*Hirundo maritima: Salanga; aliis Sayan, Botabota vel Salangan; cujus nidus est tragacanthum venereum indicum. Nidus avium Schrœderi: Patong Indorum, Enno Sinarum. Abundat in insula Jolo, Samboangan.*"—(Transactions of the Philosophical Society, vol. XXIII. p. 1396 (1702).)

The next author who notices them is the indefatigable Kæmpfer. In his "Amœnitates Exoticæ," published in 1712, he briefly indicates their use as an article of diet, and gives the Japanese name and character.

In the year 1718, Captain Daniel Beeckman found these nests as an article of commerce at Banjar-massing, in Borneo. "Besides pepper," he states, "they have plenty of birds'-nest, which is sold

at ninety or one hundred dollars per pikul. The whitest and clearest is the best."—(Voy. to Borneo, p. 146, *Lond.* (1718).)

In the year 1741, M. Poivre, late intendant of the islands Isle de France and Bourbon, while sailing up the Straits of Sunda on a voyage to China, discovered in a small rocky island, which rises as a solitary peak with precipitous sides from the ocean (known to mariners by the name of the CAP), an extensive cavern, the entrance to which was, at the time of his visit, darkened by a swarm of swallows passing out in a rapid stream, frantic and bewildered. On entering it, he found the sides lined with nests, many of which he collected, as well as specimens of the birds, which furnished the materials of an animated and detailed description, and of drawings which he communicated to M. Buffon, and which is given entire in vol. VII. p. 334, of the "Natural History of Birds."

The drawing represents the bird with white spots on the tail-feathers, as indicated in the specific character of Linnæus and in Brisson's Ornithology, but the accuracy of which is questioned by modern Ornithologists.

The article LA SALANGANE, in Buffon's "Hist. Nat. des Ois.," above cited, contains a most elaborate and learned report on the subject of edible birds'-nests, from the most ancient times to the period of the publication of the volume, compiled with much critical detail from all the accessible sources of information.

About the year 1750, Osbeck, a pupil of Linnæus, visited East India as a Chaplain in the Swedish service: in the *Faunula Sinensis*, which J. R. Forster added to the translation of his Travels, in 1771, the bird is enumerated with Linnæus's name of *H. esculenta*. In 1783, Mr. Marsden published the first edition of his "History of Sumatra," which contains many novel and interesting remarks on the birds'-nests, as they are found in Sumatra, with observations on their history and value in commerce.

Thunberg, whose Travels were published about the year 1790, is the next author who refers to this subject: in the fourth volume, at page 163, he describes a visit to the caverns at Mount Tjirraton, in Java, in which the esculent swallows build their nests. At this time he had not noticed the character by which the Javanese species—the *H. fuciphaga*, Thunb.—was distinguished from the *H. esculenta* of Linnæus. *See above.*

A very full and authentic account of this bird is given by the Rev. J. Hooyman, in the third volume of the Batavia Society's Transactions, published in 1781. Besides an accurate description of

the bird itself, its form and colour, it details the author's personal observation on its habits, locality, and value in commerce, with many new and interesting particulars. Mr. Hooyman is the first writer who has correct notions on the substance from which the nests are prepared; and he contradicts and refutes the erroneous opinion entertained by preceding writers, as to the production of the nests from glutinous matters collected from Mollusca or from Fuci found near the seashore. He distinctly and correctly states the food to consist of insects; which is confirmed by later observations. The birds, he states, resort during the day to marshes, or hover over the inland lakes and plains, which abound with insects of all kinds; and he endeavours to prove that it would be impossible for birds living in the interior, to reach the coast and return to their caves in the course of one day. He is also the first author who entertains, at least partially, a correct opinion respecting the materials of which the nest is produced; describing it as being elaborated from the food of the bird, by a peculiar organic effort resembling secretion. This process has since been carefully examined and illustrated by Sir Everard Home, in a paper read before the Royal Society. After detailing the peculiar structure of the gastric glands observed in the esculent swallow, Sir Everard gives it as his opinion, that the mucous substance of which the nest is composed is secreted from the membranous tubes which surround the ducts of the glands previously described.*

In the account of the voyage of the embassy of Earl Macartney to China, the vessels, in sailing up the Straits of Sunda, noticed in the precipitous peak, the Cap above mentioned by M. Poivre, two caverns containing edible birds'-nests, which led the author of the account (Sir George Staunton) to some interesting remarks on the subject, in which he gives the substance of the paper of the Rev. J. Hooyman, above referred to.

Professor Oken, in his general Natural History, has condensed in one view the observations given by various writers on the esculent swallow; which may be consulted with advantage: and the familiar History of Birds, by the late Dr. Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, contains a pleasing and interesting epitome of what has been hitherto recorded on the subject.

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* Mr. Blyth confirms the researches of Sir Everard Home, by stating, in reference to this subject, that there can be no doubt that the glutinous matter found in the nests of various species of swallows is secreted by large salivary glands; and Mr. Laidley arrived at the same conclusion as to their constitution, by chemical analysis. See Journ. A. S. B. XIV. p. 210.

During the British possession of Java, from 1811 to 1816, the history and management of the birds'-nests engaged the attention of Government, chiefly on account of their importance as a source of revenue; and much valuable information was collected and made public. The substance of this the inquirer will find in the "History of Java," by the Honourable Sir T. S. Raffles, and the "History of the Indian Archipelago," by John Crawfurd, Esq.

The fact that these swallows congregate in large flocks in rock-caverns, and build their nests on the walls, is mentioned by all writers on the subject; and on the condition of these caverns much of the quality and value of the nest depends. Of the character and number of these caverns, as found in the Indian Archipelago generally, little is known; and it is only in Java that accurate information has been obtained.

The geological constitution of this island is peculiarly favourable to the attraction and shelter of these birds. In the interior, extensive ranges of limestone rock are abundant, containing caverns and fissures of considerable extent. The southern coast, near the ocean, consists in many localities of precipitous piles and strata of limestone, marl, and clay, intermixed with volcanic materials. In these, extensive caverns and fissures are naturally formed, which constitute the favourite resort of these birds. The chief of these localities along the southern shore are Karong-bolong, Rangkop, and Pajittan. Various details respecting the caverns found in these districts, their individual character and extent, the regulations established to secure a regular supply of nests, with other particulars which cannot be introduced here, are given in the eighth volume of the "Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts," in an "Essay on the Geography and Geology of the Western Provinces of the Native Princes of Java," by T. Horsfield; and in "Travels through Java," by Dr. Fr. Junghuhn, pp. 108, 109.

The present administration and management of these caverns is founded on the experience of many years, and has been reduced to a remarkable degree of accuracy, so that the average quantity of nests to be expected from the individual caves can be estimated before the period of collection with considerable precision. This collection of the nests is undertaken, with occasional slight variations, at three annual periods, according to the subdivision of the year in the Javanese calendar. The largest gathering is made in the month *Kapat*, agreeing with October, after an interval of six months from the preceding period, *Kasongo*, corresponding to our month March:

from *Kapat* to *Kepito* (from October to December), and from *Kepito* to *Kesongo* (from December to March), the shorter periods of three months each are adhered to. These shorter periods barely allow the birds to complete their nests and the first period of incubation: many of the young birds are necessarily destroyed; but the nests themselves are generally of superior quality, and perfectly white. During the longer interval of six months, a second progeny is allowed to reach maturity: both broods complete their respective nests, and no birds are destroyed. The collection, of course, is proportionally large. According to the uniform report of the natives, the male bird frequently forms a separate nest. The mechanical contrivances of scaffolding and ladders to reach the nests, the risks in collecting them, their disposition in the caverns, and many other particulars, are detailed in the works above referred to.

Both Raffles and Crawfurd estimate the quantity of birds'-nests passing annually through the Batavian market to China, at about 200 pikuls. Of this quantity, about 100 pikuls are the produce of the caverns on the south coast of the island, which, according to Raffles, yield an annual revenue to the proprietors, the native princes and the government jointly (in certain proportions), of 200,000 Spanish dollars. About 50 pikuls are from caves belonging to individuals, while about 50 pikuls are brought to Batavia from other parts of the Archipelago. Besides these, the Suluh Archipelago alone produces 530 pikuls, and Macassar about 30. The entire quantity of nests annually sent to China is worth 1,263,510 Spanish dollars, or £284,290.

"The common prices for birds'-nests at Canton are, for the first sort, 3,500 Spanish dollars the pikul, or £5. 10*s.* 3½*d.* per pound; for the second, 2,800 Spanish dollars per pikul; and for the third, no more than 1,600 Spanish dollars."—(Crawfurd, Hist. Ind. Archip. III. p. 433.)

In some parts of China, 40 Spanish dollars have been paid for one *kati*—rather more than one pound and a quarter English. Specimens were produced at the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, valued, the first quality, at £3. 2*s.* 8*d.* per pound; the second quality, at 9*s.* 4½*d.* per pound; and the third, 3*s.* 1*d.* per pound.

It may be noticed in this place, that no extensive caverns have hitherto been indicated by Ornithologists as existing in the interior of Continental India, resembling those common in the Archipelago, which would constitute a favourable resort to these birds in large flocks, for the construction of nests in society, although the conti-

nental representatives of the *Collocalia nidifica* are found as well in the Peninsula as in the Upper Provinces. In describing the *H. unicolor*, Mr. Jerdon merely remarks: "I have found this remarkable species on the Coonoor pass of the Neilgherries, and about the edges of hills. It flies in large flocks, and with great speed."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 238.) And Mr. Blyth states: "The Society has received it (*C. unicolor*) from Darjeeling." Is it, therefore, exclusively a mountain species, which constructs glutinous nests like the other (*C. esculenta*), but in mountain caverns?

On the sea-coast of the Peninsula, however, several localities are indicated as producing edible nests. "On the Western Coast, for instance, in the group of small islands about eight miles west of Vingorla (which is 275 miles from Bombay), commonly known as the Vingorla Rocks, where about a hundred-weight of these nests are produced annually."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 209.) And Willughby mentions the Coast of Coromandel as likewise producing these nests, on the authority of Joan de Laet, in "Epistola ad Wormium" (Mus. Lib. 3, cap. 21).

According to Rumphius, the *Collocalia nidifica* is not only found along the coasts of the islands of the Archipelago, but also of Siam, Camboja, and Cochin China; and Mr. Blyth enumerates the following localities: Neilgherries, Ceylon, Sikim, Assam, and Malay countries.

In the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, the *Collocalia Linchi*, Horsf. (the *C. fuciphaga*, apud Blyth), represents the *C. nidifica* of Gray, as a constructor of edible nests. In the notice of these islands, the Reverend P. Barbe communicates some interesting particulars respecting the habits of these birds, which agree generally with the preceding details. "The nests are of different qualities; those of the first are worth from forty to fifty dollars the *kati* at Penang. The rest are sold at gradually decreasing prices, according to their purity."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 363.)

Genus CYPSELUS, *Illiger, Prod. Mam. p.* 229 (1811).

APUS, *Scop., Introd. Hist. Nat. p.* 483 (1777).

MICROPUS, *Meyer et Wolf., Taschenb. Deutschl. Vœg.* I. *p.* 280 (1810).

TACHORNIS, *Gosse, B. of Jam. p.* 58 (1848).

124. *CYPSELUS AFFINIS, J. E. Gray.*

Cypselus affinis, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 35, *f.* 2.

Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), *p.* 83. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 225. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 19. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 54. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Cypselus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 780.

Cypselus montanus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 144.

The Allied Swift, *Gray.*

The White-rumped Swift, *Jerd.*

Ababeel, Hind., *Jerd.*, or Babeela, *Tickell.*

Huwa-bilbill Kunchya, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"The Ababeel, though of general distribution throughout the Peninsula, yet at the same time is so partially distributed as to have caused Colonel Sykes to remark: 'So rare in the Deccan, that I have only obtained two specimens.' It is found in all districts of India; but in these is often confined to a small tract in the neighbourhood of some few large pagodas, large old choultries, and other similar buildings. In the Carnatic it is common at Madras, at the rocky fort of Trichinopoly, and very numerous at the large pagodas of Madura, among which their nests are thickly crowded. On the west coast I saw it on several occasions, chiefly among rocky hills, but only observed it twice through the whole length of the table-land from the Tapoor pass to Jaulnah; and then but few in number. At this latter place, however, it was very common, breeding in some old choultries and other buildings. It seldom, I think, takes a very long range from its breeding-places. It builds its nest in company always, often thickly crowded together, placing them in corners and crevices of old buildings, and forming them of clay, profusely mixed with straw, grass, feathers, and other soft substances, of which they appear externally to be entirely composed. During the night they roost in their nests, four or five often occupying the same one, as I observed in the celebrated choultry at Ajunteh."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 235.)

Mr. Hodgson says, "This is the common Swift of the central regions of Nepal, where it remains all the year, building under

thatched roofs and against the beams of flat roofs. It lays two white eggs, and breeds repeatedly."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 780.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "The nest of this species is generally so placed as to be concealed, or, at least, rendered inconspicuous by a rafter or other object in front; and its capacity would indicate that it is intended as much for a habitation for a number of the birds as for the ordinary purposes of incubation; but it would appear that there is no convenience in them for more than one pair of birds to incubate."—(Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. Suppl. p. 10.)

Captain Tickell describes the nest of this bird as being "large, flat, irregular, of fine straw, hay, and feathers, closely interwoven, and kept together with a glutinous substance supplied from the bird's salivary glands, generally glued against some beam in a veranda or outhouse, in some remote corner. Eggs three, shape lengthened, spotless, white. Male, $\frac{29}{32} \times \frac{9}{16}$; female, $\frac{27}{32} \times \frac{9}{16}$. July."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 303.)

125. *CYPSELUS BATASSIENSIS,* J. E. Gray.*

Cypselus batassiensis, *J. E. Gray, Griff., An. Kingd.* II. *p.* 60. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 19. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86.

Cypselus Palmarum, *J. E. Gray & Hardw., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 35, *f.* 1. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 236. *Blyth, An. N. H.* XII. *p.* 95. *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 302. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Atticora Palmarum, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 172.

Hirundo (Apus) batassia, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 82.

The Batassian Swift, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 329.

PUTTA-DEULI, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

BATASSIA, Beng., *Id.*

ABABIL, of the Mussulmans, *Id.*

TAL-CHUTTA, *Tickell.*

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* Balassiensis, *Auct. corrigend.*

A. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird inhabits Bengal at all seasons, and is a nocturnal bird, appearing at sunset, and going to rest at sunrise. It builds its nest in the fronds of the TAL (*Borassus flabelliformis*, Linn.). The Bengalee name signifies a bird resembling wind, and is bestowed on this species on account of its swift flight."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 82.)

Captain Tickell remarks: "The eggs are $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{19}{32}$ (immensely large for such a bird), rather blunt, white, with rather large spots of deep claret-brown, most numerous at the big end. July."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 302.)

Mr. Jerdon also remarks: "This species is common in all the districts of India, except on the bare table-land, where it is rare. As its name implies, it frequents groves of palms, especially the Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*), and does not in general fly to any distance from them."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 236.)

Mr. Blyth also states: This bird "mainly affects rural districts, building its nests within the fronds of the fan-leaved palms, sometimes twenty or thirty pairs of them associating in those of a single tree; while it is also rare to meet with one of the same palms clustered with the pensile nests of the Baya (*Ploceus philippensis*), that does not also harbour two or three pairs of this elegant little Palm Swift."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 889.)

126. *CYPSELUS APUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Hirundo apus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 344.

Cypselus apus, *Illig.*, *Prod. Mamm. et Av. p.* 230. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 18. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 65.

The Common Swift, *Lath.*

a. b. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

127. *CYPSELUS LEUCONYX*, *Blyth.*

Cypselus leuconyx, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, Suppl.* III. *p.* 4. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 65.

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Genus DENDROCHELIDON, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 165.

MACROPTERYX, *Swains., Zool. Ill.* (1832).

MACROPTERUS, *Swains., Zool. Ill.* (1832).

PALLESTRE, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 490 (1837).

128. *DENDROCHELIDON COMATUS, Temm. Sp.*

Cypselus comatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 268.

Dendrochelidon comatus, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 166. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 66.

Macropteryx comatus, *Swains., Classif. B.* II. *p.* 340. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 17. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 87.

The Hooded Swift.

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

129. *DENDROCHELIDON KLECHO, Horsf. Sp.*

Hirundo Klecho, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 143. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 293.

Dendrochelidon Klecho, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 166. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 66.

Macropteryx Klecho, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 17. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212; XV. *p.* 22; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 87.

Cypselus longipennis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 83.

Macropteryx longipennis, *Swains., Zool. Illust. n. s. t.* 74.

Hirundo urbica, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 315.

The Klecho Swift.

SAMBER-GALENG, Java, *Horsf.*

Long-winged Crested Swift, *Swains.*

A. B. males (*genis rufis*), C. D. females (*genis nigris*). Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing of male. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Genus Acanthylis, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 971.

Chætura, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 76 (1825).

Hemiprocne, *Nitzsch., Pterylog. p.* 123 (1840).

Hirundapus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1836), *p.* 780.

Pallene, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 493 (1837).

130. *ACANTHYLIS NUDIPES, Hodgs. Sp.*

Chætura nudipes, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 779.

Acanthylis nudipes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 55; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 15. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 54. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 64.

Cypselus leuconotus, *Deless., Mag. de Zool.* (1840), *Ois. t.* 20 ; *Souv., Voy. dans Inde, Ois. t.* 9.

Acanthylis fusca, (*Shaw*) *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84.

The naked-footed Acanthylis.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" This singular species inhabits the northern region of Nepal, whence it sometimes wanders into the mountains of the central, avoiding, however, the open and level country. It climbs with great power, aided equally by its talons and its tail."—(Hodgson, Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 780.)

Fam. III. CAPRIMULGIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Batrachostomus,* *Gould, Icones Avium* (1838).

Bombycistomus, *Hay, Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 574; (1842), *p.* 798.

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* " The anatomy of the genus Batrachostomus differs remarkably from that of Caprimulgus. The stomach is a highly muscular gizzard, like that of Nyctibius ; and there is a large gall-bladder : sternum small, subquadrate, with but a slight keel, and four deep emarginations behind ; the coracoids long and slender, and furcula like that of Caprimulgus, but more slender. According to Mr. Gould,

131. *BATRACHOSTOMUS JAVENSIS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Podargus javensis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 141 ; *Zool. Res. Java, t.* 6. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 81.

Batrachostomus javensis, *Gould, Icon. Avium. G. R. Gray, Gen.* I. *p.* 45 ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 3. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 57.

Podargus cornutus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 159.

Podargus stellatus, *Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1837), *p.* 43.

Horsfield's Goatsucker.

Chaba-wonno, Java, *Horsf.*

Burong Saiang, Malaya, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Dr. Horsfield states: "The difficulty of observing this bird, from its retired and nocturnal habits, has prevented me from acquiring any information regarding its manners. It appears to conceal itself in large forests, and, comparatively with the Goatsuckers, is extremely rare."—(Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus Caprimulgus, *Linn. S. N.* (1756).

Nycticheliddon, *Renn. Mont. Orn. Dict.* (1831), *p.* 342.

132. *CAPRIMULGUS MACROURUS*, *Horsf.*

Caprimulgus macrourus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 142. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. No.* 3. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Javan Goatsucker, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 336.

Cap. à moustache bicolores.

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

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the outer front claw of Podargus is capable of reversion ; but on macerating and completely relaxing the foot of *Pod. strigoides*, we find that it can be only half-reversed, as in Corythaix, Tamatia, and some other genera."—(Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. Suppl. p. 9.)

133. *CAPRIMULGUS INDICUS*, *Lath.*

Caprimulgus indicus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 588. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 24. *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 34, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 48; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 7. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 53. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 208. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 82. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus cinerascens, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* X. *p.* 283.

Caprimulgus saturatior, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Caprimulgus innotatus, *Hodgs.* (*juv.*)

The Large Indian Goatsucker.

As Kappri Gadoo, Telinga, *Jerd.*

a. b. c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This fine Nightjar has been found dispersed, though sparingly, over all India, and has even a still more geographical distribution. I procured specimens from the Neilgherries and the Deccan, the West Coast, and even the Carnatic; but it is by no means a common species. It affects chiefly the more wooded portions of the country, being usually found, and more common, in forests than in the open country, and here frequenting only shady gardens and large groves. On the Neilgherries, it remains during the day in the dense woods, issuing from them about sunset, and then coming into the open ground, and perching on stones and trees, and from thence pursuing its prey. It is now and then flushed from the woods when beating for woodcocks and other game, and more than one have fallen beneath the gun of the inexperienced sportsman, its extent of wing and lazy flapping having caused it to be mistaken for the woodcock. Its flight is at times very rapid and noiseless, performed with but few vibrations of its wings. When roused in the daytime, it flies (like others of the genus) but a short distance, and then suddenly alights, and squats close to the ground, never that I know perching in the daytime. When hunting, it often alights on a branch, usually sitting in the direction of the branch, and not across it, its feet being not adapted for grasping firmly. The note of this Nightjar, though

somewhat like the sound of a stone scudding over the ice, has not such a close resemblance to it as the common species (*C. asiaticus*); it sounds something like Tew-yo-yo, frequently repeated. Its chief food is moths and beetles."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

134. *CAPRIMULGUS AFFINIS, Horsf.*

Caprimulgus affinis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 142. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 48. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus europæus, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 316.

Chuppa Goatsucker, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 339.

Chaba, Java, *Horsf.*

Sang-Sagang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Sir Stamford Raffles remarks: "These are very abundant in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen, and are always seen flying about in the evening. They make no nests, but lay their eggs on the bare ground."—(Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 316.)

135. *CAPRIMULGUS MAHRATTENSIS, Sykes.*

Caprimulgus mahrattensis, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 48. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus atripennis, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*

The Mahratta Goatsucker.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

136. *CAPRIMULGUS MONTICOLUS, Frankl.*

Caprimulgus monticolus, *Frankl., Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 116; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 263. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 83. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 233; *Ill. Ind. Orn. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 48; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 8. *Blyth, Journ.*

A. S. Beng. XIV. *p.* 208. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus gymnopus, *Hodgs.* *Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Great Bombay Goatsucker, *Lath.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. var. ? Madras. From Wight's Collection.

" This species frequents chiefly rocky hills abounding with brushwood."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

137. *CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS, Lath.*

Caprimulgus asiaticus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 587. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 83. *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 34, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 47; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 8. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 207. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

The Bombay Goatsucker, *Lath.*

Bacca-meena, Cingh, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. ? Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

This is the most common of the Indian Nightjars. " It is spread over all the Peninsula, taking shelter under hedges, among bushes, in gardens, and feeding close to houses, and even entering verandahs."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

" The note of this species resembles the sound of a stone scudding over ice, or, as is well represented by Mr. Elliot, sounds like the word tyook, tyook, tyook. He also found the eggs of this bird (two in number) placed on the ground without any nest. They were pink, spotted with brown."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 235.)

138. *CAPRIMULGUS* ——— ?

a. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

139. *CAPRIMULGUS* ——— ?

a. N. India. Presented by the Reverend F. W. Hope.

Fam. IV. TODIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus EURYLAIMUS, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1820).

PLATYRHYNCHUS, *Vieill., Gal. des Ois.* (1825).

SUBGENERA.

CORYDON, *Less., Man. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 177 (1828).

SERILOPHUS, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 262 (1837).

PSARISOMUS, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 261 (1837).

CROSSODERA, *Gould, Icones Av.* (1837).

RÁYA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1839), *p.* 36.

SIMUS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 27.

SIMORNIS, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

a. EURYLAIMUS, *p. s. d.*

140. *EURYLAIMUS JAVANICUS, Horsf.*

Eurylaimus javanicus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170; *Zool. Res. Java, t.* 5. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 36. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Eurylaimus Horsfieldii, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 130, 131.

The Javan Tody, *Lath.*

TAMPLANA LILIN, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

d. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Dr. Horsfield remarks: "I discovered this species in one of the most distant and inaccessible parts of Java, covered with extensive forests, and abounding with rivers and marshes."—(Zool. Res.)

141. *EURYLAIMUS OCHROMALUS, Raffles.*

Eurylaimus ochromalus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 297. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65; *Cat.*

B. Brit. Mus. II. *p.* 36. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168.

Eurylaimus cucullatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 261.

Eurylaimus Rafflesii, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VII. *p.* 463.

The Collared Tody.

Tamplana Qilin, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

C. Purchased.

" Found at Singapore and in the interior of Sumatra. They are seen in small flocks, and feed on insects."—(Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.)

b. subgen. CORYDON, *Less.*

142 ***EURYLAIMUS (CORYDON) SUMATRANUS***, *Raffles Sp.*

Coracias sumatranus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 303.

Eurylaimus sumatranus, *Vigors, Mem. Raff. App. p.* 653. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 65; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 37.

Corydon sumatranus, *Strickl., Ann. N. H.* VI. *p.* 418. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168.

Eurylaimus corydon, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 297.

Corydon Temminckii, *Less., Man. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 177.

Eurylaimus ? *Hay, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 575.

The Sumatran Tody, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 96.

Kung-quait, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. subgen. PSARISOMUS, *Swains.*

143. ***EURYLAIMUS (PSARISOMUS) DALHOUSIÆ***, *Jameson.*

Eurylaimus Dalhousiæ, *Jameson, New Phil. Journ.* XVIII. *p.* 261. *Royle's Himal. Bot.* I. *p.* 76; II. *t.* 7, *f.* 2.

McClelland, P. Z. S. (1839), *p.* 156. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 37.

Psarisomus Dalhousiæ, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 261. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Crossodera Dalhousiæ, *Gould, Icones Avium, t.* 1.

Eurylaimus psittacinus, *Müll., Temm. Pl. Col.* 297.

Ráya nipalensis, *Hodgs.*

Ráya sericeogula, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. B.* VIII. *p.* 36.

Lady Dalhousie's Tody, *Gray.*

Frill-necked Eurylaimus, *Gould.*

Silken-throated Ráya, *Hodgson.*

Rai, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

Dr. Royle procured specimens of this bird "at Mussooree, at an elevation of 6,500 feet."—(Royle's Himalaya, I. p. lxxviii.)

d. subgen. SERILOPHUS, *Swains.*

144. *EURYLAIMUS (SERILOPHUS) LUNATUS, Gould.*

Eurylaimus lunatus, *Gould, Trans. Zool. Soc.* I. *p.* 176, *t.* 25. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 68; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 37.

Serilophus lunatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 311; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 196. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169.

Serilophus lunulatus, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 262.

The Frilled Tody.

a. Tenasserim. Presented by Dr. Helfer.

"Several examples of this bird were shot in the neighbourhood of Rangoon by Major Godfrey, who informs us 'that it inhabits the thickest jungles, and its food was found, upon minute investigation,

to consist entirely of berries and fruits."—(Gould, Trans. Zool. Soc. I. p. 177.)

Dr. Helfer informs us, in his "MS. Notes," "that he observed these birds in societies of thirty to forty, upon the loftiest trees of the forests in the Tenasserim provinces, and that they are so very fearless that the whole flock can be shot down one after the other." They are of rare occurrence, he having observed them only once."

145. *EURYLAIMUS (SERILOPHUS) RUBROPYGIUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Ráya rubropygia, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 36.

Eurylaimus rubropygius, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65, *t.* 23; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 38.

Simornis rubropygia, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Serilophus rubropygia, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 56; *App. p.* 150. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 311; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 196. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169.

Eurylaimus lunatus, *apud Horsf., McClell., Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 156.

The Red-backed Tody.

The Red-rumped Ráya, *Hodgson.*

Rai Súga, of the Nepalese, *Hodgson.*

A. B. C. *d.* and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

Genus Cymbirhynchus, *Vigors, App. to Mem. of Sir T. S. Raffles, p.* 654 (1831).

Erolla, *Less. Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

Todus, *Gmel. Lath. et al.*

146. *CYMBIRHYNCHUS MACRORHYNCHUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Todus macrorhynchus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 446.

Cymbyrhynchus macrorhynchus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 66; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Todus nasutus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 268, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 94, *t.* 45.

Eurylaimus nasutus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 154.

Cymbirhynchus nasutus, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 654. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 311; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195.

Eurylaimus lemniscatus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 296.

The Great-billed Tody, *Lath.*

Burong Palano or Tampalano, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Ujuu and Tadak Whogan, Malay, *Blyth.*

Burong Ujuu, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

C. D. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

" This species," says Sir Stamford Raffles, " is found in the interior of Sumatra, frequenting the banks of rivers and lakes, and feeding on insects and worms. It builds its nest pendent from the branch of a tree or bush which overhangs the water, and is said to lay only two eggs."—(Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 297.)

Mr. Blyth also remarks: " This bird is common in Tenasserim, in watery situations, and suspends its nearly globular nest, which is constructed of small twigs, from the branches of trees growing directly out of the water. The eggs are four in number, and pale spotless blue. The beak and eyes are very beautiful blue, the former fading within a day or two after death."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 924.)

Genus Calyptomena, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 295 (1822).

Rupicola, *p. Temm.*

147. *CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS, Raffles.*

Calyptomena viridis, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 295. *Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java, t. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 275. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 196. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169.

Rupicola viridis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 216.

Calyptomena Rafflesii et caudacuta, *Swains.*, *Lardner's Cycloped. Menag. p.* 296 (*jun.*).

Burong Tampo Pinang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Siebó, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

C. D. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

" This bird is found in the retired parts of the forests of Singapore and of the interior of Sumatra; and being of the colour of the leaves, and perching on the higher branches of the trees, it is not easily procurable. The stomach of this bird contained nothing but vegetable substances, chiefly wild grains."—(Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 295.)

Genus Eurystomus, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 37 (1816).

Colaris, *Cuv. Règ. An.* I. *p.* 401 (1817).

Coracias, *Linn.* *Raffles.*

148. *EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Coracias orientalis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 159. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 302.

Eurystomus orientalis, *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 99. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 62; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 31. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 55. *Blyth*, *Cat. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 51. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 168.

Colaris orientalis, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 401. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 162.

Eurystomus cyanicollis et fuscicapillus, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXIX. *pp.* 425-6.

Eurystomus calornyx, *Hodgs.*

The Oriental Roller.

Tiong Batu, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Tihong Lampay, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. *c.* Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Fam. V. HALCYONIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus DACELO, *Leach, Zool. Misc.* (1815).
HALCYON, *Eyton et al.*

149. *DACELO PULCHELLA, Horsf.*

Dacelo pulchella, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 175; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 46.

Halcyon pulchella, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 52. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 154.

Dacelo buccoides, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 277 ♂, 586 ♀.

TENGKE-WATU, Java, *Horsf.*

KAING KAING KIMBA, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. C. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"This is an extremely rare and local bird," says Dr. Horsfield, "and I found it once only, in a low range of hills, about twenty miles south-east of Samarang, known in the central parts of the island by the name of the hills of Prowoto. Here a single bird was obtained in the forest."—(Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus TANYSIPTERA, *Vigors, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. *p.* 433 (1825).
ALCEDO, *Linn. et al.*

150. *TANYSIPTERA DEA, Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo dea, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 181. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 458. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 256; *Hist.* IV. *p.* 47.

Tanysiptera dea, *Vigors, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. *p.* 433. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 78; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 58. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 157.

Ispida ternatana, *Briss., Orn.* IV. *p.* 525, *t.* 40, *f.* 2.

Pica ternatana, *Klein., Av. p.* 62.

Long-shafted Kingfisher, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 73.

Ternate Kingfisher, *Lath.*

a. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Genus HALCYON, *Swains., Zool. Illust.* (1821).

ENTOMOTHERA, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 173 (1820).

SYMA, *Less., Zool. Voy. de la Coqu.* (1828).

TODIRAMPHUS, *Less., Mém. de la Soc. d'Hist. Nat.* III. *p.* 420 (1828).

ENTOMOPHILA, *Leach, MS.*

ALCEDO, *Gmel., Lath., Horsf. et al.*

151. *HALCYON LEUCOCEPHALUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Alcedo leucocephala, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 456. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 22. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293.

Halcyon leucocephala, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 100. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 55. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 46. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 154.

Halcyon javana, (*Bodd*) *G.R. Gray, Gen.of Birds,* I. *p.* 79.

Alcedo javanica, *Shaw, Gen. Zool.* VIII. *p.* 67.

Halcyon gurial, *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 633. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47.

Alcedo gurial, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 65 (1808).

Halcyon brunniceps, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 143.

Halcyon capensis, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 231.

The White-headed Kingfisher, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 22.

TENGKE-BUTO, Java, *Horsf.*

BANG-KAKO, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

BURONG-KAKA, Malay, *Eyton.*

The Gurial Kingfisher, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 12.

GURIAL, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth.*

MALAH-POYMAH ("Jungle Kingfisher") Malabar, *Jerd.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

c. Penang. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Drawing. Bengal. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

g. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"The Gurial is not very common, but is more frequently met with in Bengal than in any other province. It is a strong and powerful bird; as an instance of which I once observed a contest between one of them and a Hawk of considerable size, in which the Hawk was worsted, and obliged to leave his hold from the effects of a severe blow which the other administered to him on the breast. When wounded, considerable caution is required in handling, for a single blow would disable a person's hand."—(C. W. Smith's MS. Notes.)

"The Gurial Kingfisher has a laughing screaming note. Its flight consists of short, quick jerks, very vigorous, and long continued. In fishing, it does not hover, but perches upon the high bamboo-bush, or on a middle-sized tree over a pool, waiting for its prey, where its blood-red bill shines brightly in the sun, and its great size, and violent plunge into the water, gives one the idea of a noble bird."—(Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 633.)

"This bird is found throughout the year in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and builds its nest in mud walls."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 65.)

152. *HALCYON AMOUROPTERUS*, *Pearson.*

Halcyon amouropterus, *Pears., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 635. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

The Brown-winged Kingfisher, *Pearson.*

A. B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Mr. Blyth says: "This is a noisy species, and has a very harsh and grating cry."—(An. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 94.)

153. *HALCYON ATRICAPILLUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Alcedo atricapilla. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 453. *Lath.,*

Hist. IV. *p.* 30. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293.

Halcyon atricapillus, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 99. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Alcedo pileata, *Bodd., Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aub. p.* 41.

Halcyon pileata, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 54.

The Black-capped Kingfisher.

Burong Udang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

154. *HALCYON SMYRNENSIS, Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo smyrnensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 181. *Albin, Av.* III. *t.* 27.

Halcyon smyrnensis, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 99. *Strickl., An. Nat. Hist.* (1842), *p.* 443. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Dacelo smyrnensis, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 248.

The Smyrna Kingfisher, *Lath.*

a. b. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

155. *HALCYON FUSCUS, Bodd. Sp.*

Alcedo fusca, *Bodd., Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aub. p.* 54. *Albin, Av.* III. *t.* 28. *Pl. Enl.* 849. *Kittl., Kupf. Vœg. t.* 14, 2.

Halcyon fusca, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Alcedo smyrnensis, var. γ, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 248.

Halcyon smyrnensis, *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 230. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. B.* X. *p.* 633. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 26.

The Indian Kingfisher.

Kilkila, Hind., *Jerd.*

Sada-buk Match-ranga, Beng. *Blyth.* *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Matsya-ranga, Sanscrit, *Wilson.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

d. Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

"This is the most common and generally spread of the Indian Kingfishers, frequenting not only the banks of rivers and brooks, tanks, wells, and wet paddy-fields, but also dry cultivated ground, groves, old walls, and many other similar situations. It preys upon small fish (which it pursues below the surface), frogs, tadpoles, and various water-insects; also on small lizards, grasshoppers, and various other large insects. It has a very loud, harsh, rattling scream, generally uttered during flight. Is said to breed in holes on the banks of rivers."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 230.)

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, in his MS., says "it builds its nest in trees."

156. *HALCYON COROMANDELIANUS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Alcedo coromandeliana, *Scop.*, *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub.* *p.* 90. *Son. Voy. Ind.* II. *p.* 212, *t.* 118.

Halcyon coromandeliana, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 55.

Alcedo coromanda, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 252. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174.

Halcyon coromandelicus, *Vigors*, *Mem. of Raff. App.* *p.* 654.

Halcyon coromander, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 56. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 47.

Halcyon coromanda major, *Schleg.*, *Faun. Jap.* *t.* 39.

Halcyon Schlegeli, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 156.

The Coromandel Kingfisher, *Lath.*

Tengke-sumbo, Java, *Horsf.*

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

157. *HALCYON MELANOPTERUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Alcedo melanoptera, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 100.

Halcyon melanopterus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 54.

Alcedo omnicolor, *Reinw.* *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 135.

Halcyon omnicolor, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Halcyon smyrnensis var. albogularis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 998.

Halcyon gularis, *Kuhl. apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47.

Alcedo cyaniventris, *Vieill.*

The Black-winged Kingfisher.

Tengke-urang, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

158. *HALCYON COLLARIS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Alcedo collaris, *Scop.*, *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub. p.* 90.

Halcyon collaris, *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill. t.* 57. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 56.

Todiramphus collaris, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 48.

Alcedo chlorocephala, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 454. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Pl. Enl.* 783, *f.* 2.

Todiramphus chlorocephalus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 156.

Alcedo sacra, *Gmel.* *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174.

Todiramphus occipitalis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 23, 51.

The White-collared Kingfisher.

Tengke and Tengke-cheger, Java, *Horsf.*

Nac-Tha-chóp-fou, of the Siamese, *Finlayson.*

A. B. *c.* and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

e. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

" Common on the banks of the Me-nam and its branches. The feathers of this bird are in great request with the Chinese for making ornaments. The skins are sold at the rate of 24 for a dollar."—(Finlayson's MS. Notes.)

159. *HALCYON SEMICÆRULEUS*, *Forsk. Sp.*

Alcedo semicærulea, *Forsk.*

Halcyon semicærulea, *Rüpp.*, *Wirbelth. t.* 24, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 53. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Alcedo erythrogaster, *Temm.*

Halcyon Swainsoni, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quartl. Journ.* (1836), *p.* 143.

Halcyon erythrorhynchus, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 22.

The Red-bellied Kingfisher.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

160. *HALCYON CHELICUTI*, *Stanley Sp.*

Alcedo Chelicuti, *Stanl. Salt's Trav. App. p.* 56.

Halcyon Chelicuti, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 54. *Rüpp.*, *Zool. Atlas*, *t.* 28, *b.*

Alcedo variegata, *Vieill.*

Dacelo pygmæa, *Cretschm. apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 154.

The Chelicuti Kingfisher.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus ALCEDO, *Linn. S. N.* (1756).

ISPIDA, *p. Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

CORYTHORNIS et ISPIDINA, *Kaup*, *Verhandl. Darms.* (1848), *p.* 72.

161. *ALCEDO EURYZONA*, *Temm.*

Alcedo euryzona, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 159.

Alcedo cyanocephala, (*Shaw*) *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293.

? Alcedo nigricans, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 1180.

Martin-pecheur large bande.*

The Broad-zoned Kingfisher, *Gray.*

BINTI, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

162. *ALCEDO BENGALENSIS, Gmel.*

Alcedo bengalensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 450. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 231. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. B.* X. *p.* 636. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 11; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 49. *Schleg., Faun. Japon. t.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 158. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 27.

Alcedo ispidioides, *Less., Compl. Buff.* IX. *p.* 345.

The Little Indian Kingfisher, *Edw., Birds, t.* 11.

CHOTA KILKILA, Hind., *Jerd.*

CHOTA MATCH-RANGA, of the Mussulmans, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

MATCH-RANGA, Beng., *Blyth. Hamilton.*

RAJA WHODAN, Malay, *Blyth.*

MAL PILLI HUDUA (pinchi or "small"), Ceylon, *Blyth.*

A. B. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Drawing (with nest containing seven pinkish-white eggs). Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

d. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

"This species, so nearly allied to the European one (*A. ispida*), is common throughout the Peninsula, frequenting brooks and rivers (Colonel Sykes says, 'never seen in gardens'), and feeds on small fish and various aquatic insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 231.)

"It is frequently seen seated on a stick standing upright in a paddy-field, watching for small fishes in the shallow water. C. W.

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* *Pl. Col. descriptio tantum.* Alcedo cryzona? *err. typ.*

Smith, in his 'Notes,' says 'it much resembles the British species in its motions, rapidity of flight, and note."—(Pearson, J. A. S. B. X. p. 636.)

"It builds its nest in holes which it excavates in abrupt banks and mud walls."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 27.)

163. *ALCEDO MENINTING, Horsf.*

Alcedo meninting, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 172. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 239, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 12; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 158.

Ceyx meninting, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1829), *p.* 444.

Alcedo asiatica, *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 50.

The Meninting Kingfisher.

Meninting, Java, *Horsf.*

Binti, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

164. *ALCEDO BIRU, Horsf.*

Alcedo biru, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 172; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Temm., Pl. Col.* 239, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 12; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 50. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 158.

The Biru Kingfisher.

Meninting-watu or Burung-biru, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird is by no means uncommon in Java. I observed it chiefly in the interior, in low situations; but it is also found in the maritime districts. Its habits and manners are those of the European Kingfisher. It darts in short rapid flights along the surface, among rivulets and lakes, emitting as it moves shrill sounds in a high key. These sounds are so strong and acute, that, when the bird is near, they strike the ear in an unpleasant manner. It is not unfre-

quently seen perched on trees on the banks of rivulets. Its food consists of small fishes, and of aquatic insects."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus CERYLE, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 316.

ISPIDA, *Swains., Class. of B.* II. *p.* 336 (1837).

ALCEDO, *Linn. et al.*

165. *CERYLE RUDIS, Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo rudis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 181. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84; *Journ. A. S.* III. *p.* 422. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 635.

Ceryle rudis, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 316. *Blyth, An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 94. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 82; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 60. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 111; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Ben. p.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 159.

Ispida rudis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 232.

Ispida bitorquata, *Swains., Class. Birds,* I. *p.* 336.

Ispida bicincta, *Swains., B. of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 95.

Ceryle varia, *Strickl., An. Nat. Hist.* VI. *p.* 418.

The Black and White Kingfisher, *Lath.*

KOREYALA KILKILA, Hind., *Jerd.*

PHATKA MATCH-RANGA, Beng., *Blyth.*

KARIKUTA, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 140.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. D. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

e. f. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

g. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

"This species is very numerous throughout the continent, frequenting brooks, rivers, pools, and tanks. Unlike the other Kingfishers (which watch for their prey from a fixed station, and then dart down obliquely on it), it searches for its prey on the wing, hovering over a piece of water, and then darting down perpendicularly on it beneath the surface."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 232.)

Dr. Pearson remarks, that, "from a height of twenty to thirty

feet, it plunges down dead as a stone into the water, and remains below it so long, that the ripple over the surface clears away sometimes before it comes up again."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 635.)

"It is found in Bengal throughout the year, and builds its nest in holes in steep banks."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 140.)

166. *CERYLE GUTTATA, Vigors Sp.*

Alcedo guttata, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 5.

Ceryle guttata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 82; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 60. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 48. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 159.

Alcedo lugubris, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 548.

Ceryle lugubris, *Schleg., Faun. Jap. t.* 38, *f.* B.

The Spotted Kingfisher.

Muchee-bagh ("Fish-tiger"), Doon, *Hon. C. J. Shore.*

A. B. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Mr. Shore informs us that "it constructs its nest among large stones, composed of mud lined with grasses, adhering to the sides of a stone, similar to the nest of the swallow, and lays four eggs coloured like itself."—(Gould, Cent. of Birds.)

Genus Ceyx, *Lacep. Mém. de l'Inst.* (1801), *p.* 511.

Alcedo, *Linn. et al.*

167. *CEYX RUFIDORSA, Strickland.*

Ceyx rufidorsa, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 99. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 50. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 158.

Alcedo tridactyla (*Linn.*), *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 393.

Ceyx tridactyla, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 55, *f.* 2.

Alcedo madagascariensis ? *Lath.*

Alcedo purpurea, *var. Shaw.*

The Tridactylous or Three-toed Kingfisher.

Chuchack-urang, Java, *Horsf.*

Binti Abang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. *c.* and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Tribe II. DENTIROSTRES, *Cuv.*

Fam. I. MUSCICAPIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Tchitrea, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* (1831), *p.* 386.

Muscipeta, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* (1817).

Muscicapa, *Linn., Lath., Temm.*

168. *TCHITREA PARADISI, Linn. Sp.*

Muscicapa paradisi, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 324. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 481.

Tchitrea paradisi, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* (1831), *p.* 386. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 259. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 291; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203.

Muscipeta paradisi, *Cuv. Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 13. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 7. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 53. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 325.

Muscicapa castanea, *Temm.*

Muscipeta indica, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 111. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 14.

Muscicapa mutata of India, *apud Lath.*

Pied Bird of Paradise, *Edw., Birds, t.* 113, 325.

Paradise Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Shah Bulbul and Hasaini Bulbul, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton. Jerd. Blyth (the white bird).*

Kaddehoora, Ceylon, *Blyth (the white bird).*

Sultana Bulbul, Hind., *Blyth (the chestnut bird).*

Ginihoora, Ceylon, *E. de Jonville* (*the chestnut bird*).

Tonka Peegeelee-pitta (" Long-tailed Bulbul "), Telugu, *Jerd.*

Walkondalatee, Tamul, *Jerd.*

In Malayalum, it is called by a name signifying the " King of Heaven," *Jerd.*

A. B. C. *d.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. g. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

h. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

i. j. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

k. l. Drawings. Ceylon. From E. de Jonville's Collection.

" This elegant Flycatcher is dispersed over the whole continent of India, but is only at all common in the most woody portions of the country, preferring dense bamboo jungle to gardens and groves of trees, which it also occasionally visits. In its habits it is restless and wandering, flitting continually from branch to branch, and often wandering from tree to tree. It feeds on various insects, which it captures in the air, or occasionally snaps off a branch." Colonel Sykes says " it feeds on the ground, and chiefly on very small insects." " It is generally seen singly, occasionally in pairs. It is said to breed in bamboos. It has a loud, harsh, grating cry of alarm. When it seizes an insect, it makes a loud snap with its mandibles."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

169. *TCHITREA AFFINIS, A. Hay.*

Tchitrea affinis, *Hay. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 292 ; XVII. *p.* 1179, *et Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 12.

Muscipeta affinis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 325.

Malayan Paradise Flycatcher.

Ahtap and Mira Jabone, Malayan, *Blyth.*

a. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

170. *TCHITREA MUTATA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Muscicapa mutata, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 347. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 481.

Tchitrea mutata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259.

Muscipeta mutata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 325.

Muscipeta bicolor, *Swains.*

Mutable Flycatcher, *Lath.*

A. B. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

171. *TCHITREA MELANOGASTER*, *Swains. Sp.*

Muscipeta melanogaster, *Swains.*, *Birds of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 55. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 325.

Tchitrea melanogaster, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 260.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Platysteira, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn.* (182).

Batis, *Boie*, *Isis* (1833).

Muscicapa, *Gmel. Lath.*

172. *PLATYSTEIRA MELANOPTERA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa melanoptera, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 939.

Platysteira melanoptera, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 256. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 322.

Muscicapa collaris, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 471.

Platysteira collaris et Desmarestii, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. t.* 9, ♂, ♀.

Platysteira lobata, *Swains.*, *B. W. Afr.* II. *p.* 49; *Nat. Lib.* X. *Flyc. t.* 22.

The Collared Flycatcher, *Lath.*

a. ♂, B. C. ♀. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

Genus Hemipus, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32.

Muscicapa, *Sykes et al.*

173. *HEMIPUS PICATUS*, *Sykes Sp.*

Muscicapa picata, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 458.

Hemipus picata, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 93. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 305; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 154. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 317.

Muscicapa tyrannides, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Muscicapa capitalis, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157.

Hemipus picæcolor, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 33.

Muscicapa hirundinacea, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 17.

The Black and White Flycatcher.

Shrike-like Flycatcher, *Tickell.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

d. and Drawing (*M. capitalis*, McClell.) Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

e. Nepal (*H. picœcolor*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Mr. Jerdon "procured this bird on the Neilgherries, where it is not very uncommon in the woods, darting upon insects in the air from a branch; and though, perhaps, it wanders about more than many of the Flycatchers, is yet not nearly so restless as the Fantails" (Rhipidura).—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 17.)

Lieutenant Tickell procured specimens "at Sisdah in Borabhum; but it was very rare, frequenting high trees. It has a slight song."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

174. *HEMIPUS OBSCURUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Muscicapa obscura, *Horsf.*, *Linn. Trans.* XIII. *p.* 146; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263.

Hemipus obscurus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 305; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 154.

Muscicapa hirundinacea, *Reinw. Temm., Pl. Col.* 119.

Tephrodornis hirundinacea, *Swains. apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Lanius No. 12, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 308.

Obscure Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 205.

A. B. *c. d.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Genus HEMICHELIDON, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 203. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119.

MUSCICAPA, *Raffles, Sykes.*

175. *HEMICHELIDON FERRUGINEA*, *Hodgson.*

Hemichelidon ferruginea, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 203; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 91. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 262. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" Found only in the hills, and chiefly the central region of Nepal, dwells in woods, and has the general manners of the Flycatchers, but with a bolder and more continuous flight."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. (1845), p. 32.)

176. *HEMICHELIDON FULIGINOSA*, *Hodgson.*

Hemichelidon fuliginosa, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32; *An. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 203; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 91. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 262. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

177. *HEMICHELIDON LATIROSTRIS*, *Raffles Sp.*

Muscicapa latirostris, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Hemichelidon latirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 262. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

Butalis latirostris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 121.

Muscicapa poonensis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 16. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 190.

Zukkee, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

This bird is tolerably common, being found, says Mr. Jerdon, " in the hot Carnatic, near Trichinopoly, the Neilgherries, and the Malabar Coast. It feeds on insects, which it captures on the wing, from a fixed perch."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 17.)

Colonel Sykes mentions: " These birds sit on the extreme twigs of trees, and dart on passing insects in the manner of the *Merops viridis*."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 85.)

Genus Myiagra, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 250.

Muscicapa, *Bodd. Gmel. et al.*

178. *MYIAGRA AZUREA*, *Bodd. Sp.*

Muscicapa azurea, *Bodd. Kittl., Kupf. Vœg. t.* 9, *f.* 1.

Myiagra azurea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 261.

Muscicapa cærulea, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 943. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 153. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 14. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 637.

Myiagra cærulea, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 204. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93.

Muscicapa occipitalis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 97.

Muscicapa cæruleocephala, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423 (*the female*).

Azure-headed Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 181.

Kala-mata Kutkutia, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

D. Calcutta. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

"This bird is found in dense jungle, where it is observed flying from tree to tree, remaining on each a short time, and capturing an insect or two, and then resuming its flight."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. XI. p. 14.)

Helfer remarks: "The habit of this bird is solitary, noisy, found chiefly in bamboo forests in the interior of Tenasserim."—(Helfer's MS. notes.)

179. *MYIAGRA LATIROSTRIS, Gould.*

Myiagra latirostris, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1840), *p.* 172; *B. Austr.* II. *t.* 92. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 261. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

The Broad-billed Flycatcher, *Gould.*

a. Australia From Mr. George Fradgley.

180. *MYIAGRA PLUMBEA, Vigors et Horsfield.*

Myiagra plumbea, *Vig. et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 254. *Gould, B. Austr.* II. *t.* 89. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 261. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 204.

Muscicapa leucogastra, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386 (*the male*).

Myiagra rubeculoides, *Vig. et Horsf.* (*the female*).

Muscicapa rubecula, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386 (*ditto*).

The Plumbeus Flycatcher, *Gould.*

a. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Pericrocotus, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 972.

Phœnicornis, *Boie, Isis* (1827).

Acis, *Less. Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

Parus, *p. Linn. Gmel.*

Muscicapa, *Forster et al.*

Muscipeta, *Vigors, Sykes.*

181. *PERICROCOTUS PEREGRINUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Parus peregrinus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 342.

Pericrocotus peregrinus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 310; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Phœnicornis peregrina, *Gould*, *Cent. t.* 9. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 244.

Muscipeta peregrina, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85.

Muscicapa peregrinus, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Motacilla cinnamonea, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 335.

Parus coccineus et Muscicapa malabarica, *Gmel.*

Parus indicus, *Sparm.*, *Mus. Carls. t.* 50.

Crimson-rumped Flycatcher, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 174.

Bulal Chusm, Hind., *Jerd.*

Sahelee, Himalayas, *Royle.* Hind., *Jerd.*

Little Shah Soki Kapir, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 73.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. C. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e.f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

" This pretty and lively bird is more numerously and extensively spread than any of its congeners, and is to be found in most woody situations, even in the dry Carnatic, in jungle, and in thick hedges and avenues occasionally, and in some of the larger topes in the Deccan. It is, however, most abundant on the West Coast. It is a restless and active little creature, ever engaged in diligently examining the extreme branches of trees, gleaning among the foliage, and hanging from the slender twigs like a titmouse. It feeds upon various larvæ (which are its favourite food) and small insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 244.)

Lieutenant Tickell remarks: " The males unite in flocks apart from the females at the close of the cold season."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

182. *PERICROCOTUS ROSEUS, Vieill. Sp.*

Muscicapa rosea, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXI. *p.* 486.

Pericrocotus roseus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Phœnicornis roseus, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Phœnicornis affinis (*the* ♀ *only*), *Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157. (*the female.*)

Rose-coloured Flycatcher.

Nget-meng-tha-mee ("Princess-bird"), Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Drawing ♀ (*P. affinis*, Horsf.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

Mr. Blyth says this bird is "tolerably common about Calcutta in the cold season."—(Ann. N. H. XII. p. 100.)

183. *PERICROCOTUS BREVIROSTRIS, Vigors Sp.*

Muscipeta brevirostis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 43.

Pericrocotus brevirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 192; XV. *p.* 309; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Phœnicornis brevirostris, *Gould, Cent. t.* 8. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 243.

Phœnicornis affinis (*the* ♂ *only*), *Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. (*the female.*)

Phœnicornis miniatus, *apud Swains., Class. Birds.*

Short-billed Flycatcher.

a. b. and Drawing ♂. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. ♀. Locality uncertain.

d. e. ♂ *f.* ♀ Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This species is found in dense jungle, frequenting the tops of high trees; and on one occasion, however," Mr. Jerdon remarks, "I observed a flock of the females hunting together over a thick hedge. In the stomach of those I killed, fragments of coleopterous insects only were found."—(Madr. Journ, L. S. X. p. 243.)

184. *PERICROCOTUS XANTHOGASTER*, *Raffles Sp.*

Lanius xanthogaster, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 309 ♀.

Pericrocotus igneus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 309 ♂; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Muscicapa flammea, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146. *Raffles, id. p.* 310 ♂.

Uwis seu Semuttan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♀ (*L. xanthogaster*, Raffles), *d.* ♂. (*M. flammea*, apud Raffles). Drawings. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

185. *PERICROCOTUS FLAMMEUS*, *Forster Sp.*

Muscicapa flammea, (*Forster*), *Penn. Zool. Ind. p.* 25, *t.* 15. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 942. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 173. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 263.

Pericrocotus flammeus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 309; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Muscipeta flammea, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85.

Phœnicornis flammeus, *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 52. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 11; *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 244.

Phœnicornis elegans, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156 ♂.

Flammeus Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 173.

Phari Bulal Chusm, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Locality uncertain.

d. Drawing ♂ (*P. elegans,* McClell.) Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This species is tolerably abundant in most of the lofty jungles of Southern India. I have also seen it in Travancore, Malabar, the Whynaad, and the forest skirting the base of the Neilgherries, and even as high as five thousand feet on the Coonoor pass. It ascends the sides of mountain ranges, and I fancied was more numerous in the elevated region of Wynaad than in most other localities. It is a tolerably common and abundant species in its appropriate haunts, and from its bright and showy colours attracts the notice of most travellers through the lofty forests of Western India. It keeps chiefly to the tops of high trees, where it may be seen, singly or in flocks of three or four, and the sexes are generally seen apart from each other, all frisking about, picking an insect or larva off a branch or leaf, or occasionally catching one in the air; the males keep up a continual whistling call."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 244, et Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Colonel Sykes informs us "the cry of this bird is wheet, wheet, wheet."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 85.)

186. *PERICROCOTUS SPECIOSUS, Lath. Sp.*

Turdus speciosus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 363; *Hist.* V. *p.* 96. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 91.

Pericrocotus speciosus, *Strickl. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 309; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Muscipeta princeps, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 22.

Phœnicornis princeps, *Gould, Cent. t.* 7. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 243.

Black and Scarlet Thrush, *Lath.*

Shah Soki-kapir, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Nget-meng-tha ("Prince-bird"), Arracan, *Blyth.*

Sahelee, Himalayas, *Royle.*

A. and Drawing ♂. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. C. ♂. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♀. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This splendid bird inhabits dense and lofty jungle, where it may be observed hopping about the upper branches of high trees, searching for various insects."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 243.)

Lieutenant Tickell also remarks: "Sometimes found solitary, at others flying in small parties."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton says "that this bird cannot be tamed, and when taken, always languishes and dies."—(MS. II. p. 91.)

Genus Rhipidura, *Vigors et Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 246 (1825).

Muscylva, *Less. Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

Leucocerca, *Swains. Nat. Lib.* (1838).

Muscicapa, *Sparrm. Horsf. Raffles.*

Platyrhynchus, *p. Vieill.*

187. *RHIPIDURA JAVANICA*, *Sparrman. Sp.*

Muscicapa javanica, *Sparm.*, *Mus. Carls.* III. *t.* 75. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Rhipidura javanica, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 936. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259.

Leucocerca javanica, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 206. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Platyrhynchus perspicillatus, *Vieill.*

The Javan Flycatcher. *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 177.

Sikattan, Java, *Horsfield.*

Moorai-Kandang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Nest. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

188. *RHIPIDURA FUSCOVENTRIS*, *Frankl.*

Rhipidura fuscoventris, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 264. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.*

(1832), *p.* 85. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 259. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93.

Leucocerca fuscoventris, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 290; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 206. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Muscicapa sannio, *Sundev.*

Muscylva albogularis? *Less., Zool. du Voy. de Belang. p.* 264.

Rhipidura albigula, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Muscicapa laticauda, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 85.

Broad-tailed Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* V. *p.* 178.

Chok Doyal, Beng., *Blyth.*

Chukdeel, *Royle.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. d. e. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Colonel Sykes remarks, "The male of this bird has a very sweet note. He spreads and raises his tail over his head in hopping from bough to bough."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 85.)

Mr. Blyth says, "This is common at all seasons; and the male has a short, but musical, tinkling song."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 935.)

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton observes, "This is called the Chak or Wheel Dyal, from its turning frequently round. It is found in the gardens near Calcutta, but it is not very common. It is always found in pairs, and feeds upon insects."—(MS. I. p. 85.)

189. *RHIPIDURA ALBOFRONTATA, Frankl.*

Rhipidura albofrontata, *Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 116; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 264. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 258.

Leucocerca albofrontata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 12; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 2. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 206. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Muscicapa, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 67.

White-browed Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* V. *p.* 177.

Dúmchitri ('Spread-tail'), Beng., *Hamilton.*

Muchurharea ('Musquito-catcher'), Hind., *Jerd.*

Chukdeel, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

Manatee ('Washerman'), Malayalam, *Jerd.*

Dasharee Pitta, Telugu, *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

"This pretty and lively fly-catcher is to be met with in well-wooded districts, as open forest jungle, gardens, and avenues of large trees. In the bare Carnatic it is only met with now and then in large topes or groves of trees and extensive gardens, and still more sparingly in some of the patches of low jungle found in the more hilly portions of the south of the Peninsula. Towards the more northern parts, however, it is much more common and diffused, and may be seen in every clump of trees or garden. In its habits it appears to be the most active and restless of the whole family, continually flitting about from branch to branch, snapping up an insect on the wing every now and then, and raising its outspread tail and lowering its wings, whenever it reseats itself on a twig. It hardly ever flies beyond a few feet after an insect, and seldom returns to the same perch, traversing in succession most of the branches of the tree, and not resting during even the heat of the day. I have usually seen it solitary, occasionally two or three in company. I have several times seen it alight on the ground, and on one or two occasions observed it seated on the back of a cow, and pursuing insects from this unusual perch. Its chief food consists of mosquitoes and other small dipterous insects; whence its Hindustani name."

"It has a pleasing little song, which it warbles forth every now and then, consisting of several notes following each other in a regularly descending scale."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

190. *RHIPIDURA MOTACILLOIDES, Vigors et Horsf.*

Rhipidura motacilloides, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 248. *Gould, B. Aust.* II. *t.* 86. *G.*

R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. *p.* 259. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 323.

Black Fan-tailed Flycatcher, *Gould.*

Wagtail Flycatcher, Colonists of Swan River, *Id.*

Wil-la-ring, Aborigines of the Lowland, *Id.*

Jit-te-jit-te, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Id.*

a. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus Chelidorynx, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32.

191. *CHELIDORYNX HYPOXANTHA, Blyth Sp.*

Rhipidura hypoxantha, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 205. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 259.

Chelidorynx hypoxantha, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 322.

Leucocerca hypoxantha, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Chelidorynx chrysochistos, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32.

The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

A. *b. c.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabits the central hilly region and great valley of Nepal, on the skirts of woods, among shrubs and low trees, very lively and shows itself much: found solitary or in pairs; feeds upon small insects; weight ¼ oz.; stomach distinctly muscular."—(Hodgs. P. Z. S. 1845, p. 32.)

Genus Cryptolopha, *Swains., Nat. Lib.* X. *Zool. Ill.* 1837.

192. *CRYPTOLOPHA CINEREOCAPILLA, Vieill. Sp.*

Muscicapa cinereocapilla, *Vieill.*

Cryptolopha cinereocapilla, *Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 689. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 205. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 327.

Platyrhynchus ceylonensis, *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 13.

Rhipidura ceylonensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 259.

Cryptolopha poiocephala, *Swains., Nat. Lib.* X. *p.* 200, *t.* 23. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 13.

Muscicapa nitida, var. A. *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 188.

Grey-headed Flycatcher.

Zerd Futki, Beng. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

C. *d.* Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The only locality in the more southern part of India, where I have met this curious little bird, is the summit of the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it is not very uncommon. In the northern part of the Deccan, however, it is occasionally to be met with, only in the cold season however, in large topes of trees; and it increases in number towards the north, and in the jungly valleys and nullahs of the northern ghauts, it is by no means rare, always frequenting by preference the deepest thickets. Though not so lively as some fly-catchers, it is yet more so than many others. It frequently sallies forth from its perch on a twig after passing insects, and does not always return to the same branch, and often changes its perch, though it remains for some time in the same locality. It has a pleasant but feeble chirping note."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 13.)

Captain Hutton remarks, "I took a nest of this species on 18th April, 1848, in a deep and thickly-wooded glen, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. It was placed against the moss-covered trunk of a large tree, growing by the side of a mountain stream, and was neatly and beautifully constructed of green moss, fixed in the shape of a watch-pocket at the head of a bed, to the mosses of the tree (with which it was completely blended), by numerous threads of spiders' webs. The lining was of the finest grass stalks, no thicker than horse-hair, and

beneath the body of the nest depended a long bunch of mosses, fastened to the tree with spiders' webs, and serving as a support or cushion, on which the nest rested securely. Within this beautifully constructed fabric were four small eggs of a dull white colour, with a faint olive tinge, and minutely spotted with pale greenish brown, and having a broad and well-defined ring of the same, near the larger end. The eggs were set hard. Diameter $\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ ins. Shape, bluntly ovate."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 689.)

Fam. II. LANIADÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. II. DICRURINA, *Swains.*

Genus Dicrurus, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 41 (1816).

Bhuchanga, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326 (1837).

Corvus, *p. Linn.*

Subgen. Edolius, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* I. *p.* (1817).

Chibia, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 324 (1837).

Cometes, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

Bhringa, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 325 (1837).

Melisseus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

Chaptia, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326 (1837).

Prepopterus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844).

a. Dicrurus, *p. s. d.*

193. *DICRURUS MACROCERCUS, Vieill.*

Dicrurus macrocercus, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* IX. *p.* 588. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 286. *Hodgs. Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98. *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 304. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Muscicapa biloba, *Lichtenstein.*

Dicrurus indicus, *Steph.* *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XVIII. *p.* 21, *t.* *Pearson*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 638.

Bhuchanga albirictus, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326.

Corvus balicassius, *apud Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 61. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 58.

Dicrurus balicassius, *apud Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 86. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 238. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

The Common King Crow of India.

Kolsa or Bojunga, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.* *Jerd.* Sometimes, also, Kotwal, *Jerd.*

Finga, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.* *Blyth.* *Tickell.*

Qwyai-myee-tshwai, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Jhamp, Himalayas, *Royle.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. *d. e.* Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. g. Donors unknown.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

i. j. k. Nepal (*Bh. albirictus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

"This is the most common and abundant species of Dicrurus, and is to be met with in every part of the country, and inhabits alike the open country and wooded districts, but is never found in dense jungle. It may be seen perched on a tree or hedge, the top of a low bush on the plain, or a stack of grain,—frequently also on the top of a wall or old building, the bank of a paddy-field, or even a clod of earth or ant-hill, and it is by no means uncommon to see one on the back of cattle, sheep, or goats, while grazing. From this perch it watches eagerly for the stirring of an insect below; on observing one, it flies rapidly to the spot, and generally alighting for an instant on the ground, seizes its prey; frequently, however, the devoted grasshopper, or other insect, being also on the look-out, makes an attempt to escape, but is closely pursued by the king-crow, who either snaps it up on the wing or just as it has alighted. Having secured it, the *Kolsa* flies off generally, but not always to its former perch, devours it at leisure, and then uttering its usual cry, is again ready for

another capture. Such is the usual mode of feeding of this bird. It very frequently, however, captures various small insects on the wing, from the top of a tree or some lofty branch, sometimes ascending almost perpendicularly for several feet, occasionally whips one off a blade of grain, or from the surface of a pool of water. On the issuing of the winged termites from a nest in a hedge-row, or near the bottom of a tree, there are generally several assembled to partake of the feast, together with the crows and minas. This bird gets its popular name of king-crow, from its general habit of following crows most clamorously and perseveringly, every now and then pouncing down on them, though it seldom strikes. It pursues kites and various other birds also; whence one of its common Hindustani names (*Kotwal*). In the bare Deccan I have often seen one or two king-crows high in the air, traversing the country, but apparently not hunting."

"The usual cry of this shrike, is a sort of crow or chuckle, succeeded by two or three sweeter notes; but it has several other cries. It is the first bird whose song is heard in the morning, often long before sunrise, and sometimes on moonlight nights throughout the whole night. Its flight is in general undulating, not very rapid, performed with few flappings; but when it exerts itself after a crow or other bird, it is capable of great speed, and always overtakes its enemy with ease. It occurs singly or in small families. I once found its nest, in the month of August, in the Carnatic, situated in the fork of a banian tree, at a moderate elevation: it was composed of twigs and roots, carelessly put together, and without any lining, and contained three eggs, white, sparingly spotted with purplish red. Its chief food is grasshoppers of various kinds, also bees, moths, and other insects, chiefly coleopterous. Mr. Elliott in his 'Notes' says, 'it migrates from the Southern Mahratta Country during the monsoon.' In the Carnatic I never observed any diminution in its numbers at any season, but in the northern part of the Deccan (at Jaulnah), it certainly becomes much more rare at that time, and indeed is hardly met with. The *Kolsa* is occasionally tamed, and will perch on the head or hand of its master, and fly down after a grasshopper or other insect."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 238.)

Captain Tickell states, "The nest is made on summits of thick bushes, or midway up medium-sized trees; concealed in the trunk; hemispherical, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, of coarse grasses, fibrous roots lined with finer grass and wool. Eggs 3 to 5, ordinary

$\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$, dullish white, with scattered blots and spots of pale brown, especially at the blunt end. June."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 304.)

194. *DICRURUS LONGUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Edolius longus, *Temm.* *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

Edolius forficatus, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 144. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 60.

Edolius macrocercus, *apud Strickl. in epistolâ.* *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202.

Sri-Gunting, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. C. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

195. *DICRURUS BALICASSIUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Corvus balicassius, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 155.

Dicrurus balicassius, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 800; XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 286. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Oriolus furcatus, *Gmel.*

Bhuchanga annectans, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326.

Dicrurus affinis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 174.

Corvus afer, *Lichst., and*

Corvus assimilis, *Bechstein, apud G. R. Gray.*

a. Nepal (*Bh. annectans*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

196. *DICRURUS LONGICAUDATUS*, *A. Hay.*

Dicrurus longicaudatus, *Hay, Ann. Mag. N. H.* (1844), *p.* 46. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 121. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 286. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Dicrurus macrocercus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 246.

Dicrurus pyrrhops, *Hodgs.* *Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Dicrurus cineraceus, *apud G. R. Gray.* *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98.

The Long-tailed Shrike.

Nil Phinga and Dhouh, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. *b.* Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

g. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

h. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is the rarest of all the Indian Dicruri," observes Mr. Jerdon. "I have hitherto only seen it in the Segour pass, and on the summit of the Neilgherries, in both places on lofty and tolerably dense jungle. I observed it in the former place sally from its perch near the summit of a lofty tree, and make a considerable circuit, apparently capturing several insects, and then reseating itself on some other tree. Several birds were thus engaged together, though at some distance from each other, and returning separately each to its own perch. In this respect it makes a nearer approach than any other Indian species, to the manner of the African Drongo shrikes, as described by Le Vaillant, hunting in flocks like swallows, and mentioned by Swainson as being the general habits of the genus. Flight of this species similar to that of *macrocercus*, but more rapid and elegant."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 240.)

Captain Hutton remarks: "This species, the only one that visits Mussooree, arrives from the Doon about the middle of March, and retires again about September. It is abundant during the summer months, and breeds from the latter end of April till the middle of June, making a very neat nest, which is placed in the bifurcation of a horizontal branch of some tall tree, usually oak trees; it is constructed of grey lichens gathered from the trees, and fine seed-stalks of grasses, firmly and neatly interwoven; with the latter it is also usually lined, although sometimes a black fibrous lichen is used; externally the materials are kept compactly together, by being plastered over with spiders' webs. It is altogether a light and elegant nest. The shape is circular, somewhat shallow, and diameter within three inches. The eggs are three to four, generally the latter number, and so variable in colour and distribution of spots, that until I had shot several specimens and compared them narrowly,

I was inclined to think we had more than one species of Dicrurus here. I am, however, now fully convinced that the sevariable eggs belong to the same species. Sometimes they are dull white with brick-red spots, openly disposed in form of a rude ring at the larger end; at other times the spots are rufescent claret, with duller indistinct ones appearing through the shell; others are of a deep carneous hue, clouded and coarsely blotched with deep rufescent claret; while again some are faint carneous, with large irregular blotches of rufous clay, with duller ones beneath the shell. Diameter varying from $1 \times \frac{14}{16}$ to $\frac{14}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$ ins."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 687.)

197. *DICRURUS CÆRULESCENS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Lanius cærulescens, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 134. *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 60.

Dicrurus cærulescens, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 239. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 286. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Drongo cærulescens, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573.

Edolius cærulescens, *Blyth*, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (1844), *p.* 47.

Lanius fingah, *Shaw.*

Fork-tailed Shrike, *Lath.*

Phari Bajunga, Hind., *Jerd.*

Dhapri, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

D'houlee, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

a. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species appears to be generally spread, but nowhere plentiful. It frequents open though lofty jungle, and well-wooded districts, but is occasionally met with in topes and avenues in the Deccan and Carnatic. I have seen it most numerous in the Wulliar jungle and the Segour pass of the Neilgherries, where I found it at a considerable elevation. It almost always captures its insect prey on the wing (sometimes however picks one off the ground); it perches near the top of a high tree, whence it pounces on its prey generally at no great distance. It has a sweet song."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 239.)

198. *DICRURUS LUGUBRIS, Ehrenberg Sp.*

Edolius lugubris, *Ehrenb., Symb. Phys. t.* 8, *f.* 3.

Dicrurus lugubris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 287. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

199. *DICRURUS CINERACEUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Edolius cineraceus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 59.

Dicrurus cineraceus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 287. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

The Ashy Shrike.

Chenta, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

200. *DICRURUS LEUCOPHÆUS, Vieill.*

Dicrurus leucophæus, *Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat.* IX. *p.* 587. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 170. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* 1. *p.* 287. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

Dicrurus ceylonensis, *Steph., Gen. Zool.*

Dicrurus cineraceus, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 299; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203.

A. Malacca. Donor unknown.

201. *DICRURUS? DIVARICATUS, Raffles Sp.*

Lanius divaricatus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 305.

Edolius divaricatus, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 657.

Beribba Burong Lilin, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. subgen. Edolius, *Cuv.*

202. *DICRURUS (EDOLIUS) PARADISEUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Cuculus paradiseus, *Gmel. S. N. L.* I. *p.* 422.

Edolius paradiseus, *var.* A. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 201.

Lanius malabaricus, *as figured by Lath., Hist.* II. *t.* 18.

Chibia malabaroides, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 325. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Dicrurus retifer, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 241.

Dicrurus grandis, *apud Horsf. McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Edolius grandis, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 170; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *p.* 46.

The Paradise Drongo.

Bherm or Bhring-Raj, Hind., *Hodgs.*

Kate-ongal, Mahr., *Blyth.*

Kalgia, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Nghet-dan, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Huzar Dustan ('Bird of a Thousand Tales'), *Jerd.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This splendid bird is tolerably abundant in many of the lofty jungles of the west of India, both above and below the ghauts, it being very plentiful in the Wynaud district. It appears to wander more in search of its food than other of the Dicruri, flying from tree to tree at no great elevation, making an occasional swoop at an insect on the wing, or whipping one off a branch; frequently, however, it feeds like its congeners, from a fixed station. It generally hunts singly or in pairs, occasionally, however, it is seen in small parties. Its food is chiefly large coleopterous insects, also large bees and wasps. It has a very peculiar cry, consisting of two parts, the first a sort of harsh chuckle, ending in a peculiar metallic sound, something like the creaking of a heavy wheel. Mr. Elliott says on this subject, 'its general note is a deep sonorous cry, something like *tse-rung, tse-rung, tse-rung.*' It has many other notes besides this, all of which, however, have more or less clangor or metallic sound. I have seen it pursue a bird of prey (Hæmatornis cheela) in the same manner as the common king-crow. It moults about September. Although it chiefly inhabits lofty jungles, I have seen it in comparatively low jungle, and I am informed that it often enters gardens in the cantonment of Cannanore. The *Bherm-raj* is occa-

sionally taken and tamed; it used to be very frequently in former days, and sold for a very high price at Hyderabad. It is said to imitate the notes of all other birds, and hence is also called the '*Huzar Dustan*,' or bird of a thousand tales."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 241.)

203. *DICRURUS* (*EDOLIUS*) *MALABARICUS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Dicrurus malabaricus, *Scop.* (*Strickland in epistolâ.*) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 286. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 296.

Edolius malabaricus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145.

Edolius retifer, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 178.

Lanius malabaricus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 306.

Edolius rangoonensis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 5. *Horsf. McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Edolius paradiseus, *var.* C., *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 201.

The Drongo à Raquette, *Temm.*

Burong Saweh, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Chanwi, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

C. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. Drawing. From Parry's Collection.

c. subgen. Chibia, *Hodgs.*

204. *DICRURUS* (*CHIBIA*) *HOTTENTOTA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Corvus hottentotus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 155. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 51.

Chibia hottentota, *Strickl., An. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 36. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 287. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Criniger splendens, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Edolius Krishna, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 5. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 169, 799.

Corvus Krishna, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 61.

Chibia casia, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 324.

Edolius barbatus, *Gray, Zool. Misc. p.*

Krishna Crow, *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 51, *t.* 40.

The Hair-crested Drongo, *Blyth.*

Kesh-Raj, Beng., *Blyth.*

Krishna-Raj or Kishen-Raj, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilt.*

Kesya, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Bajunga, Feetchkuna, and Cassraj, Sylhet, *Dr. Cooke.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's remarks on the habits of this beautiful bird inform us, "that it is common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and builds among the bamboos, living in pairs, and feeding on insects and fruits: remaining there throughout the year. It is said to sing well, and is frequently tamed by the Mussulmans, who in the morning carry it about, and invoke the name of God and the prophet, in the same manner as they do with Parakeets."

"Mr. Cooke, surgeon at Sylhet, observes, 'that this bird is there called *Bajunga, Feetchkuna,* and *Cassraj.*' This last name is a corruption of *Kishen-Raj*, the vulgar pronunciation of its proper name. Mr. Cooke alleges, 'that it possesses the power of imitating the voice of other birds;' but this my native servants deny. He also says, 'that in the cold season this bird always visits the high mountains, but returns to the plains of Sylhet about the commencement of the rains.'"—(MS. I. p. 61.)

Lieutenant Tickell also remarks: "These birds are tolerably numerous, but confined to localities. They frequent the large timber which luxuriates in the lower portions and richer soil of the jungles on the banks of nullas, tanks, &c.: the cotton-tree, when in blossom, is a favourite resort, where they may be seen in small parties frolicking about. The voice is very changeable and in constant exertion, from a beautiful song to whistling, chattering, and

creaking like a rusty wheel. The notes at times resemble the higher strains of an organ, and, heard in the wild and lovely scenes where this bird is found, appear singularly striking and plaintive."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

Mr. Hodgson states,* "Its food is chiefly wasps, bees, and their congeners, also green beetles, and other coleoptera; very rarely vetches. Solitary or in pairs, part of the year in families, the young with the parents, never quitting the forests; descends from time to time from its lofty perch to seize an insect on the wing; occasionally seizes on the ground, but instantly retiring to its perch. Common to all the three regions of Nepal. Moults in autumn, between August and October, and, I think, only in autumn."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 325.)

d. subgen. BHRINGA, *Hodgs.*

205. *DICRURUS* (*BHRINGA*) *REMIFER*, *Temm. Sp.*

Edolius remifer, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 178. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 169, 800.

Bhringa remifer, *Blyth. Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 287. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Bhringa tectirostris, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 325.

The Drongo à Rames, *Temm.*

NGHET-DAN, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

e. subgen. CHAPTIA, *Hodgs.*

206. *DICRURUS* (*CHAPTIA*) *ÆNEA*, *Vieill. Sp.*

Dicrurus æneus, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* IX. *p.* 586. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 240.

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* "The intestines are 15 inches long, larger above than below. Cæca $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch. Stomach muscular and red: outer coat of medial unequal thickness; inner, tough and striolated."—(Hodgson, Ind. Rev. I. p. 325.)

Chaptia ænea, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 288. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Dicrurus æratus, *Steph.*

Edolius æratus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 801.

Chaptia muscipetoides, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 327.

Bronze Shrike, *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 63.

Buchchanga, Beng., *Blyth.*

Chaptya (i. e. 'Flat-billed'), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Chota-Kesraj, of the Gorakhpur birdcatchers, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 134.

A. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Purchased.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species is always found in the dense and lofty jungle. I have only seen it in the forests of the western coast, and have met with it at an elevation of 4,000 feet. It is generally found in small parties, stations itself near the top of some lofty tree, whence it makes frequent short sallies after insects, exactly like the flycatchers, and returns generally to the same branch. It sings most charmingly, being perhaps only surpassed by the Gryllivora longicauda. Its food consists of various insects, both hard and soft-winged."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 240.)

Mr. Hodgson also remarks:* "Shy, adhering to the forests, feeds chiefly on the softer-winged insects, which it takes on the wing exclusively, but not by continued questing; has an autumnal moult between August and October, and I think but one per annum."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

Genus Artamus, *Vieill., Analyse* (1816).

Ocypterus, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* (1817).

Leptopteryx, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 143 (1820).

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* "Intestines 8 to 13 inches long, thicker above, and provided with tiny cæca. Stomach muscular and red, its lining toughish and nearly smooth."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

207. *ARTAMUS LEUCOGASTER, Valenciennes Sp.*

Lanius leucogaster, *Valenc., Ann. du Mus. H. N. p.* 25, *t.* 7, *f.* 2.

Artamus leucogaster, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 285. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 343.

Leptopteryx leucorhynchos, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 144.

Lanius leucorhynchos, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 306.

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

208. *ARTAMUS FUSCUS, Vieill.*

Artamus fuscus, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XVII. *p.* 297. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 285. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 299; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 344.

Ocypterus rufiventer, *Valenc., Ann. du Mus. H. N. p.* 25, *t.* 7, *f.* 1.

Artamus leucorhynchos, *apud McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Ocypterus leucorhynchos, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 237.

Ampelis Murasinia, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 87.

Murasing Chatterer, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 193.

Brown-coloured Swallow, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 289.

The Ash-coloured Swallow Shrike, *Jerd.*

Murasing, of the Mussulmans, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 87.

Tal-chatak, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. and Drawing. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird appears to be universally spread over India, but is by no means common. It prefers a wooded country, and always, I believe, takes its food, which consists chiefly of soft-winged insects, in the air. I saw a flock once flying over an open space in the

Wulliar jungle like swallows; again near Palamcottah, in a palmyra tope, a small flock of them, one every now and then darting from its perch on the top of a palm-tree, and making a short circuit in the air after insects, reseating itself, though not generally on the same tree. On another occasion I saw it in Travancore, skimming over the surface of a tank, and returning to rest on a low bough overhanging the water. Its flight is rapid, elegant, and remarkably like that of the swallow."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 237.)

"Wherever a high tree rises above its fellows, and projects a bare or dead branch, commanding a wide view around, there may commonly be seen a party of these birds, one minute sitting together in a close row, anon sallying forth in quest of insects, and soon returning (each separately and independent of the movements of the rest), to alight and perch together as before. Yet they are not very common, but the parties are met with here and there, sometimes at long intervals, through a tract of favourable country; but whenever they are seen, a number of specimens may be procured with the greatest facility."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 299.)

209. *ARTAMUS SUPERCILIOSUS*, *Gould.*

Artamus superciliosus, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 142; *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 32. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 285. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 344.

The White-eyebrowed Wood Swallow, *Gould.*

a. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Subfam. III. LANIANA, *Swains.*

Genus Lanius, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1766).

Collyrio, *Mœhr.* (1752).

Collurio, *Vigors*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 42.

210. *LANIUS EXCUBITOR*, *Linn.*

Lanius excubitor, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 135. *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 5. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 66. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 363.

The Greater Butcher-bird, *Will.*

The Cinereous Shrike, *Lath.*

a. b. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

211. *LANIUS LAHTORA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Collurio lahtora, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 86; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423.

Lanius lahtora, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 31. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 300; XVI. *p.* 473; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 235; *Ill. Ind. Orn. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius burra, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 32, *f.* 3.

Lanius excubitor, var. C., *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 6.

Lanius magnirostris, *Less.*

Lanius excubitor, *apud Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 66.

The Latora Shrike.

Dudhiya Latora, Hind., *Hamilton. Blyth. Jerd.*

Kachkacha Latora, *Hamilton.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This Shrike is an inhabitant of open low jungles throughout the country, and towards the northern parts of the Peninsula is found frequenting bushes and low trees in the open plains. It never approaches villages, and is a shy, wary bird, and difficult of approach, and perhaps is the least numerous of any of the species."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Colonel Sykes states that "the male has a sweet note."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 86.)

212. *LANIUS SCHACH*, *Gmel.*

Lanius schach, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 303. *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 324. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 65. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 301; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius pyrrhonotus, *Vieill., Gal. des Ois. t.* 135.

Lanius Bentet, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 144. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 304. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 54.

The Chinese Shrike, *Lath.*

The Bentet Shrike, *Lath.*

Schach, China, *Lath.*

BENTET, Java, *Horsf.*

BURONG-PAPA or TIUP API, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. *c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

213. *LANIUS ERYTHRONOTUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Collurio erythronotus, *Vigors, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 42. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 12, *f.* 2; *Frankl. P. Z. S.* 1831, *p.* 177. *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 266. *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 86; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423.

Lanius erythronotus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 302; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Collurio jounotus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Lanius excubitor, *apud Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 62.

The Rufous-backed Shrike.

KAJALA LATORA, Hind., *Hamilton.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. N. W. Himalaya. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

Junior ? abdomine graciliter fasciato.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"Voice discordant, monotonous; perches very erect."—(Helfer's MS. Notes.)

214. *LANIUS CANICEPS*, *Blyth.*

Lanius caniceps, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 302; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, App.* III. *p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius erythronotus, *apud Horsf. McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 236; *Ill. Ind. Orn.*

Lanius collurio ? *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 64.
LATORA, Hind., *Hamilton.*

A. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
B. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This, though occasionally found in the more wooded parts of the country in the Carnatic, is only at all common in the neighbourhood of the jungles of the west coast, and is very abundant on the top of the Neilgherries. Frequents low bushy ground, or open spaces in the jungle, and has similar manners and food to others of the genus."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

215. *LANIUS HARDWICKII, Vigors Sp.*

Collurio Hardwickii, *Vigors, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 42. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 12, *f.* 1. *Frankl. P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 265. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 86.
Lanius Hardwickii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 235; *Ill. Ind. Orn. Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.
Lanius, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 65.
The Bay-backed Shrike, *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 13.
PECHANUK, Hind., *Jerd.*
CHHOTKI LATORA, *Hamilton.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
B. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
d. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.
e. Locality and donor uncertain.

"This handsome little Shrike is the most abundant of the Indian species, and is tolerably common in every part except the west coast. It frequents gardens, hedges, and cultivated ground, but chiefly delights in low, thorny, but open jungle. Feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, and also on small birds."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 235.)

216. *LANIUS NIGRICEPS*, *Frankl. Sp.*

Collurio nigriceps, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 265. *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Lanius nigriceps, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 236; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 17. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290, *t.* 71. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 301; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius nasutus, *Scopoli* (*fide Auct.*).

Lanius antiguanus, *Gmel.*, *S.N.* I. *p.*301 (*ex ins. Philipp.*).

Lanius tricolor, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 446.

Lanius castaneus, (*Lath.*) *apud Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 63.

Indian Shrike, *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 34.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This Shrike appears to be a more forest-haunting species than its congeners, but does not otherwise, that I am aware of, differ in its habits. Like the other species, it descends to the ground for its food, which consists almost wholly of grasshoppers and their larvæ. I have not observed in any of the Indian species the reputed habit of impaling insects on thorns."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

217. *LANIUS TEPHRONOTUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Collurio tephronotus, *Vigors*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 43.

Lanius tephronotus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 301; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 445.

Collurio obscurior, *Hodgs.*, *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Grey-backed Shrike, *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 9.
BHADRÁYA, of the Hills of Nepal, *Hodgs.*
BAGAHA TENTHA, of the Plains (*ditto*).

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

"This Shrike is common in the open country in Nepal," says Mr. Hodgson, "in groves and gardens during winter, but resorts to the woods in summer. It feeds on all sorts of hard and soft (both flying and creeping) insects, and their larvæ and pupæ; also small lizards, feeble birds, mice, and almost any living thing the bird can master; perches on the upper and barer branches of trees and bushes, whence it descends to seize its prey on the ground; sometimes picks it from foliage, but very seldom seizes on the wing. Has a harsh voice, very like the kestril's, and is perpetually vociferating from its perch. It is bold and daring in its manners, and easily caught by any insect bait." *—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 445.)

Genus ENNEOCTONUS, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

PHONEUS, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).
LANIUS, *Linn. et al.*

218. *ENNEOCTONUS CRISTATUS, Linn. Sp.*

Lanius cristatus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 134. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100.
Enneoctonus cristatus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 362.
Lanius lucionensis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 135. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 102.
Lanius phœnicurus, *Pallas. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 303.
Lanius rutilus, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 16.
Lanius superciliosus, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 37.
Lanius melanotis, *Valenciennes.*
Lanius ferrugiceps, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 446.
Lanius arenarius, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304.

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* "Intestines, 10 inches long; two very tiny cæca near the anal end. Stomach, muscular and red; outer coat of medial subequal thickness,—inner, tough and grooved. Tongue, short, flat, cartilaginous; tip, pointed and subbifid or subjagged."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 445.)

Lanius curcutea, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 8.

CURCUTEA, Beng., *Hamilton.*

KÁTKÁTI, Beng., *Blyth.*

KHÈR KHETTA, *Tickell.*

a. b. c. ♂. N. India.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. young. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is one of the commonest of Indian birds, and as its particularly harsh chattering affords one of the earliest intimations of the advent of the cold season in Calcutta, its note is then far more acceptable than is warranted by the music of it. A few individuals, however, are procurable at all seasons within a few miles of Calcutta. This species is also common on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, extending southward to the straits."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 303.)

"The word Curcutea is applied to several animals, and even children, that have strong harsh voices. This Shrike builds its nest in trees and bushes; feeds on insects, and attacks small birds."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 8.)

"Nest found in large bushes or thickets, shallow, circular, four inches in diameter, rather coarsely made of fine twigs and grass. Eggs 3 ordinary; $\frac{29}{32} \times \frac{21}{32}$; pale rose-colour, thickly sprinkled with blood-red spots, with a darkish livid zone at the larger end. June."—(Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 302.)

219. *ENNEOCTONUS TIGRINUS, Drapiez Sp.*

Lanius tigrinus, *Drap., Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152.

Enneoctonus superciliosus, (*Lath.*) *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 362.

Lanius magnirostris, *Less. in Belanger's Voyage.*

Lanius strigatus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103.

SERARA, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus Falcunculus, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 40 (1816).

220. *FALCUNCULUS LEUCOGASTER, Gould.*

Falcunculus leucogaster, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 144; *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 80. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 294. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 365.

a. b. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus Eurocephalus, *Smith, S. Afr. Journ.* (1836).

Chætoblemma, *Swains., Nat. Hist. Birds,* II. (1837).

221. *EUROCEPHALUS ANGUITIMENS, Smith.*

Eurocephalus anguitimens, *Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t. Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 23, *t.* 27. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 293. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 365.

Chætoblemma leucocephala, *Swains.*

a. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Tephrodornis, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 482 (1831).

Muscicapa, *p. Gmel. Hamilton.*

Lanius, *p. Frankl. Tickell.*

Keroula, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. (1835).

Tenthaca, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 446 (1837).

Creurgus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

222. *TEPHRODORNIS PONDICERIANA, Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa pondiceriana, *Gmel., S. N. L.* II. *p.* 939. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 71.

Tephrodornis pondiceriana, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 305; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 358.

Muscicapa philippensis of India, *Lath.*

Keroula indica, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 33, *f.* 1, 2.

Tephrodornis indica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99.

Lanius muscicapoides, *Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831) *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 265.

Lanius griseus, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573.

Lanius sordidus, *Less.*

Tephrodornis superciliosus, *Swains. Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 237. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 799.

Tenthaca leucurus, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 447.

The Keroula Shrike, *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 29.

The Grey Wood-Shrike, *Tickell.*

Keroula, Hind., *Hardwicke.*

Chudukka, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Téntha and Ténthaca, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. C. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. g. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This Shrike is generally spread throughout Southern India, but in no place abundant, though it is far from being rare in some parts of the country, I having seen it most numerous in Goomsoor, and in the Wulliar jungle (in the gap of Coimbatore). Colonel Sykes says it is rare in the Deccan: this to be expected from the bareness of the country. It is found in open jungle, in open spaces on the borders of thick forests, woody nullahs, topes, avenues, and even thick hedges occasionally, but never in dense jungle. It may be observed slowly traversing the branches of the trees it frequents, in search of insects, chiefly coleoptera. Seen singly or in small flocks." —(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 236.)

"This species is much more common in the lower region of Nepal than in the central or northern."—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 447.)

"It is only found here (Nihinogor) in the cold season, and retires, it is supposed, to thick forests, where it breeds. They are found in small flocks of four or five pairs. Feeds on insects. It has a sharp cry when disturbed, but also sings with a fine mellow voice, and on this account is sometimes tamed."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 71.)

223. *TEPHRODORNIS GULARIS*, *Raffles Sp.*

Lanius gularis, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 304.
Tephrodornis gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.
Lanius virgatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 256, *f.* 1.
Tephrodornis virgatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290.
Barou Barou, Sumatra, *Raffles.*
Burong Tana, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. and Drawing. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

224. *TEPHRODORNIS PELVICA*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Tenthaca pelvica, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 447.
Tephrodornis pelvica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

A. B. *c. d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. f. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"This species is also much more common in the lower region of Nepal than in the central or northern. Food, chiefly grilli, also mantides, crickets, grubs (not worms), and caterpillars. Takes its prey either on the wing or amongst foliage. Is shy, adhering to the forests, and has the unamiable voice of the typical Lanii."*—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 447.)

Genus Gampsorhynchus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 370 (1844).

225. *GAMPSORHYNCHUS RUFULUS*, *Blyth.*

Gampsorhynchus rufulus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 371; XIV. *p.* 596; XVI. *p.* 452; XVIII.

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* "Intestines, 11 to 12 inches long with two tiny cæca near the end. Stomach, muscular, of medial subequal thickness, and toughish only on the inside. Tongue, short, pointed, and bifid or jagged."—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 447.)

p. 813; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 358.

Garrulax rufulus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, App.* III. *p.* 10.

a. b. c. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Pteruthius, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 491 (1831).

Allotrius, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 589 (1838).

226. *PTERUTHIUS ÆNOBARBUS, Temm. Sp.*

Allotrius ænobarbus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 589, *f.* 2 (*male*).

Pteruthius melanotis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 448 (*male*).

Pteruthius xanthochloris, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. App. p.* 155; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 448 (*female*).

a. b. c. d. e. f. (♂, ♀, and young). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

g. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

227. *PTERUTHIUS ERYTHROPTERUS, Vigors Sp.*

Lanius erythropterus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. t.* 11.

Pteruthius erythropterus, *Swains. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 106, 183; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 99. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 270. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 95. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 362.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. ♂. Himalaya. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

g. ♀. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

228. *PTERUTHIUS RUFIVENTER*, *Blyth.*

Pteruthius rufiventer, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 183; XII. *p.* 954; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 98. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 270, *t.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 363.

a. ♂. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Subfam. IV. THAMNOPHILINA, *Swains.*

Genus Dryoscopus, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

Hapolophus, *G. R. Gray, Ann. Mag. N. H.* (1837).

229. *DRYOSCOPUS CUBLA*, *Shaw Sp.*

Lanius cubla, *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 328. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 31.

Dryoscopus cubla, *Boie. Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 360.

Laniarus cubla, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 299.

Lanius humeralis, *Stanley. Salt's Voy. to Abyss. App.* *p.* 51.

The Hottniqua Shrike, *Lath.*

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

230. *DRYOSCOPUS ÆTHIOPICUS*, *Vieill.*

Telephorus æthiopicus, *Vieill. Rüpp., Syst. Uebers.* *p.* 50, *t.* 23.

Dryoscopus æthiopicus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 361.

a. ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. V. CAMPEPHAGINA, *Swains.*

Genus Graucalus, *Cuv., Règ. Anim. p.* (1817).

231. *GRAUCALUS MACEI*, *Less.*

Graucalus Macei, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 349. *G. R. Gray,*

Gen. of Birds, I. *p.* 283. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 190. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 354.

Graucalus papuensis, of India, *Auctorum.*

Graucalus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 327.

Corvus Kabasi, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 125.

Large Spine-rump, *Jerd.*

Kabasi, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

a. b. ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. d. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird prefers well-wooded situations, though not a denizen of thick jungle; hence is most abundant in the western coast. It is also found in the other parts of India in topes, avenues, palm-groves, and occasionally even enters gardens. It lives partly on insects, chiefly mantides, grylli, caterpillars, and soft insects, which it searches for among the foliage of large trees; and partly on fruit, especially the fig of the banian-tree. It is rather a shy and wary bird, flying before you from tree to tree, uttering as it alights two or three rather sweet and mellow notes; but it has also a very harsh rattling scream. It flies in an undulating manner, with few vibrations of its wings. Its flesh is eaten and esteemed by some of the natives."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 242.)

"Habits, solitary for the most part, and adhering to the forests, but sometimes approaching gardens and orchards. Feeds on the ground as well as on the wing, and has a shrill voice, exactly like that of the Halcyons. Fóod, grilli, mantides, scarabæi, berries, vetches, and seeds."*—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

232. *GRAUCALUS JAVENSIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Ceblepyris javensis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 87.

Graucalus javensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 354. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. Addend., App.* No. I. *p.* xii.

Kepodang-sungu, Java, *Horsf.*

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* "Tongue, short, flat, cartilaginous, with acute subbifid tip. Intestines, 14 to 15 inches long, thicker above, and furnished with two tiny cæca close to the anal end. Stomach, muscular and red; outer coat of considerable unequal thickness, inner, leathery and grooved."—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

A. *b. c.* ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. e. Drawings, ♂ ♀. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Genus LALAGE, *Boie* (1826).

ERUCIVORA, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

233 *LALAGE ORIENTALIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus orientalis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 821. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 93.

Lalage orientalis, *Boie. Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 306; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 355.

Campephaga orientalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 283.

Ceblepyris striga, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 87.

Lanius striga, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 305.

Ash-rumped Thrush, *Lath.*

LENJETTAN, Java, *Horsf.*

KRAS, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. C. *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀ Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

g. and Drawing, ♂. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

234. *LALAGE SYKESII, Strickland.*

Lalage Sykesii, *Strickl., An. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 36.

Campephaga Sykesii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 283. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 307; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 191.

Volvocivora Sykesii, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Ceblepyris canus, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87.

Ceblepyris fimbriatus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 242.

Eastern Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 111.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"This species is most abundant in woody country, in avenues, or thick hedges, gardens, &c. It is to be met with at all seasons of the year on the western coast, but I think only repairs to the Carnatic (I speak particularly of the country about Trichinopoly) after the commencement of the rainy season there, in October or November; at all events it is much more numerous then. This species hunts singly or in small families of both sexes, flying from tree to tree, slowly and carefully examining the foliage, prying searchingly all around, and under the leaves, to discover a suitable morsel. It continues its search hopping, flying from branch to branch, till the tree has been well inspected, when the flock flies off together to another tree. Its favourite food is caterpillars, pupæ, grubs, and soft insects; but also ants and coleopterous insects. The females are much more numerous than the males; but this may partly be accounted for by the *young males* being clothed in the female garb."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 242.)

"Found only in thick bushes. Black ants only found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 87.)

235. *LALAGE HUMERALIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ceblepyris humeralis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 143.
Lalage humeralis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 355.
Campephaga humeralis, *Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 63. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 283.
The White-shouldered Lalage, *Gould.*
Goö-mul-cül-long, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus Campephaga, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 39 (1816).

Ceblepyris, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* I. (1817).

Volvocivora, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 328 (1837).

236. *CAMPEPHAGA FIMBRIATA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Ceblepyris fimbriatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 249 ♂, 250 ♀. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87.

Campephaga fimbriata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 306; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 191.

Volvocivora fimbriata, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Ceblepyris lugubris, *Sundev., Physiogr. Sallsk., Tidsk.*

Lanius silens, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573.

Volvocivora melaschistos, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 328.

Graucalus maculosus, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.

Corvus Kabasioides, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 126.

Blue-grey Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 111.

Silent Shrike, *Tickell.*

KABASI, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀, and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. ♂. Donor unknown.

d. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. f. g. h. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species is confined to the woods, and is solitary, or nearly so. I have procured abundance of specimens from all parts of the hills, and at all seasons of the year. Not migratory. Their principal food is caterpillars and other soft wingless insects; but many soft and hard flying insects are likewise taken, with grubs, larvæ, and insect eggs, and frequently stony berries, and even seeds. These birds, though they procure the greatest portion of their food on trees, yet freely descend to the ground to gather it there also." *—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 328.)

"This is a mere summer visitor in the hills, arriving up to 7,000 feet, about the end of March, and breeding early in May. The nest is small and shallow, placed in the bifurcation of a horizontal bough of some tall oak-tree, and always high up; it is composed externally almost entirely of grey lichens picked from the tree, and lined with bits of very fine roots or thin stalks of leaves. Seen from beneath the tree, the nest appears like a bunch of moss or lichens, and the smallness and frailty would lead one to suppose it incapable of

* "The intestines are 10 to 11 inches long, of nearly equal calibre throughout, and having the cæca hardly traceable. The stomach is muscular and red, with an outer coat of medial unequal thickness, and a tough lining."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 328.)

holding two young birds of such size. Externally the nest is compactly held together by being thickly plastered over with cobwebs. The eggs are two in number, of a dull grey-green, closely and in parts confluently dashed with streaks of dusky brown. Diameter $\frac{13}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$ inches. This bird has a plaintive note, which it repeatedly utters while searching through a tree, after the manner of *Lanius Hardwickii*, for insects."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 688.)

Fam. III. MERULIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. MYIOTHERINA, *Swains.*

Genus Brachypteryx, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 157 (1820).

Goldana, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds,* 1*st ed.*

237. *BRACHYPTERYX MONTANA*, *Horsfield.*

Brachypteryx montana, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 157; *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* ♂ ♀. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 124. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 381; XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 257.

Mountaineer Warbler, *Lath.*

Ketek, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"I met with the Ketek in one situation only, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It is probably found on all the mountain-peaks of Java, which are covered with thick forests, accommodated to its peculiar habits. The recurrence of several quadrupeds and birds, at a certain elevation, is as regular in this island as that of many plants and insects. Although local in its residence, it is very numerous on Mount Prahu, and in my daily excursions I uniformly observed, and occasionally surprised it in its short sallies among the openings of the forest. It is chiefly found on the lowest branches of trees or on the ground. The shortness of

its wings incapacitates it for elevated or distant flights, and its motions are low, short, and made with great exertion. It lives in the thickest coverts, here it forms its nest on the ground, and feeds on the larvæ of insects, worms, &c. This bird is a delightful resident in the forests of Mount Prahu, which, in the luxuriance of its vegetation and gloomy thickets, is probably not surpassed in any portion of the globe. It utters, almost without interruption, a varied song. Its common note is a quickly reiterated babbling, resembling that of the *Sylvia curruca*, Linn., and other birds of this family; it also has a protracted plaintive note, but it sometimes rises to higher and melodious warblings, which, in the general silence of these elevated regions, afford an inexpressible sensation of delight to the mind of the solitary traveller."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus TESIA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 101 (1837).

OLIGURA, *Hodgs., Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1845), *p.* 25.

238. *TESIA CYANIVENTER, Hodgson.*

Tesia cyaniventer, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 101; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 62. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 182; XIV. *p.* 586; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 156. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 257.

Saxicola olivea, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

Tesia auriceps, *Hodgs. Blyth. Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 137, 474.

The Blue-bellied Tesia, *Hodgs.*

TEE-SEE, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. Drawing. Assam (*S. olivea*, McClell.). Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

239. *TESIA CASTANEO-CORONATA, Burton Sp.*

Sylvia castaneo-coronata, *Burt., P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 152.

Tesia castaneo-coronata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 156, *t.* 47. *f.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 257.

Tesia flaviventer, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102.
Oligura flaviventer, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25.
The Yellow-bellied Tesia, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"These singular birds are peculiar to the mountains, and dwell in moist woods where there is plenty of underwood; they are solitary, silent, live and breed on the ground, and feed on seeds, gravel, and insects; their stomach is thick, almost a gizzard."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. 1845, p. 25.)

Genus Pnoëpyga, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24.
Microura,* *Gould, Icones Avium* (1837).
Anura, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

240. *PNOËPYGA SQUAMATA, Gould Sp.*

Microura squamata, *Gould, Icones Avium, t.* 5.
Pnoëpyga squamata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179.
Tesia albiventer et rufiventer, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 62. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 156. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Pnoëpyga albiventer et rufiventer, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25.
Pnoëpyga unicolor, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25.
The Scaly-breasted Pnoëpyga, *Gould.*

a. b. (*P. albiventer*, Hodgs.), *c. d.* (*P. rufiventer*, Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

241. *PNOËPYGA PUSILLA, Hodgs.*

Tesia pusilla, *Hodgs. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 588.
Pnoëpyga pusilla, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Pnoëpyga squamata, *small var.?*

* Occupied by Ehrenberg in 1831, for a genus of *Vermes.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

242. *PNOËPYGA CAUDATA, Blyth, Sp.*

Tesia caudata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 588; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus TROGLODYTES, *Vieill., Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* II. *p.* 52 (1807).

ANORTHURA, *Rennie.*

243. *TROGLODYTES NIPALENSIS, Hodgs.*

Troglodytes nipalensis, *Hodgs. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 589; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 158. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 222. *Gould, Birds of Asia,* I. *t.* 57.

Troglodytes subhemalayanus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. App. p.* 151. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 158.

The Nepal Wren, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus PITTA, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 42 (1816).

BRACHYURUS, *Thunberg.*

PALUDICOLA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 103 (1837).

HELEORNIS, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844) *p.* 83.

244. *PITTA CÆRULEA, Raffles Sp.*

Myiothera cærulea, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 301.

Pitta cærulea, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 659. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 156.

Brachyurus cæruleus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Pitta gigas, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 217.
The Cærulean Pitta.

A. ♂ and Drawings, ♂ ♀. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

245. *PITTA NIPALENSIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Paludicola nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 103.

Pitta nipalensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 214. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 78. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 156. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 2.

Brachyurus nipalensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Heleornis nipalensis, *Hodgs. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Pitta nuchalis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 188; XII. *p.* 961.

The Nepal Pitta, *Gray*.

Syimya, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"These birds never quit the forests, and usually adhere to those parts of them which abound in thick low brushwood. They seldom perch save at night, and then only on low bushes. They feed principally in swamps and rills, upon hard insects proper to such sites. Berries and seeds they seldom or never touch, and the sand occasionally met with in their stomachs, is probably taken unintentionally. Their tongue and intestines resemble those of the thrushes proper, with only a considerable increase in the length of the intestinal canal, which is sometimes thirty inches long. They fly so badly and are so stupid, that I have seen them taken by a single man."—(Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng. VI. p. 103.)

246. *PITTA CYANEA, Blyth.*

Pitta cyanea, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1008; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 213, *t.* 55. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 3.

Brachyurus cyaneus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Pitta gigas, *apud Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 961.

The Blue Pitta, *Gould.*

Myai-ngon, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

247. *PITTA CYANURA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus cyanurus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 828. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 361.

Pitta cyanura, *Vigors*, *App. Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 659. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 213. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 256.

Myiothera affinis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 154. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 66.

The Striped-bellied Pitta.

Punglor, Java, *Horsf.*

Sintar, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. *c.* and Drawings, ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. and Drawing, ♂. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

248. *PITTA CYANOPTERA*, *Temm.*

Pitta cyanoptera, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 218. *Vigors*, *App. Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 659. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 213. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157.

Brachyurus cyanopterus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 254.

Myiothera brachyura, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 300.

Pitta malaccensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 960.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

249. *PITTA BENGALENSIS. Gmel. Sp.*

Corvus brachyurus, *var.* γ, bengalensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 376.

Pitta bengalensis, *Vieill. Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 254.

Turdus triostegus, *Sparm., Mus. Carls. t.* 84.

Pitta triostegus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157.

Pitta abdominalis, *Wagler.* (*Edwards, Birds, t.* 324.)

Pitta brachyura, *apud Gould, Cent. t.* 23. *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 35, *f.* 2. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 251. *Royle, Ill. Him. Bot. t.* 7, *f.* 3.

The Bengal Pitta.

Nou-rung ('Nine Colours'), Hind., *Jerd.*

Shum Shah, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. B. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. D. Locality and Donor unknown.

"Though by no means common, this bird is occasionally met with in gardens and topes in the Carnatic, as at Madras and Trichinopoly, during the cold weather only, I believe. It however generally frequents high jungle, and is therefore more common on the west coast than in other parts of the Peninsula; I have also seen it in Goomsoor. It feeds on the ground in small flocks, generally, but not unfrequently singly, and readily perches on being disturbed. In the few instances when I have obtained specimens of the *Nou-rung*, I have not found their food to consist of ants, but of other insects, chiefly coleopterous."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 251.)

"I kept a bird of this species for some time alive, but can remark little more than that it progressed by hopping, and that it is a remarkably silent bird, though I am told that it frequently utters a screeching note in the wild state."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 960.)

250. *PITTA GRANATINA, Temm.*

Pitta granatina, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 506. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 255.

Pitta coccinea, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 961.

Mortua Plando, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Hydrobata, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 42 (1816).

Cinclus, *Bechst., Gem. Naturg. Deutschl.* (1802).

251. *HYDROBATA ASIATICA*, *Swains. Sp.*

Cinclus asiaticus, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer.* II. *p.* 174.

Hydrobata asiatica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 215. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 158.

Cinclus Pallasii, *apud Gould, Cent. t.* 24. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 78.

Cinclus tenuirostris, (*Gould*) *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 252.

Cinclus maculatus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83 (*young*).

The Asiatic Water-Ousel.

A. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. C. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

D. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

g. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

" Has the habits and manners of the European species, frequenting mountainous streams, and feeding on aquatic insects and their larvæ, the fry and ova of fishes, &c., which it takes beneath the water."—(Gould, Cent. of Birds.)

Subfam. II. MERULINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Petrocincla, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* II. (1825).

Monticola, *Boie, Isis* (1822).

Petrocossyphus, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

Turdus, *Gmel., Vigors, et al.*

252. *PETROCINCLA ERYTHROGASTRA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Turdus erythrogaster, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171.

Gould, Cent. t. 13. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81.

Petrocincla erythrogastra, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 189, 461; XII. *p.* 929; XVI. *p.* 149; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Orocetes erythrogaster, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 298.

Petrocincla rufiventris, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 129.

Petrocossyphus ferrugineoventris, *Less.*

The Red-bellied Thrush, *Gray.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

h. ♀. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

253. *PETROCINCLA PANDOO, Sykes.*

Petrocincla Pandoo, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 537. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 253. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *pp.* 182, 177, *bis;* XVI. *p.* 151. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 39.

Petrocossyphus Pandoo, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 79. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

Turdus manillensis, (*Gmel.*) *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220.

Petrocincla cyanea, (*T. cyaneus, Linn.*) *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Turdus solitarius, *var.* A., *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 47.

Petrocincla Maal, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87 (*the female*).

The Blue Rock-Thrush, *Jerd.*

Pandoo, Mahr., *Sykes* (*the male*).

Maal (ditto), *the female.*

Shamah, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

D. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

e. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

f. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

g. ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Colonel Sykes remarks of Pandoo, that "this bird differs from the Solitary Thrush of Europe (*Turdus cyaneus*, Linn.) in its smaller size, slighter form, brighter cærulean tint, want of orange eyelids, and white tips to the feathers. Found only in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Flight, low and rapid." Of the Maal he states: "This bird corresponds as closely as possible with what is stated to be the female of the *Turdus cyaneus*, and may by analogy be supposed to be the female of *Pet. Pandoo;* but it inhabits only the prickly milk-bushes (*Euphorbia tortilis* and *pentagona*) of the rocky plains of the Dukhun. I never saw it in the Ghauts, nor in company with *Pet. Pandoo*."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 87.)

"This is a rare bird in the southern part of the Peninsula. I have only seen it on the Neilgherries, near Coonoor and Kotagherry, in bushy and rocky valleys. Towards the more northern parts, it becomes more frequent. I observed it several times about the central part of the table-land, both in the neighbourhood of villages, and in rocky valleys and hills. About Jaulnah it is far from being uncommon, frequenting chiefly the old mud walls of villages, and rocky hills, and occasionally seen about houses and stables in cantonment, perching now and then on the house-tops. I first observed it in the beginning of October, coming in at the same time with many other birds, and it stays here (at Jaulnah) till April. It is always solitary; feeds on various insects. I have found the *Pet. Maal* in the same localities as *Pet. Pandoo*, and consider it as the young bird or female, which is also the opinion of Mr. Elliot. From his 'Notes' I take the following extract: 'Very tame, often coming into houses and hopping about the verandah; has a fine song, and is trained and domesticated by faqueers and others; common on the coast from Vingorlah to Cambay.'"—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 252.)

254. *PETROCINCLA AFFINIS*, *Blyth.*

Petrocincla affinis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 177, *bis;* XVI. *p.* 151; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 297.

A. ♀. Aracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

255. *PETROCINCLA MANILLENSIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus manillensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 833. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 151; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Petrocossyphus manillensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

A. ♂. Locality and donor unknown.

Genus OROCETES, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds* (1840).

PETROPHILA, *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds* (1837).

TURDUS, *Linn. et al.*

256. *OROCETES CINCLORHYNCHUS, Vigors Sp.*

Petrocincla cinclorhyncha, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172. *Gould, Cent. t.* 19. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87.

Orocetes cinclorhynchus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

Turdus cinclorhynchus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220.

Petrocossyphus cinclorhynchus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 79.

Petrophila cinclorhyncha, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 252.

Monticola cinclorhyncha, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 152; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Petrophila cyanocephala, *Swains.*

Turdus melanotus, *Dubus., Bull. Acad. Sc. Brux.* (1839), I. *p.* 506.

Petrocossyphus aurantiventer, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 166.

Black-collared Thrush, *var.* A., *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 49.

a. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

b. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

C. ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The present species is a hill- but not a rock-bird, frequenting the tops of trees in the forests, and it extends its range to all India in suitable localities, being met with occasionally, but rarely, in the

plains during the seasons of passage, at which period (that of vernal migration) I once obtained one in the vicinity of Calcutta, which I kept for some time alive. Its song is sweet, plaintive, and tolerably loud, delivered in the manner of a Robin's song, and its manners are very like those of a Stone-chat."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 152.)

Mr. Jerdon observes: "I have hitherto only met it perched on trees in dense and lofty jungle in the Coonoor pass of the Neilgherries, on the summit of the hills near Coonoor, and once in the jungles of Malabar, at no great elevation above the sea. On one occasion only I observed three or four together; at all other times it was solitary. Its stomach contained various fruit and berries."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 252.)

257. *OROCETES SAXATILIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Turdus saxatilis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 294. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 30. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 220.

Orocetes saxatilis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 165.

Petrocossyphus saxatilis, *Boie.*

Petrocincla saxatilis, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 297.

Lanius infaustus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 310.

Saxicola montana, *Koch.*

Rock Thrush, *Lath.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Bessonornis, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Journ.* (1836).

Cossypha, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. (1825).

258. *BESSONORNIS SEMIRUFA*, *Rüpp.*

Bessonornis semirufa, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss.* *p.* 81; *Syst. Uebers.* *p.* 44, *t.* 21. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 220. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 301.

Cossypha nigricapilla, *Guerin.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Geocichla, *Kuhl.*, *Monogr. Psittac.* (1820).

Turdus, *Lath. et al.*

259. *GEOCICHLA CITRINA*, *Latham Sp.*

Turdus citrinus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 350; *Gen. Hist.* V. *p.* 66. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 445. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen.*

of Birds, I. *p*. 220. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p*. 14.

Geocichla citrina, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p*. 145 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p*. 163. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p*. 268.

Petrocossyphus citrinus, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p*. 79.

Turdus Macei, *Vieill.*

Turdus lividus, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p*. 577.

Geocichla leucura, *apud Horsf. McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p*. 161.

The Orange-headed Thrush, *Lath.*

Dama, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This Thrush is to be found the whole year in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but is not very common. It feeds upon insects and small wild fruits."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 14.)

" Arrives at Mussooree at an elevation of five thousand feet about the end of May, and returns to the plains in autumn. It breeds in June, placing the nest in the forky branches of lofty trees, such as oak and wild cherry. Externally, it is sometimes composed of coarse dry grasses, somewhat neatly interwoven on the sides, but hanging down in long straggling ends from the bottom. Within this is a layer of green moss, and another of fine dry woody stalks of small plants, and a scanty lining at the bottom of fine roots. The eggs are three to four in number, pale greenish freckled with rufous; the spots of that colour confluent, and forming a patch at the larger end. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ inches. Somewhat gibbous at the larger end." " These are not rock-lovers at all, but true forest birds, building in trees, and taking their food upon the ground, where they find it in berries and insects among the withered leaves, which they expertly turn over with their beaks, and hence the reason why the beak is almost invariably clotted with mud or other dirt. I have never seen these birds except in woods."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. pp. 682, 685.)

"Shy, silent, solitary, frequenting thickets in rocky jungles."—(Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 577.)

260. *GEOCICHLA CYANOTA*, *Jard. et Selby, Sp.*

Turdus cyanotus, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* 1*st ser. t.* 46. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 254.

Geocichla cyanota, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 145; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

The Blue-backed Thrush, *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This species is found only in dense jungles. I have seen it in Goomsoor, in the Malabar Coast, and most numerously in the bamboo jungles of the Wynaud, though far from being common even there. It is always found solitary, perched on the lower branches of trees, and its flight is low and rapid. Feeds chiefly on stony fruit. I never heard it utter any note."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 254.)

"Inhabits the Ghauts. Stony fruit and cicadæ found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 88.)

261. *GEOCICHLA DISSIMILIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Turdus dissimilis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 144.

Geocichla dissimilis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Calcutta Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 105.

Desi Pawai, Hind., *Gibbons. Hamilton, MS.*

Muchasah, Beng., *Id. Id.*

A. B. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Found in Lower Bengal during the cold season, but is not rare. The bill of a fresh specimen of this species is usually much clotted with mud; and is mostly seen on the ground, hopping about among the underwood."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 145.)

262. *GEOCICHLA INTERPRES*, *Kuhl.*

Turdus interpres, *Kuhl. Temm., Pl. Col.* 458. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220.

Geocichla interpres, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 268.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Genus ZOOTHERA, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172.

MYIOPHAGA, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

263. *ZOOTHERA MONTICOLA*, *Vigors.*

Zoothera monticola, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172. *Gould, Cent. t.* 22. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 79. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 141; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Turdus rostratus, *Hodgs.*

The Mountain Zoothera, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

264. *ZOOTHERA MARGINATA*, *Blyth.*

Zoothera marginata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 141; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 253.

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus OREOCINCLA, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 145.

TURDUS, *Horsf. et al.*

265. *OREOCINCLA VARIA*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus varius, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 91. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

The Varied Thrush, *Lath.*

AYAM-AYAMAN, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

" Inhabits the thick forests which cover the mountain Prahu, and, as far as my observations extend, it never leaves a region elevated between six and seven thousand feet above the level of the ocean. On this circumscribed region it is extremely abundant. Its food consists chiefly of insects and worms. It is easily surprised by the natives. During my last visit to this mountain, I observed in the course of a few days a great number of individuals. I never found it in any other part of Java."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

266. *OREOCINCLA DAUMA*, *Lath. Sp.*

Turdus Dauma, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 302; *Hist.* V. *p.* 95. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218.

Oreocincla Dauma, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 142; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160.

Turdus Whitei, *Eyton*, *Rarer Brit. Birds*, *p.* 92. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur.*, *t.* 81. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 80.

Oreocincla parvirostris, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 136.

The Daumah Thrush, *Lath.*

A. *b.* *c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

" This species appears to be common in the Himalaya, and can hardly be considered rare in Lower Bengal during the cold season, when it is generally met with among bamboos. It also occurs in central and southern India; and, as a rare and accidental straggler, has been met with in South Britain and Ireland, and some other parts of the west of Europe."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 142.)

267. *OREOCINCLA MOLLISSIMA*, *Blyth Sp.*

Turdus mollissimus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 188. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 80.

Oreocincla mollissima, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 141; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160.

Turdus rostratus, *Hodgs.*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326.

Turdus viscivorus et oreocincloides, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Turdus Hodgsonii, *Homeyer.* *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

A. B. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" This Thrush is common in the vicinity of Darjeeling."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 141.)

Genus Turdus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

Ixocossyphus, *Kaup*, *Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

268. *TURDUS VISCIVORUS*, *Linn.*

Turdus viscivorus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 291. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 18. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 77. *Naum.*, *Væg. Eur. t.* 66. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 142; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

Ixocossyphus viscivorus, *Kaup.*

The Missel Thrush, *Lath.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

b. c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

269 *TURDUS STREPITANS*, *Smith.*

Turdus strepitans, *Smith*, *Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Aves*, *t.* 37. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

Merula Simensis, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 29, *f.* 1; *Syst. Uebers*, *p.* 60 (*juv.*).

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

270 *TURDUS PILARIS*, *Linn.*

Turdus pilaris, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 291. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 25. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 76. *Naum.*, *Væg. Eur. t.* 67. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

Arceuthornis pilaris, *Kaup.*

The Fieldfare Thrush, *Lath.*

a. Saharunpore. Presented by Dr. Jameson.

This is the only notice of a specimen of the Fieldfare that has hitherto been discovered in India.

271. *TURDUS RUFICOLLIS*, *Pallas.*

Turdus ruficollis, *Pallas*, *Reise*, III. *p.* 694. *Ib.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 452, *t.* 23. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 815. *Lath.*,

Hist. V. *p.* 27. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81. *Blyth, Journn. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 273. *Gould, B. of Asia, t.* 67.

Turdus erythrurus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Red-necked Thrush, *Lath.*

A. ♂ (adult). Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. ♂ (adult and young). Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" The following notes respecting this species, transmitted to me by M. Middendorff of St. Petersburgh, will be read with interest. ' I first met with small flocks of this bird during the second week in April, near the river Aldan, in South-eastern Siberia, at about 60½° north latitude. They were mingled with and passing through flocks of *Turdus fuscatus.* About the end of April they began to couple. They frequented the densest branches of the coniferous and other trees, and while perched on the tops of the lofty larches, the males gave utterance to sweet songs, which called to my memory the melody of our *Turdus musicus.* Upon proceeding still farther into the country in a south-eastern direction, I lost sight of this interesting bird, and it is to be presumed that it does not occur on the eastern slope of the Stanowój range.'

" Pallas states that he frequently observed it in the lofty larch-forests of Danuria, especially in the neighbourhood of the river Condam, passing in vast flocks to its winter-quarters, to which hunger compelled it to proceed through the snow-storms. At other times it dwells in the densest and most remote solitudes of the forest."—(Gould, Birds of Asia.)

272. *TURDUS ATROGULARIS, Temm.*

Turdus atrogularis, *Temm., Man. d'Ornith. p.*169. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 75. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 80. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 273.

Turdus Bechsteini, *Naum., Vœg. Deutschl. t.* 69, *f.* 1.
Turdus dubius, *Bechst.*
Rychill Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 105.
MACHREYICHA, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 80.

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

273. *TURDUS JAVANICUS, Horsf.*

Turdus javanicus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 148. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 118. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 100. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143.
Turdus concolor, *Temm., Pl. Col.*
The Bochrit Thrush, *Lath.*
BOCHRIT, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b. c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus MERULA, (*Ray*) *Leach* (1816). *Boie, Isis* (1822).
TURDUS, *Linn. et al.*

274. *MERULA MANDARINA, Bonap. Sp.*

Turdus mandarinus, *Bonap., Mus. Lugd. et C. G. Av. p.* 275.
Merula vulgaris of China, *Auctorum.*

a. b. ♂ (adult and young). China. From Reeve's Collection.
C. ♀. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

275. *MERULA BOULBOUL, Lath. Sp.*

Lanius boulboul, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 80 ; *Gen. Hist.* II. *p.* 48. *Shaw's Zool.* VII. *p.* 308.
Merula boulboul, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 147 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.
Turdus pæcilopterus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 54. *Gould, Cent. t.* 14. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 274.
Boulboul Shrike, *Lath.*
The Grey-winged Thrush, *Gray.*

PAHARIYAMASAICHA, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 85.

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

c. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

276. *MERULA ALBOCINCTA*, *Royle Sp.*

Turdus albocinctus et albicollis, *Royle, Ill. Him. Bot. t.* 8, *f.* 3. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 274.

Merula albocincta, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 148; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.

Turdus collaris, *Sorel, Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 2.

Merula nivicollis, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The White-collared Thrush, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

b. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

277. *MERULA CASTANEA*, *Gould.*

Merula castanea, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 185. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 149; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.

Turdus castaneus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219, *t.* 56. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81.

Geocichla castanea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Turdus rubrocanus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Chestnut-backed Thrush, *Gray.*

A. ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

b. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

278. *MERULA OLIVACEA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Turdus olivaceus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 292. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 69. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 273.

Merula olivacea, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Feeds on grains, and the fruit of a species of *Carissa.*"—(Dr. Roth's MS.)

Genus Myiophonus, *Temm.*

Arrenga, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
Myiophaga, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
Turdus, *Horsf.*

279. *MYIOPHONUS FLAVIROSTRIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus flavirostris, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 91.
Myiophonus flavirostris, *Strickl. in epistolâ. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Myiophonus metallicus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 170.
Yellow-billed Thrush, *Lath.*
Chiung, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

280. *MYIOPHONUS CYANEUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus cyaneus, *Horsf., Trans. Lin. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 91.
Myiophonus cyaneus, *Strickl. in epistolâ. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214.
Arrenga cyanea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Pitta glaucina, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 194.
Arrenga glaucina, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.*
Arreng-arrengan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"Like the *Oreocincla varia,* this bird never descends into the plains, but conceals itself in the forests which cover the mountains and hills, from an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It has a more extensive range than the *Or. varia,* but it is very rarely observed, living retired in the closest forests. During my residence in Java, I obtained only three individuals of this species. Its food consists almost exclusively of berries."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

281. *MYIOPHONUS CÆRULEUS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Gracula cærulea, *Scop.*

Myiophonus cæruleus, *Strickland. Blyth, App. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 326.

Myiophonus Temminckii, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171. *Gould, Cent. t.* 21. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 78. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 154; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.

Myiophonus metallicus, *apud Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Hill Blackbird of Europeans in India.

Custoora, Hills, *Royle.*

Kuljet, Doon, *Shore. Hutton.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is very common throughout the Himalaya, frequenting the beds of streams in the lower ranges; and its musical whistle (according to Mr. Vigne) is the sweetest note heard in the hills."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 154.)

"On the 16th June," observes Captain Hutton, "I took two nests of this bird, each containing three eggs, and another one containing three nearly fledged young ones. The nest bears a strong resemblance to that of the *Geocichlæ*, but is much more solid, being composed of a thick bed of green moss externally, lined first with long black fibrous lichens, and then with fine roots. Externally the nest is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, but within only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the diameter about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the thickness of the outer or exposed side is 2 inches. The eggs are three in number, of a greenish ashy, freckled with minute roseate specks, which become confluent and form a patch at the larger end; shape ordinarily, and rather gracefully, ovate; diameter $1\frac{6}{16} \times \frac{15}{16}$ in. The elevation at which the nests were found was from 4,000 to 4,500 feet; but the bird is common, except during the breeding season, at all elevations up to the snows, and in the winter it extends its range down into the Doon. In the breeding season, it is found chiefly in the glens, in the retired depths of which it constructs its nest; it never, like the Thrushes and

Geocichlæ, builds in trees or bushes, but selects some high towering and almost inaccessible rock, forming the side of a deep glen, on the projecting ledges of which, or in the holes from which small boulders have fallen, it constructs its nest, and where, unless when assailed by man, it rears its young in safety, secure alike from the howling blast and the attack of wild animals. It is known to the natives by the name of 'Kuljet,' and to Europeans as the 'Hill Blackbird.' The situation in which the nest is placed is quite unlike that of any other of our Hill Thrushes with which I am acquainted. It is as often found in open rocky spots on the skirts of the forest, as among the woods, loving to jump upon some stone or rocky pinnacle, from whence he sends forth a sort of choking, chattering song, if such it can be called, or, with an up-jerk of the tail, hops away with a loud musical whistle, very much after the manner of the Blackbird (*M. vulgaris*)."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 684.)

282. *MYIOPHONUS HORSFIELDII*, *Vigors.*

Myiophonus Horsfieldii, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Gould, Cent. t.* 20. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 251. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 214. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 154; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159.

Arrenga Horsfieldii, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.

Horsfield's Myiophonus, *Gray.*

a. Locality and Donor unknown.

"I have hitherto only seen this bird twice," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "once in the Trichoor jungle, hopping on the ground like a blackbird, and again in the Segoor pass of the Neilgherries, flying before me from tree to tree near the ground. I have also seen a specimen shot in the Pulney hills, and several procured in the neighbourhood of Cannanore."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 251.)

"This species is confined exclusively to the mountainous parts of Southern India."—(Blyth, J. A. S. B. XVI. p. 154.)

Subfam. III. TIMALINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Garrulax, *Less., Tr. d'Ornith. p.* 647 (1831).

Ianthocincla, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 47.

Garrulaxis, *Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool.* (1840).

Crateropus, *p. Blyth.*

283. *GARRULAX BELANGERI, Less.*

Garrulax Belangeri, *Less.*, *Zool. du Voy. de M. Bélanger*, *p.* 258, *t.* 4. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 948; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 95. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 370.

Ianthocincla leucolopha, var., *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 924.

a. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

284. *GARRULAX LEUCOLOPHUS, Hardwicke Sp.*

Corvus leucolophus, *Hardw.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XI. *p.* 208, *t.* 15. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 48.

Garrulax leucolophus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 948; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 95. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds Nep. p.* 82. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 370.

Cinclosoma leucolophum, *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 18.

Crateropus leucolophus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Garrulax leucocephalus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225.

The White-crowned Crow, *Hardw.*

Laughing Crow of the English residents in India, *Gould.*

Rawil Kuhy, Hind., *Hardw.* *Lath.*

a. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird is a native of the forests in the mountains above Hurdwar. They are found in numbers from twenty to thirty. When assembled in these parties, the noise they make is more remarkable than that of the magpie, and so closely resembles the human voice in loud laughing, that it cannot fail to draw the attention of the traveller when within hearing of them. It feeds on fruits of the forest."—(Hardw., Trans. Lin. Soc. XI. p. 208.)

285. *GARRULAX CHINENSIS*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Lanius chinensis, *Scopoli.*

Garrulax chinensis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 370.

Corvus auritus, *Daudin,* II. p. 250.

Turdus Shanhu, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 814.

Garrulax Shanhu, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 225.

Turdus melanopis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 829.

Crateropus leucogenys, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 180.

Black-faced Thrush, *Lath.*

Shanhu, China, *Lath.*

a. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

The following notice, by Mr. R. W. G. Frith, of a specimen of this bird in confinement, is given by Mr. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 179 *bis.* "The bird was excessively tame and familiar, and delighted (like a cockatoo) in being caressed and tickled by the hand, when it would spread out its wings and assume very singular attitudes. It was naturally a fine songster, and a most universal imitator. Whenever chopped meat or other food was put into its cage, it always evinced the propensity to deposit the bits one by one between the wires (a habit in common with the shrikes, and which is also strikingly manifested by the *Kitta venatorius,* and sometimes even by *Mynahs*); and when a bee or wasp was offered, this bird would seize it instantly, and invariably turn its tail round and make the insect sting this several times successively, before eating it. A large beetle it would place before it on the ground, and pierce it with a violent downward stroke of the bill; a small snake (about a foot long) it treated in like manner, transfixing the centre of the head, it afterwards devoured about half the snake, holding it by one foot, while it picked it with the bill, as was its common mode of feeding."

286. *GARRULAX ALBOGULARIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla albogularis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 187.

Garrulax albogularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 225.

Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p. 82. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Crateropus albogularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Cinclosoma albigula, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 146.

The White-throated Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is very common in Mussooree at all seasons, and congregates into large and noisy flocks, turning up the dead leaves, and screaming and chattering together in most discordant concert. It breeds in April and May, placing the nest in the forks of young oaks and other trees, about 7 or 8 feet from the ground, though sometimes higher, and fastening the sides of it firmly to the supporting twigs by tendrils of climbing plants. It is sometimes composed externally almost entirely of such woody tendrils, intermixed with a few other twigs, and lined with black hair-like fibres of mosses and lichens; at other times it is externally composed of coarse dry grasses and leaves of different kinds of orchis, and lined with fibres, the materials varying with the locality. The eggs are of a deep and beautiful green, shining as if recently varnished, and three in number; in shape, they taper somewhat suddenly to the smaller end, which may almost be termed obtusely pointed; the diameter, $1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{14}{16}$ inches. The usual number of eggs is three, though they vary sometimes to one or two; but only on one occasion out of more than a dozen nests, have I found four eggs. The old bird will remain on the nest until within reach of the hand."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 6.)

287. *GARRULAX GULARIS, McClelland Sp.*

Ianthocincla gularis, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.

Garrulax gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. No.* 6, *p.* 337.

Crateropus gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

288. *GARRULAX PECTORALIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla pectoralis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 186.

Garrulax pectoralis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; XVI. *p.* 450; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Crateropus pectoralis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Cinclosoma grisaure, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 146.

Garrulax melanotis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIII. *p.* 391.

The Black-gorget Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

289. *GARRULAX MONILIGER*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Cinclosoma moniliger, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 147.

Garrulax moniliger, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 96. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 82. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Crateropus moniligerus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Ianthocincla pectoralis, *apud McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160.

Garrulax McClellandii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XVI. *p.* 451.

The Necklaced Garrulax, *Gray.*

A. and drawing (*Ian. pectoralis*, apud McCl.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

290. *GARRULAX PERSPICILLATUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus perspicillatus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 830. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 113.

Garrulax perspicillatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 948; XIV. *p.* 598. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 370.

The Spectacle Thrush, *Lath.*

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

291. *GARRULAX CÆRULATUS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Cinclosoma cærulatum, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 147.

Garrulax cærulatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 82.

Crateropus cærulatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Ianthocincla cærulata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 371.

The Blue-sided Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

292. *GARRULAX OCELLATUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma ocellatum, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 55. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 15.

Garrulax ocellatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 82.

Crateropus ocellatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Ianthocincla ocellata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 371.

The Ocellated Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

293. *GARRULAX RUFICOLLIS*, *Jardine et Selby Sp.*

Ianthocincla ruficollis, *Jard. et Selb.*, *Ill. Orn.* 2*nd ser.* *t.* 21 (1838). *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 371.

Garrulax ruficollis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 950; XIII. *p.* 391; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 97. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 82.

Ianthocincla lunaris, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160.
Corvus Pobduya, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 127.
The Rufous-necked Garrulax, *Gray.*
Pobduya, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. and Drawing (*Ian. lunaris*, McCl.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird sings with a fine, full, mellow note, like a blackbird, It is easily tamed, and lives on insects, plantains, &c."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's MS. II. p. 127.)

Genus Pterocyclus, *G. R. Gray, Genera of Birds,* I. *p.* 226 (1846).

294. *PTEROCYCLUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma erythrocephalum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 17.
Pterocyclus erythrocephalus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.
Crateropus erythrocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.
Garrulax erythrocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83.
The Red-headed Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is by no means uncommon in the district of Kumaon, where it frequents shady ravines, building in hollows in their precipitous sides, and making its nest of small sticks and fine grasses, the eggs being four in number, of a sky-blue colour."—(Shore, MS. Gould Century.)

295. *PTEROCYCLUS CHRYSOPTERUS, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla chrysoptera, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 48.
Pterocyclus chrysopterus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Crateropus chrysopterus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Garrulax chrysopterus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Crateropus erythropterus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

296. *PTEROCYCLUS VARIEGATUS, Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma variegatum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 56. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 16.

Pterocyclus variegatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Crateropus variegatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Garrulax variegatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 950 ; XIV. *p.* 599 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83.

Garrulax Abellei, *Less.* (*fide Gray*).

The Variegated Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

GAUZA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

297. *PTEROCYCLUS AFFINIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Garrulax affinis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 950 ; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 599 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Pterocyclus affinis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

The Allied Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

298. *PTEROCYCLUS CACHINNANS*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Crateropus cachinnans, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 255, *t.* 7.

Pterocyclus cachinnans, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax cachinnans, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Crateropus Lafresnayii, *Ad. Delessert, Voy. dans l'Ind. p.* 28.

Crateropus Delessertii, *Lafresnaye* (*nec. Jerdon*).

Laughing Thrush of the Neilgherries, *Jerd.*

A. B. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This noisy bird is to be met with in all the thick woods on the summit of the Neilgherries, and its loud laughing call is often heard when the bird itself remains unseen. I have met it in no other locality. It is sometimes seen in small flocks, but often wanders about alone, though at no great distance from some of its species, with whom it continually keeps up a noisy communication as signal of the direction it is going, or of the abundance of food obtained. They keep chiefly to the lower branches of trees and brushwood; on being observed, they hop and climb up the stem and thick branches of the nearest large tree, but they do not appear to ascend to the tops of trees. I occasionally, though rarely, observed them hopping and feeding on the ground. They fly heavily, and never to any distance. The cry of the laughing thrush is very peculiar, and, once heard, cannot be forgotten; it has a sort of cracked Punch and Judy laugh, and is no sooner commenced by one than several others take up the chorus. The chief food is fruit of various kinds, especially the pleasant fruit of the Brazil cherry (*Physalis tomentosa*), now so abundant in most of the woods in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund. It also occasionally feeds on caterpillars and other soft-bodied insects. On one occasion, I found the nest on a bank overhanging the road, on the top of the Nediwuttum Ghaut of the Neilgherries. It was made of roots, grass, and moss, and contained four long oval pure white eggs."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 255, et Ill. Ind. Orn.)

299. *PTEROCYCLUS IMBRICATUS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Garrulax imbricatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.

Pterocyclus imbricatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 372.

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

300. *PTEROCYCLUS LINEATUS,* Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma lineatum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 56.

Pterocyclus lineatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax lineatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIII. *p.* 391; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Cinclosoma setafer, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 148 (1836).

The Spine-bearing Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This bird is met with in pairs, sometimes in a family of four or five, and may be seen under every bush. The nest is placed near the ground in the midst of some thick low bush, or on the side of a bank amidst overhanging coarse grass, and not unfrequently in exposed and well-frequented places; it is loosely and rather slovenly constructed of coarse dry grasses and stalks externally, lined sometimes with fine grass, sometimes with fine roots. The eggs are three in number, and in shape and size exceedingly variable, being sometimes of an ordinary oval, at others nearly round. Diameter varying, $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$, or 1 inch $\times \frac{11}{16}$, or $\frac{14}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$; the most usual measurement, however, is the second one, or 1 inch $\times \frac{11}{16}$ inches."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 7.)

Genus Keropia, *G. R. Gray, List of Genera of Birds* (1840).

Turnagra ? *Less., Compl. de Buff.* VIII. *p.* 216 (1837).

301. *KEROPIA STRIATA, Vigors Sp.*

Garrulus striatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 7. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 37.

Keropia striata, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds.*

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* "The stomach of this bird reaches the form of a true gizzard almost."—(Hodgs., As. Res.)

Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XI. *p.* 178. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 374.

Turnagra ? striata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 227. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95.

The Striated Keropia, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Trochalopteron, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 952 (1843). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 225 (1846).

302. *TROCHALOPTERON PHŒNICEUM, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla phœnicea, *Gould, Icones Avium, t.* 3.

Trochalopteron phœniceum, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax phœniceus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951 ; XIV. *p.* 599 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Crateropus puniceus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 180.

The Fire-coloured Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

303. *TROCHALOPTERON RUFOGULARE, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla rufogularis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 48. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Trochalopteron rufogulare, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray. Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226.

Garrulax rufogularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII.

p. 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 96.

Cinclosoma rufimenta, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 148.

The Red-throated Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species appears usually in pairs, sometimes in a family of four or five. It breeds in May, in which month I took a nest at about 6,500 feet elevation, in a retired and wooded glen: it was composed of small twigs externally, and lined with the fine black fibres of lichens. The nest was placed on a horizontal bough about 7 feet from the ground, and contained three pure white eggs. Diameter $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$; and shape ordinary. The stomach of the old bird contained sand, seed, and the remains of wasps."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 6.)

304. *TROCHALOPTERON SINENSE, Linn. Sp.*

Turdus sinensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 295. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 829. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 107.

Garrulax sinensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 225.

Chinese Thrush, *Lath.*

Hoamy or Houa-ma, China, *Lath.*

a. China. From Reeves's Collection.

305. *TROCHALOPTERON SQUAMATUM, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla squamata, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 48. *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 4 (1836).

Trochalopteron squamatum, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226.

Garrulax squamatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 96.

Cinclosoma melanura, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 147.

The Black Scaly Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

306. *TROCHALOPTERON SUBUNICOLOR, Hodgs.*

Trochalopteron subunicolor, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.*

XII. *p.* 952; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax subunicolor, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 96.

The Yellow-winged Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Actinodura, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 17.

Leiocincla, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 953 (1843).

Ixops, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

307. *ACTINODURA EGERTONI, Gould.*

Actinodura Egertoni, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 18. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 40. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Leiocincla plumosa, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 953; XIV. *p.* 600.

Ixops rufifrons, *Hodgs., MS.*

Egerton's Actinodura, *Gray.*

a. b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

308. *ACTINODURA NIPALENSIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Cinclosoma nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 145.

Actinodura nipalensis, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.

Ixops nipalensis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

The Nepal Actinodura, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

The birds composing the above genera of this sub-family "are gregarious, noisy, and alert. They frequent the deep and dank forests and groves exclusively; procure the greater part of their food on the ground; use the trees but for security when disturbed, for nidification, and for occasionally eking out their repasts with berries, pulpy fruits, and caterpillars, and are, for the most part, incapable of a sustained flight. Their habitat is very extensive, since they are almost equally common in the southern, central, and northern regions of Nepal and the Himalayas, and in the valleys alike, as on the tops of the mountains. In all situations, however, woodlands are indispensable to them, both for food and shelter, especially the latter, their retreat being a mere succession of hops from tree to tree, after the manner of the magpies. Most of them have a good deal of the mixed weariness and familiarity, as well as of the noisiness and congregational habits of the *Corvidæ;* and, though they never quit the deep woodlands, those persons who pass through such places perpetually encounter them on the roads and pathways, to which these birds are attracted by the dung of cattle, for the grain, larvæ, and insects it affords them. They are, on the whole, rather insectivorous than frugivorous, baccivorous, or graminivorous; but they eat a deal of grain and hard seeds, with gravel to digest it, and must, from the universality of their regimen, be classed among the omnivores. They are distinguished from the Thrushes by their avoidance of rills and swamps, and they are more capable of a graminivorous diet than that group. They scrape the earth with their bill, and sometimes also with their feet, in the manner of the *Rasores.* Many of the species are caged and tamed with facility, and they are more often turned loose into walled gardens, whence they seldom attempt to escape, if there be a considerable number of trees, and where they are of great service in destroying pupæ, larvæ, and perfect insects, especially those which are generated, or feed, in manure.

In the Minister's garden at Cathmandu, there were always several scores of *G. leucolophus;* and in that of his nephew, many individuals of each of the following species, *G. albogularis, moniligera, ocellatus, P. erythrocephalus,* and *T. rufogulare.*"—(Hodgson, As. Res. XIX. p. 144.)

Genus Conostoma, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 856 (1841).

309. *CONOSTOMA ÆMODIUM*, *Hodgs.*

Conostoma æmodius, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X.

p. 857, *t.* *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 312.

Conostoma æmodium, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 102. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 368. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 84.

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" These birds inhabit the northern region of Nepal, close to the perpetual snows. They are shy foresters, adhering to the wilds, and tenanting the skirts of forests, where brushwood as well as trees abound. Five or six birds are usually found together, chattering, hopping, and scraping on the ground, and resorting to the trees and shrubs chiefly for shelter. Their food is principally insects of the soft and imperfect kind in summer, but in winter they doubtless take some vegetable food."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 857.)

Genus Crateropus, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 487 (1831).

310. *CRATEROPUS LIMBATUS, Rüppell.*

Crateropus limbatus, *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 48. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 278.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Cinclosoma, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 219 (1825).

311. *CINCLOSOMA PUNCTATUM, Latham Sp.*

Turdus punctatus, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* xliv; *Gen. Hist.* V. *p.* 130.

Cinclosoma punctatum, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 220. *Gould, Birds of Austr. t.* 4. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 224. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 139. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 278.

Punctated Thrush, *Lath.*

Spotted Ground-Thrush, *Gould.*

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

" This bird is distributed over the whole of Van Diemen's Land and the eastern portion of Australia, from Moreton Bay to Spencer's Gulf, to the westward of which I have never been able to trace it, and I have therefore reason to believe that this is the limit of its

range in that direction. It is everywhere a stationary species. During my researches in South Australia, I found it sparingly dispersed over the country, in such localities as are suitable to its habits, between the great bend of the Murray and Lake Alexandrina; this, therefore, would seem to be the border-line of their range on either hand.

"The Spotted Ground-Thrush gives a decided preference to low stony hills and rocky gullies, particularly those covered with scrubs and grasses. Its flight is very limited, and this power is rarely employed except for the purpose of crossing a gully or passing to a neighbouring shrub. It readily eludes pursuit by the facility with which it runs over the stony surface, and conceals itself among the underwood. When suddenly flushed, it rises with a loud burring noise, like the Quail or Partridge. Its short flight is performed by a succession of undulations, and is terminated by the bird pitching abruptly to the ground almost at right angles. It seldom perches on the smaller branches of trees, but may be frequently seen to run along the fallen trunks so common in the Australian forests. Its note merely consists of a low piping whistle, frequently repeated while among the underwood, and by which its presence is often indicated. In Hobart Town it is frequently exposed for sale in the markets with Bronze-winged Pigeons and Wattle-birds, where it is known by the name of Ground Dove, an appellation which has doubtless been given both from its habit of running and feeding on the ground like the Pigeons, and the circumstance of its flesh being very delicate eating: to its excellence in this respect I can bear testimony. The pectoral muscles are very largely developed, and the body, when plucked, has much the contour of a Quail. The duty of incubation is performed in October and the three following months, during which period two and often three broods are produced. The nest is a slight and rather careless structure, composed of leaves and the inner bark of trees, and is of a round and open form. It is always placed on the ground, under the shelter of a large stone, stump of a tree, or a tuft of grass. The eggs are two, and sometimes three, one inch and three lines long, and are white, blotched with large marks of olive-brown, particularly at the larger end, some of the spots appearing as if on the inner surface of the shell. The young, which at two days old are thickly clothed with long black down, like the young of the genus Rallus, soon acquire the power of running, and at an early age assume the plumage of the adult, after which they are subject to no periodical change in their

appearance. The stomach is very muscular, and in those dissected were found the remains of seeds and caterpillars, mingled with sand."—(Gould, Birds of Australia.)

Genus SIBIA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 37 (1839).

ALCOPUS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 27 (1841).

HETEROPHASIA, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186 (1842).

312. *SIBIA PICAOIDES, Hodgs.*

Sibia picaoides, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 38. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 88. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.

Actinodura picaoides, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958.

Alcopus picaoides, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

Heterophasia cuculopsis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 187.

The Pie-like Sibia, *Hodgs.*

SIBYA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

313. *SIBIA GRACILIS, McClelland, Sp.*

Hypsipetes gracilis, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.

Sibia gracilis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 449; XX. *p.* 521; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* viii. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238.

Actinodura gracilis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958.

Alcopus gracilis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

314. *SIBIA CAPISTRATA, Vigors, Sp.*

Cinclosoma capistratum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 56.

Sibia capistrata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238.

Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p. 88. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.

Garrulax capistratus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951.

Alcopus capistratus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

Sibia nigriceps, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 38. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 600.

Alcopus nigriceps, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng* XI. *p.* 182.

Actinodura nigriceps, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958.

The Black-headed Sibia, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" At Mussooree this bird remains at an elevation of 7,000 feet throughout the year, but I never saw it under 6,500 feet. Its loud, ringing note of *tîttêreê-tîttêreê twéeyó*, quickly repeated, may constantly be heard on wooded banks during summer. It breeds in May, making a neat nest of coarse dry grasses as a foundation, covered laterally with green moss and wool, and lined with fine roots. The number of eggs I did not ascertain, as the nest was destroyed when only one had been deposited, but the colour is pale bluish-white, freckled with rufous. The nest was placed on a branch of a plum-tree in the botanical garden at Mussooree."—(Captain Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. p. 687.)

Genus Malacocircus, *Swainson, Zool. Ill. 2nd ser.* (1832).

315. *MALACOCIRCUS SUBRUFUS, Jerdon Sp.*

Timalia subrufa, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 259.

Malacocircus subrufus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Jerdon, Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia pœcilorhyncha, *De Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 65.

The Rufous-bellied Babbler, *Jerd.*

Jungli Kúr, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This species is only found in thick jungle. I have seen it in the bamboo jungles of the Wynaad, near Manantoddy, and along the edges of the Western Ghauts, and once at Coonoor, on the edge of the Neilgherry Hills. It has similar habits to the others, feeding on the ground, and on being disturbed retreating to the thick clumps of bamboos, through which they make their way with much adroitness, chattering all the while, and generally contrive to conceal themselves from view. Their note is similar in character, though quite distinct from any of its congeners."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 259.)

316. *MALACOCIRCUS MALCOLMI*, *Sykes Sp.*

Timalia Malcolmi, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 536. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 257. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 41.

Malacocircus Malcolmi, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369; XVI. *p.* 454; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Garrulus albifrons, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 36, *f.* 1 (1834).

Pale-eared Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 109.

Large Babbler, *Jerd.*

Ghoghoye, Hind., *Jerd.*

Gougya, Canarese, *Jerd.*

Gowa Seeda, and sometimes Verree Cheenda, or Mad Babbler, Teloogoo, *Jerd.*

Kokuttee, Mahr., *Sykes.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The *Ghoghoye* has a peculiar distribution. In the south of India it is only found on the elevated table-lands; I have observed it on the Neilgherries near Coonoor and Kotagherry, in low bushy ground, and seen specimens from the Shevaroy Hills near Salem. It is not found in the Carnatic, Northern Circars, nor in the more southern parts of the Deccan, but towards the north begins to occur more frequently, and at Jaulnah is very common. It frequents topes in the neighbourhood of villages and cultivation, also occasionally low and open jungle. Lives in small troops, feeding chiefly on the ground, especially around the trunks of large trees. It keeps up a

continual chattering, occasionally changed to a louder cry, resembling '*quey, quey, quey, quo, quo,*' pronounced very gutturally. Its flight is feeble and straggling. Mr. Elliott says: 'When the Shikra (*Micronisus badius*) is flown at them, they defend each other with great courage, mobbing the hawk, and endeavouring to release the one she has seized.' Feeds on various grains, seeds, and insects, chiefly grasshoppers; I have seen one attempt in vain to catch a grasshopper on the wing."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 257.)

"Congregates in flocks of ten or a dozen, flying low, slowly, and with difficulty; never ceases chattering, and all at the same time."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 88.)

317. *MALACOCIRCUS SOMERVILLEI*, *Sykes Sp.*

Timalia Somervillei, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 536. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 257. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228.

Malacocircus Somervillei, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 368. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Malacocircus malabaricus, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Malacocircus orientalis, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Gracula chatarrhœa, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 17.

Jungle Grey-Babbler, *Jerd.*

Jungli Kúr or Kayr, Hind., *Jerd.*

Pedda or Adavee Seeda, Telinga, *Jerd.*

A. (*M. Somervillei*, Sykes.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. (*Ditto*, and identical with *M. malabaricus*, Jerd.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. (*M. malabaricus*, Jerd.) S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. (*M. orientalis*, Jerd.) S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is always found in tolerably dense jungle, and never in open country. It is far from being uncommon in most jungles. I have seen it in Goomsoor, in the Tondiman's country, in the Carnatic, and in most of the jungles of the west coast. I have also procured it in a densely-wooded nullah, in low jungly country, in the neigh-

bourhood of Jaulnah. It has similar habits to others of the genus; living in tolerably numerous and noisy troops, and feeding on various grains and seeds."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 257.)

318. *MALACOCIRCUS CANORUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Turdus canorus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 293.

Malacocircus canorus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Merula bengalensis, *Briss.*, *Orn.* II. *p.* 260.

Malacocircus bengalensis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140.

Pastor terricolor, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771.

Malacocircus terricolor, *Blyth*, *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 97; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 367. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Crying Thrush, *Lath.*

Sát Bhai ('Seven Brothers'), Hind., *Pearson.*

Chatarrhea, Beng., *Blyth.*

Pengya Maina, Hind., *Hodgs.*

Ganghai, Muttra, *Blyth.*

a. Bengal. From Lloyd's Collection.

b. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. (*M. terricolor*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"A most abundant and conspicuous species in Bengal and Nepal. This is the Sat Bhai, or Seven Brothers, of the natives, so called from being always found in a company of about that number. It is one of the most chattering, noisiest birds in India, squeaking and hopping about, now on the ground, then upon a tree, the flock being constantly on the move; when one starts, all the rest follow it, one after another, making generally but a short flight of not more than forty or fifty yards at a time, and when alighted they hold a sort of consultation, hopping about and chattering all the time, till after a few minutes they move off to another tree, and so on for the greater part of the day, rarely staying for more than half an hour in the same place. They feed on insects."—(Pearson, J. A. S. B. X. p. 650.)

319. *MALACOCIRCUS GRISEUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus griseus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 824. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 73.

Malacocircus griseus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 368; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 19. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia grisea, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 258. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228.

Grey Thrush, *Lath.*

White-headed Babbler, *Jerd.*

Dirt-bird, of the English in India, *Jerd.*

Fouille-merde, of the French in India, *Jerd.*

KEYR, Hind., *Jerd.*

CHINDA or SIDA, Teloogoo, *Jerd.*

KULLA KOORAVI ('Hedge-bird'), Tamool, *Jerd.*

KULIYAN, Malayalum, *Jerd.*

A. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The White-headed Babbler is found throughout the Carnatic, extending on the one side into the Northern Circars, and on the west into the neighbouring portions of the table-land, to a greater or less distance. It is extremely common and abundant in the Carnatic, and is to be found in every hedge, avenue, and garden. Like the others of its genus, it always associates in families of six, seven, eight, or more; even in the breeding season, the parent birds feeding in company with their former companions. One may be seen suddenly dropping to the ground from some tree, and is followed in succession, though perhaps not immediately, by each of the flock. They hop about, turning over fallen leaves, and examining all the herbage around the base of trees, a very favourite spot, or on a hedge-side, never venturing to any distance from cover, being aware of their tardy powers of flight. They are occasionally seen seeking insects or grain from heaps of dung, whence they have received their common denomination, as well from the French (*Fouille-merde*), as from the English (Dirt-bird), who are on this account prejudiced against them. They generally feed at some little distance apart from each other, but now and then, if a richer prize than usual is spied out, two or more will meet and struggle for it; and now and then, one of them will make a clumsy flight after a grasshopper, seeking safety by its wings, and not unfrequently eluding its awkward pursuer. On being driven from the ground, or leaving it from choice, their hunger being satisfied, they fly up to the nearest tree, hopping

and climbing up the larger branches, and if you happen to be watching them, they do not stop till they have reached the top, or the opposite side, whence they fly off in single and extended file as before. They often appear to pick insects off the branches of trees. They are familiar, if undisturbed, feeding often close to houses, but if watched or followed, they become circumspect, disperse, and hide themselves. Their cry is a loud sibilous or whispering sort of chatter, which they repeat all at once, sometimes when feeding, or when any unusual sight attracts their attention, and often without any apparent object at all. They have no song. Their flight is slow and laborious, performed by a few rapid strokes of the wings, alternating with a sailing with outspread pinions. I have often found the nest of this bird, which is composed of small twigs and roots carelessly and loosely put together, in general at no great height from the ground: it lays three or four blue eggs. I have found them breeding at all times from January to July, and even later, but do not know if they ever have two broods in the year. The Black and White Cuckoo (*Oxylophus edolius*) appears to select this bird to act as foster-parent to her own progeny, and she lays a greenish-blue egg. They are readily caught by a spring trap, baited with grain, with one of their kind put in the centre as a lure. The Shikra or Chipka (*Micronisus badius*) is sometimes flown at them, and causes a general consternation; after the first burst of alarm and gabbling, they cease their chattering, separate, and disperse, and do not, like the bolder Mahratta Babbler (*M. Malcolmi*), come to the rescue of their unfortunate companion."—(Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn.)

320. *MALACOCIRCUS NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs.*

Timalia nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 182.

Malacocircus nipalensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 370; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia pellotis, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 182.

Timalia leucotis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Nepal Babbler.

a. (*T. leucotis*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

321. *MALACOCIRCUS EARLEI*, *Blyth.*

Malacocircus Earlei, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *G. R.*

Gray, Gen. of Birds, III. *App. p.* 10. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Malacocircus geochrous, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Burra Phenga, Hind., *Tickell.*

a. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"Common in heavy reed and grass jungle in Bengal, and is also numerous in Nepal."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIII. p. 369.)

"Nest hemispherical; composed of grasses, rather loosely interwoven: generally on bushes in jungle. Eggs from 2 to 4; $\frac{29}{32} \times \frac{11}{16}$; rather lengthened in shape; clear full verditer blue. June."—(Capt. Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 301.)

322. *MALACOCIRCUS CAUDATUS, Dumeril Sp.*

Cossyphus caudatus, *Dumeril.*

Malacocircus caudatus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia caudata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228.

Timalia chatarrhœa, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 313. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 260.

Malacocircus chatarrhœa, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Striated Babbler, *Jerd.*

Dumri, Hind., *Jerd.*

Huni, Tamul? *Jerd.*

Hedo and Laila, Scinde, *Blyth.*

Cheelchel, Plains, *Royle.*

Chota Phenga, *Tickell.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The Dumri is found all over the Peninsula, in the open plains when covered with a few scattered bushes, or in low but thin jungle. It is a shy and wary bird, flying before you from bush to bush, and having a whistling sort of cry, which it is frequently heard repeating. It flies low, and, like others of the genus, alternately with a few rapid beats of the wing, and a sailing with outstretched wings. Feeds on

various insects, caterpillars, and grubs." (Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 260.)

"Nest precisely the same as the foregoing. Eggs also, but the size somewhat less, $\frac{13}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$. June."—(Capt. Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 301.)

Genus PELLORNEUM, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 487 (1831).
CINCLIDIA, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 136.
HEMIPTERON, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

323. *PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS, Swains.*

Pellorneum ruficeps, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 487. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 883; XIII. *p.* 372; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 227. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 85. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 219.
Megalurus ruficeps, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91.
Motacilla dumeticola, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576 (1833).
Cinclidia punctata, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137.
Pellorneum olivaceum, *Jerd., Madr., Journ.* X. *p.* 255.
Hemipteron nipalense, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.
Red-headed Babbler, *Jerd.*
Thicket Warbler, *Tickell.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This curious little bird," observes Mr. Jerdon, "I have met in the jungles of Trichoor, Wurguncherry, and Manantoddy; but it is by no means common. It associates in small flocks, among the low shrubs and thickets in lofty jungle, descending to the ground, where it hops about in search of various insects, and from thence running up and climbing the small branches, keeping up a continual chattering, and every now and then one of them, perched on a low bough, elevating his head and neck, and giving utterance to a sort of crowing laugh, very similar to that of *Pterocyclus cachinnans.* On being disturbed, they retreat through the trees and underwood, at no great height from the ground; and indeed they never appear to climb to any height."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 255.)

Colonel Sykes remarks, " Black ants only found in the stomach." —(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 91.)

Genus TURDINUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 382 (1844).

324. *TURDINUS MACRODACTYLUS*, *Strickland Sp.*

Malacopteron macrodactylum, *Strickl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 417 ; *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103.

Turdinus macrodactylus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 382 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 219.

Macronus macrodactylus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 210.

Brachypteryx albogularis, *Hartlaub, Rev. Zool.* (1844), *p.* 401.

TANA, Malay, *Blyth.*

a. b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus MACRONUS, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* (1835), *p.*

325. *MACRONUS PTILOSUS*, *Jardine et Selby.*

Macronus ptilosus, *Jard. et Selb., Ill. Orn. t.* 150 (1835). *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 210. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 218.

Timalia trichorros, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 594, *f.* 1 (1836).

BURONG TANAL-UBAN, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles (?).

b. Singapore. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus MALACOPTERON, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103.

326. *MALACOPTERON MAGNUM*, *Eyton.*

Malacopteron magnum, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 209. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.

Malacopteron majus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 461 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 148, *App. p.* xxi.

BURONG MAP, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

327. *MALACOPTERON CORONATUM*, *Müller Sp.*
Napothera coronata, *Müller.*
Malacopteron magnum, *apud Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 461.

a. Malacca. Purchased.

Genus Trichastoma, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 (1842).
Malacocincla, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 600.

328. *TRICHASTOMA BICOLOR*, *Less. Sp.*
Brachypteryx bicolor, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 138. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 385.
Trichastoma bicolor, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 147. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 259.
Macronus bicolor, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 210.
Trichastoma ferruginosum, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 383.

a. b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus Alcippe, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384 (1844).
Setaria, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 385.

329. *ALCIPPE SEPIARIA*, *Horsf. Sp.*
Brachypteryx sepiaria, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 158. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 125. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 209.
Alcippe sepiaria, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 148. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 260.
Chichohan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

330. *ALCIPPE NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*
Siva nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 89; *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 95.
Alcippe nipalensis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 448, 462; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 148. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 260.
Iöropus nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 937.

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Cutia, *Hodgs., Journ A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 772 (1836).

Heterornis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 27 (1841).

331. *CUTIA NIPALENSIS, Hodgs.*

Cutia nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 774; VI. *p.* 112; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 96. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 183; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

The Nepal Cutia, *Hodgs.*

Khatya or Khutya, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

D. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"These birds inhabit the central and northern regions of Nepal, adhering to the wilds; and feed on hard seeds and hard ground insects."—(Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 774.)

Genus Timalia, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 150 (1820).

332. *TIMALIA PILEATA, Horsf.*

Timalia pileata, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 151; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 171. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 216.

Pileated Thrush, *Lath.*

Dawit seu Gogo-stite, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is not unfrequent in the groves and small woods which abound in every part of Java. It often approaches the villages and plantations, and it constructs its nest in the hedges; it is one of the social birds which delight to dwell in the neighbourhood of culti-

vation. In large forests, I have not observed it. Its flight is low and interrupted. Wherever it resides it is a welcome neighbour, in consequence of the peculiarity and pleasantness of its note. This consists of a slow repetition of the five tones of the diatonic scale (C D E F G), which it chants with perfect regularity, several times in succession, and at small intervals of time. The sixth tone is sometimes added; but as this requires apparently an extraordinary effort, it is by no means so agreeable to a musical ear as the simple repetition of five notes, which appears to be the natural compass of the organs of the bird."—(Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java.)

333. *TIMALIA THORACICA, Temm. Sp.*

Pitta thoracica, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 76.

Timalia thoracica, *Swains. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

A. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

334. *TIMALIA MACULATA, Temm.*

Timalia maculata, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 593, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Timalia pectoralis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 793; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149.

Malacopteron squamatum, *Eyton.*

Pampang, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. *b.* Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

335. *TIMALIA NIGRICOLLIS, Temm.*

Timalia nigricollis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 594, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 149.

Timalia erythronota, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 793.

Brachypteryx nigrogularis, *Eyton.*

Burong Tanah, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

336. *TIMALIA ERYTHROPTERA*, *Blyth.*

Timalia erythroptera, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103.

Timalia pyrrhophœa, *Hartlaub* (*fide Blyth*).

Brachypteryx acutirostris, *Eyton.*

Timalia pyrrhoptera, (*Boie*) *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

a. b. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Mixornis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23.

337. *MIXORNIS GULARIS*, *Raffles Sp.*

Motacilla gularis, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Mixornis gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Hodgs. P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Timalia gularis, *Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java, t. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85.

Myiothera gularis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 442, *f.* 2.

Timalia pileata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 204.

Mixornis sumatrana, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Burong Puding, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

338. *MIXORNIS RUBICAPILLUS*, *Tickell Sp.*

Motacilla rubicapilla, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576.

Mixornis chloris, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794; XIII. *p.* 380. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 452; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Mixornis ruficeps, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23.
Rusty-crowned Warbler, *Tickle.*

a Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"Found in the thick underwood, hollows, ravines, &c. Lively and agile, with a frequent piping note and occasional chatter."—(Tickell, J. A. S. B. II. p. 576.)

"Shy, and exclusively arboreal."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. B. XIII. p. 380.)

Genus CHRYSOMMA, *Hodgs.* *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 602.

PYCTORHIS, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24.

339. *CHRYSOMMA SINENSE*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Parus sinensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1012. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 271.

Chrysomma sinense, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 454; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 150. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 216.

Emberiza calfat, var. A, *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 331.

Timalia hypoleuca, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 313. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 260. *Blyth, An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795; XII. *p.* 181. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228.

Pyctorhis hypoleuca, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Chrysomma hypoleucos, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 602.

Timalia Horsfieldii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 119. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 199. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 86.

Timalia bicolor, *Lafresnaye, Mag. de Zool.* (1835), *Ois. t.* 39.

Pyctorhis rufifrons, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24.

Gotah Finch, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 102.

White-bellied or Singing Babbler, *Jerd.*

Gotah, Hind., *Lath.*

Gulchasm, also Shukar Dumri, Hind. ? *Jerd.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This appears to be generally diffused throughout India. It is far from being common towards the south of the Peninsula. I have seen it in a bushy tract at the edge of the Wulliar jungle; also in hedges on low jungly districts near the base of the Shaudee Mungalum hills, in the Salem district, and again at Royacottah, in similar situation. Near Jaulnah, it is generally to be met with in the low jungle in the neighbourhood, also in woody nullahs and thick hedges. It is not unfrequently to be seen alone, but generally in small parties of four or five, which fly before you, and manage to conceal themselves in some thick bush. They have a low chattering when together, neither loud however, nor often heard. I have on several occasions heard a single one, perched conspicuously on a bush or hedge, pour forth a remarkably sweet song. Feeds on ants and various other insects, &c."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 261.)

Mr. Blyth remarks, "I possessed some of these birds alive, and noticed that they frequently placed one foot upon their food, while they picked it with the bill."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 199.)

Genus Stachyris, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 378 (1844) ; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 22.

Cilathora, *Hodgs.*

340. *STACHYRIS NIGRICEPS, Hodgs.*

Stachyris nigriceps, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 378; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 22; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 193; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 74. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Timalia nigriceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10.

The Black-headed Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"Exclusively monticolous, and shy of man; not gregarious; feeds on minute hard insects and the larvæ and pupæ of tree-haunting species, rarely on seeds; exclusively arboreal; building large globular nests, which are fixed upon and between the crossing twigs of low thick bushes, and lays four or five eggs of a pale fawn-colour, either unmarked or spotted with brown."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. 1845, p. 22.)

341. *STACHYRIS PYRRHOPS, Hodgs.*

Stachyris pyrrhops, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 379; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 193; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 75. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Timalia pyrrhops, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10.

The Red-eyed Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

342. *STACHYRIS CHRYSÆA, Hodgs.*

Stachyris chrysæa, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 379; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 193; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 75. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Timalia chrysæa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10.

The Golden Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Erpornis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 379 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23.

343. *ERPORNIS XANTHOLEUCA, Hodgs.*

Erpornis xantholeuca, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 101.

Erpornis xanthochlora, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.

Timalia xanthochlora, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 10.

The Yellowish-Green Erpornis, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Inhabits the lower and central regions of Nepal, and feeds on tiny tree-insects, their larvæ and pupæ."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. 1845, p. 23.)

Genus POMATORHINUS, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 164 (1820).

POMATORHYNCHUS, *Boie.*, *Isis* (1826).

ORTHORHINUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 371 (1844).

344. *POMATORHINUS MONTANUS*, *Horsf.*

Pomatorhinus montanus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath.*, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 267. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *pp.* 946-7; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 229. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Mountain Creeper, *Lath.*

BOKKREK, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"This is found in Java, exclusively in mountain forests that have an elevation of about 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It never migrates from these into the lower regions. Although necessarily confined in its range, and limited to the distant conical summits of a series of mountains that extends longitudinally through the island, it is very abundant in particular places. I met with it at several points; but the cold climate of the mountain Merbaboo, one of the highest peaks in the central part of Java, and the summit of Mount Prahu, both of which exceed the elevation above mentioned, appeared its favourite places of residence; here it builds its nest on high trees. Its food is plentifully supplied by the berries of various species of Rubus, as well as by the fruits of numerous vegetables, which cover these elevated districts. About the middle of the day,

this bird is seen, through the openings of the forest, in small flocks; it then emits incessantly a loud note, in imitation of which the natives have applied to it the name of *Bokkrek*."—(Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java.)

345. *POMATORHINUS SCHISTICEPS, Hodgs.*

Pomatorhinus schisticeps, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 181; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 86. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *pp.* 946-7; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus montanus, *apud Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 166.

Pabdoa, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 120.

The Grey-headed Pomatorhinus, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

B. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

346. *POMATORHINUS LEUCOGASTER, Gould.*

Pomatorhinus leucogaster, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus olivaceus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 451.

a. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

" Rare in Tenasserim, having only met with one specimen, at an elevation of 3,500 feet."—(Helfer's MS. Note.)

347. *POMATORHINUS HORSFIELDII, Sykes.*

Pomatorhinus Horsfieldii, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 537. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 256. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *pp.* 946-7; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Horsfield's Pomatorhinus, *Jerd.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This is a remarkably shy bird, and only met with in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Minute insects (*Dipterous*) found in the stomach. The note of the male is *hoot*, *whoot*, *whoot*, uttered slowly: the female answers *hooe*."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1845, p. 89.)

"I have seen this bird, but rarely, in Goomsoor, in bamboo-jungle, in thick and tangled wood near Manantoddy, and among underwood in the neighbourhood of Kotagherry. It has a very loud cry, which has been well expressed by Colonel Sykes. I saw it once in pairs, at other times in small families, keeping up a continual loud call, and climbing about the branches with great facility. Various small insects were found in the stomach."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 256.)

348. *POMATORHINUS ERYTHROGENYS*, *Vigors*.

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 173. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 55. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *p.* 946; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 229. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 87. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus ferrugilatus, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 180.

The rusty-cheeked Pomatorhinus, *Hodgs.*

Ban Bukra, Masuri, *Blyth*.

a. b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"Common from 3,500 feet up to 10,000 or 12,000 feet; always in pairs, turning up the dead leaves on copsewood-covered banks; uttering a loud whistle, answering and calling each other. It breeds in April, constructing its nest on the ground, of coarse dry grasses and leaf-stalks of walnut-trees, and is covered with a dome-shaped roof, so nicely blended with the fallen leaves and withered grasses among which it is placed, as to be almost undistinguishable from them. The eggs are three in number, and pure white; diameter $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ inches, of an ordinary oval shape. When disturbed, the bird sprung along the ground with long bounding hops, so quickly that, from its motions and the appearance of the nest, I was led to believe it a species of rat. The nest is placed in a slight hollow, probably formed by the bird itself."—(Hutton, J. A. S. B. XVII. pt. 2, p. 10.)

349. *POMATORHINUS HYPOLEUCOS, Blyth Sp.*

Orthorhinus hypoleucos, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 371 (1844).

Pomatorhinus hypoleucos, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 597; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus albicollis, (*Horsf., MS.*) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229, *t.* 57 (1846).

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

350. *POMATORHINUS RUFICOLLIS, Hodgs.*

Pomatorhinus ruficollis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 182; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 86. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *p.* 946; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

The Rufous-necked Pomatorhinus, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

351. *POMATORHINUS FERRUGINOSUS, Blyth.*

Pomatorhinus ferruginosus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 597; XVI. *p.* 452; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

A. Nepal. (*No.* 967, *Hodgs. Cat.*) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September 24th, 1853.

352. *POMATORHINUS SUPERCILIOSUS, Vigors et Horsfield.*

Pomatorhinus superciliosus, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 330. *Gould, Birds of Austr. t.* 22. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

The White-eyebrowed Pomatorhinus, *Gould.*

Gnow-un, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. Australia From Mr. George Fradgley.

"This species ranges over the whole of the southern portion of the continent of Australia, where it must be regarded as a bird peculiar to the interior rather than as an inhabitant of the districts near the coast. It is common on the Liverpool Plains in New South Wales, and it was particularly noticed by my friend Captain Sturt during his expedition to the Darling. I myself encountered it near the bend of the river Murray, and it has also been found in the York district of Western Australia, but I have never heard of its having been seen either in the north or north-western parts of the country. It usually moves about in small troops of from six to ten in number, and is, without exception, the most restless, noisy, querulous bird I ever encountered. Its mode of progression among the branches of the trees is no less singular than is its voice different from that of other birds; it runs up and down the branches of the smaller trees with great rapidity, and with the tail very much spread and raised above the level of the back. It usually feeds upon the ground, under the Banksias and other low trees, but upon the least intrusion flits on to the lowest branch, and by a running or leaping motion quickly ascends to the highest, when it flies off to the next tree, uttering at the same time a jarring, chattering, and discordant jumble of notes, which are sometimes preceded by a rapidly-repeated shrill piping whistle. When a troop are engaged in ascending the branches, which they usually do in line, they have a singular habit of suddenly assembling in a cluster, spreading their tails and wings, and puffing out their plumage until they resemble a complete ball of feathers.

"The breeding season commences in September, and continues during the three following months. The nest is a large doomed structure of dried sticks, with an entrance in the side, which is hidden from view by the sticks of the upper part of the nest being made to project over it for four or five inches, like the thatch of a shed; the inside is generally lined with the soft parts of flowers and the dust of rotten wood, but occasionally with feathers. In Western Australia the nest is usually constructed in a dead jam-tree, the branches of which are drawn together at the top like a broom. It often happens that three or four pairs of birds build their nests in the same small clump of trees. The eggs are four in number, the ground colour being olive-grey clouded with purplish brown, and streaked with similar hair-like lines of black; they are eleven and a half lines long, by eight lines broad."—(Gould, Birds of Austr., IV.)

Genus Xiphorhamphus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 947 (1843).

Xiphirhynchus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175 (1842).

353. *XIPHORHAMPHUS SUPERCILIARIS, Blyth.*

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175.

Xiphorhamphus superciliaris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 947, *t. p.* 1010; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus superciliaris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229.

Scimitar-billed Babbler, *Jerd.*

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. (*No.* 910, *Hodgs. Cat.*) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Subfam. IV. BRACHYPODINA, *Swains.*

Genus Pycnonotus, *Kuhl, Av. Col. Nom. Syst.* (1820); *Isis* (1826), *p.* 975.

Brachypus, *Swains., Zool. Journ.* (1824); *Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

Turdoides et Ixos, *Temm., Pl. Col. d'Ois.* I. (1836).

Hæmatornis, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

Alcurus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Rubigula, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576 (1845).

354. *PYCNONOTUS JOCOSUS, Linn. Sp.*

Lanius jocosus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 138. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 41.

Pycnonotus jocosus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 566; XV. *p.* 286; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Hæmatornis jocosus, *Swains. Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 246. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 89.

Ixos jocosus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88. *Pears., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 640. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Ixos monticolus, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160.
Ixos pyrrhotis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.
Turdus jocosus, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 11.
Jocose Shrike, *Lath.*
Pink-eared Bulbul, *Pearson.*
Kanera Bulbul, Hind., *Hamilton.*
Kanda Bulbul, Sylhet, *Id.*
Pharee Bulbul, Hind., *Jerd.*
Kara Bulbul, Sipahi Bulbul, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
C. and drawing (*Ix. monticola*, McClell.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
d. e. (*Ix. pyrrhotis*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This sprightly and pleasing bird is in general found in the Peninsula, only in lofty jungle, as well as on the east coast (as in Goomsoor), as the west coast, but I have also seen it in low bushy ground on the sea-coast, between Calicut and Telicherry, and it is most abundant on the summit of the Neilgherries, in gardens and shrubby ground. It is a most lively and active bird, always on the move, and warbling its pleasant chirruping notes, which are much sweeter than those of the common Bulbul. It lives chiefly on fruit and seeds, but also on insects occasionally, which I have seen it picking off the ground. Its flight is steady, but not rapid, and its crest is never erected during flight, but always the moment it alights. A deserted nest was pointed out to me in a low shrub close to a house in Ootacamund, as that of this bird; it was very neatly made with moss, lichen, small roots and twigs, and well lined with hair and down."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 250.)

"These birds are in great request among the natives, being of a fearless disposition, and easily reclaimed. They are taught to sit on the hand, and numbers may thus be seen in any Indian bazaar."—(C. W. Smith's Notes, J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 640.)

355. *PYCNONOTUS PYGÆUS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Ixos pygæus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.
Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 265.

Pycnonotus bengalensis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 566 (1845) ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209.

Turdus cafer, of India, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 82. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 10.

Pycnonotus cafer, *apud McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

Hæmatornis cafer, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 89.

Bulbul, Hind., *Hamilton.*

Kala Bulbul, Beng., *Blyth.*

a. b. (*P. pygæus,* Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

D. (*P. bengalensis,* Blyth). Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

356. *PYCNONOTUS HÆMORRHOUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 941. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 186.

Pycnonotus hæmorrhous, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 566 ; XV. *p.* 50 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Ixos hæmorrhous, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Hæmatornis hæmorrhous, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 485.

Ixos cafer, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 249.

Hæmatornis pusillus et pseudocafer, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 841 ; XI. *p.* 458.

Hæmatornis chrysorrhoides, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 367.

Red-vented Flycatcher, *Brown, Ill. Zool. t.* 31, *f.* 1.

Bulbul, Hind., *Jerd.*

Touki Bulbul, Beng., *Blyth.*

Konda Korulla ('Top-knot Bird'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. (*P. pusillus,* Blyth.) Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This is one of the most common and abundant birds of India,

frequenting both gardens and cultivated ground, and low bushy jungle. It is never found in dense jungle. It is found even on the Neilgherries at Coonoor and Kotagherry at 6,000 feet of elevation; but I have not observed it in the more elevated and central parts of the hills. It lives in pairs or small families; feeds chiefly on fruits, being destructive to peas and other garden produce, but also occasionally on insects, frequently repeating its usual notes while hopping about the branches and wandering from tree to tree. It flies in a direct manner, with a quick flapping of its wings, and usually uttering its note when on the wing. It is very commonly caged in the Carnatic, and kept for fighting, which it does with some spirit, and it is said that the antagonists often seize each other by the red under tail-coverts, and endeavour to pull them out; it is also said to imitate the notes of various other birds in confinement."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 249.)

357. *PYCNONOTUS ARSINOE, Lichst.*

Ixos arsinoe, *Lichst., Cat. Dupl. Berb. Mus. p.* 39. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 60. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Pycnonotus arsinoe, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

358. *PYCNONOTUS CROCORRHOUS, Strickl.*

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa, var. A., *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 941. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 186.

Pycnonotus crocorrhous, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 412 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 339.

Turdus hæmorrhous, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147.

Ixos hæmorrhous, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 661.

Ixos chrysorrhæus, (*Lath.*), *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Yellow-vented Flycatcher, *Brown, Ill. Zool. t.* 31, *f.* 2.

KETILAN, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

359. *PYCNONOTUS LEUCOTIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ixos leucotis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 6. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Pycnonotus leucotis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

KANGDHARA, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 72.

KUSHANDRA or KUSHANTRA, Punjab, *Blyth.*

a. Sindh. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

360. *PYCNONOTUS LEUCOGENYS*, *J. E. Gray, Sp.*

Brachypus leucogenys, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 35, *f.* 3 (1834).

Pycnonotus leucogenys, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Hæmatornis leucogenys, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 89.

Ixos leucogenys, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Ixos plumigerus, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 228.

Hæmatornis cristatus, *Burn.*

Hooded Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 80.

The White-cheeked Pycnonotus, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" Common in the Doon throughout the year, and in the hills during the summer. It breeds in April and May. The nest is neat and cup-shaped, placed in the forks of bushes or pollard trees, and is composed externally of the dried stalks of 'Forget-me-not,' lined with fine grass stalks ; eggs three to four, rosy or faint purplish-white, thickly sprinkled with specks and spots of darker rufescent purple or claret colour ; diameter $\frac{14}{16} \times \frac{10}{16}$ inches ; diameter of nest $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Sometimes the outside of the nest is composed of fine dried stalks of woody plants, whose roughness causes them to adhere together."—(Hutton, J. A. S. B. XVII. pt. 2, p. 10.)

361. *PYCNONOTUS GOIAVIER*, *Scop. Sp.*

Muscicapa goiavier, *Scopoli.*

Pycnonotus goiavier, *Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p.* 237

Muscicapa Psidii, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 941. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 186.

Turdus analis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 310. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 89.

Ixos analis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Guava Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Chuchak, Java, *Horsf.*

Biribba, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java (*T. analis,* Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

362. *PYCNONOTUS LUTEOLUS, Less. Sp.*

Hæmatornis luteolus, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 354.

Pycnonotus luteolus, *Blyth, App. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* xxii.

Pycnonotus flavirictus, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 413 (1844). *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Ixos flavirictus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Ixos virescens, *Temm., apud Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573 (1833).

Trichophorus virescens, *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 248.

Criniger Tickelli, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571.

Poda-pigli, Hind., *Jerd.*

Kaha Korulla (' Saffron-coloured Bird '), Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

b. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

" This is a widely dispersed, though not very common bird, except in some few localities. It prefers a wooded district. I have found it in Goomsoor in open jungle ; in the Carnatic seldom, and only in the vicinity of jungle, in thick hedges and bushy nullahs ; in the

neighbourhood of Coimbatoor; in low thickets in the Wulliar jungle, and very abundant in a bushy track along the west coast. It flies actively along from bush to bush, hiding itself in the thickets; has a loud, clear, thrush-like warble, and feeds entirely on fruit of various kinds."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 249.)

"Found in woody and barren country at Bamireah, near Mednapur; appeared shy, silent, and solitary, and partakes of the nature of the fly-catchers and thrushes. It flies and settles about the lower parts of bushes and thickets. Stomach contained berries and seeds."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 573.)

363. *PYCNONOTUS SIMPLEX*, *Less.*

Pycnonotus simplex, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167.

Pycnonotus plumosus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.

Ixos plumosus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Biribba, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

364. *PYCNONOTUS FLAVESCENS*, *Blyth.*

Pycnonotus flavescens, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 568; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.

Ixos flavescens, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.

a. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

365. *PYCNONOTUS FINLAYSONI*, *Strickl.*

Pycnonotus Finlaysoni, *Strickl.*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 411. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 568; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Ixos Finlaysoni, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

B. C. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

366. *PYCNONOTUS BIMACULATUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus bimaculatus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 89.

Pycnonotus bimaculatus, *Strickl. in epistolâ.* *Blyth*,

Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. *p.* 567. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Lanius bimaculatus, *Less., Cent. de Zool. t.* 75.

Hæmatornis bimaculatus, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 485.

Brachypus bimaculatus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Chuchak-gunung, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

367. *PYCNONOTUS DISPAR, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus dispar, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 150. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 310. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 92.

Ixos dispar, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 137.

Pycnonotus dispar, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Rubigula dispar, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576.

Brachypus dispar, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Chinching-goleng, Java, *Horsf.*

A. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

368. *PYCNONOTUS GULARIS, Gould Sp.*

Brachypus gularis, *Gould., P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 186. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Pycnonotus gularis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Rubigula gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576; XV. *p.* 287.

Brachypus rubineus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 246 (1839); *Ill. Ind. Orn., t.* 37.

Ruby-throated Bulbul, *Jerd.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. Canara. From S. N. Ward's Collection.

" I have only met with the Ruby-throated Bulbul in the forests of Malabar; and even here it is rare: it frequents the more open spaces of the jungle, and generally prefers thickets in the neighbourhood of waters. It lives in small families; is sprightly and active, hopping

about the smaller branches of trees, uttering now and then its pleasant twitter, much in the manner of the common crested bulbuls. It feeds on various fruits and berries."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 246.)

369. *PYCNONOTUS XANTHOLŒMUS*, *Jerdon.*

Pycnonotus xantholœmus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 122 (1844); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 35. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 568; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Hill Bush Bulbul, *Jerd.*

Konda Poda Pigli, Telugu, *Jerd.*

A. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

"This species inhabits the densest portions of the forests of the eastern Ghauts, and the hill Shikarees assert that it lives chiefly on fruit of various kinds."—(Jerdon.)

370. *PYCNONOTUS SINENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa sinensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 942. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 179.

Pycnonotus sinensis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 569; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.

Ixos sinensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Turdus occipitalis, *Temm. Less., Mag. de Zool.* (1836), *Ois. t.* 66; *Eydoux et Gervais, Voy. de la Favorite, t.* 14.

Pycnonotus occipitalis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Wreathed Fly-catcher, *Lath.*

A. China. From Reeves's Collection.

B. (*P. sinensis ?*) Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

C. Hong Kong. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

The specimen from Siam differs in having the head entirely black, which in the other specimens is wreathed with white, but agreeing in other respects with each other.

371. *PYCNONOTUS FLAVIVENTRIS, Tickell Sp.*

Vanga flaviventris, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573 (1833).

Pycnonotus flaviventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Brachypus melanocephalus, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 35, *f.* 1 (1834).

Pycnonotus melanocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 569 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.

Alcurus melanocephalus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Hæmatornis melanocephalus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep., p.* 89.

Ixos melanocephalus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Brachypus plumifera, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137.

Tufted Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 109.

Yellow Bulbul, *Tickell.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" Frequents the beautiful hanging woods of Dampára, in Dholbhúm, where alone I met with them. Manners sprightly, hurrying from tree to tree, with a short repeated song, like the common bulbul."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 573.)

Genus Ixidia, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 50 (1846).

Ixodia, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 577 (1845).

372. *IXIDIA CYANIVENTRIS, Blyth.*

Pycnonotus cyaniventris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 792 (1841) ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Ixidia cyaniventris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

Malacopteron aureum, *Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *p.* 228.

Turdus, No. 6, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 311.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"Common in the vicinity of the Straits of Malacca."—(Blyth.)

Genus Brachypodius, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576 (1845).

373. *BRACHYPODIUS MELANOCEPHALUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Lanius melanocephalus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 309. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 66, *t.* 19.

Brachypodius melanocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576; XV. *p.* 50; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211.

Turdus melanocephalus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 310.

Pycnonotus melanocephalus, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Brachypus melanocephalus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Ixos atriceps, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 147.

Ixos metallicus, *Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *p.* 228.

Black-headed Shrike, *Lath.*

Burong-lilin, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Bok-wa, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus Microtarsus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 102.

Brachypodius, *p. Blyth.*

374. *MICROTARSUS MELANOLEUCOS, Eyton.*

Microtarsus melanoleucos, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 102 (*male*). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211.

Brachypodius tristis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576 (*female*), (1845).

Microscelis tristis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Microscelis, species 3, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 235.

Ixos vidua, *Temm., Mus. Lugdunens.* *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 264 (1850).

Mirba Tando, *Eyton,* Labam, Malay, *Blyth.*

a. b. ♂. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.
c. ♀. Malacca. Purchased.

375. *MICROTARSUS OLIVACEUS, Moore.*

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of wing 3 inches, and tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bill to gape $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, and tarse the same. Colour of the upper parts, olive-brown faintly shaded with dull green; wings and tail more uniform brown, slightly margined on the outer vanes with brightish green; lores and ear-coverts olive-brown; beneath, uniform dusky ash-colour, with a tinge of yellow on some of the feathers, purer on the throat, belly, and under tail-coverts; darker on the breast and flanks, with a light purplish shade. Bill and feet horn-colour.

A. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

This species has very much the aspect of *Iole olivacea, Blyth;* indeed, from the close resemblance between them, it might be confounded with that species, but the form of the bill in the two birds will at once distinguish them.

Genus Microscelis, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds* (1840), *et Genera of Birds,* I. *p.* 235.

? Micropus, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 486 (1831).

376. *MICROSCELIS AMAUROTIS, Temm. Sp.*

Turdus amaurotis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 497.

Microscelis amaurotis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 235. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Orpheus amaurotis, *Schleg., Faun. Jap. p.* 68, *t.* 31 *B.*

A. Japan. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

377. *MICROSCELIS MELANOLEUCUS, J. E. Gray, Sp.*

Turdus melanoleucus, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.,* 1832, *p.* 1.

Microscelis melanoleucus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 235. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Hab. China. (J. Reeves, Esq.)

This species is not contained in the Company's Museum.

Genus HEMIXOS, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 572 (1845).

378. *HEMIXOS FLAVULA*, *Hodgs.*

Hemixos flavula, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 572; *Cat., Birds of Nep., App. p.* 154. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Pycnonotus flavulus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237, *t.* 59.

The Yellow-winged Hemixos, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This appears to be very common along the sub-Himalayan ranges, extending to those of Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan." "It feeds mostly on pulpy berries, but likewise takes soft and imperfect insects. It does not sing, nor is caged; and it seems to be wholly confined to the hills, being unknown below. Contents of stomach* commonly berries, rarely soft and imperfect insects, and also some perfect and hard ones, chiefly in winter."—(Hodgson, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 572.)

379. *HEMIXOS ICTERICA*, *Strickl. Sp.*

Criniger ictericus, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 411. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 236.

Hemixos icterica, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Pycnonotus ictericus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 570.

Turdus indicus, (*Gmel.*) *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 249.

A. S. India. Donor unknown.

"This bird frequents only thick and lofty jungle on the west coast, being found occasionally as high as 5,000 feet. It lives in small flocks, flying from tree to tree, and keeping up a continual and

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* The stomach is muscular, and of considerable unequal thickness in its outer coat; the inner being tough and striate. Intestinal canal eight inches and a half; the cæca very small and rudimentary.

pleasing Bulbul-like warble. In all the specimens I have examined, I have found fruit only in its stomach, but from the strong bristles at the base of the bill, I suppose it may, at certain seasons, partake of insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 249.)

Genus SPIZIXOS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571 (1845).

" General structure of *Pycnonotus*, but differing greatly in the shortness and (for a member of this group) extraordinary thickness of the bill, the lateral outline of which approaches that of *Conostoma œmodium*, except that the tip of the upper mandible curves more decidedly downward over that of the lower mandible, being also pointed and distinctly notched, with a sinuation corresponding to the notch in the lower mandible; as viewed from above, however, the resemblance to the beak of the *Conostoma* ceases, for that of the present bird narrows evenly to a point from a tolerably wide base; the ridge of the upper mandible is obtusely angulated, and it is distinctly arched, rising at base where concealed by the feathers of the forehead. Rest as in *Pycnonotus*, but approaching to *Criniger*."

380. *SPIZIXOS CANIFRONS*, *Blyth.*

Spizixos canifrons, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; XX. *p.* 520; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 13.

A. B. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

S. canifrons. " Length about 8 inches; of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$; of tail $3\frac{1}{2}$; bill to forehead a little exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and to gape $\frac{3}{4}$; tarse also $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. General colour bright olive-green, becoming yellowish green and more vivid on the rump and margins of the primaries, and inclining also to yellow on the belly, and more decidedly on the lower tail-coverts; forehead and chin pale ashy; the nape, with the sides and front of the neck, somewhat darker, passing into blackish on the throat; and the crown black, its feathers lengthened to form a crest nearly an inch long; tail-feathers largely tipped with blackish; bill yellow, and legs brown. Habitat, Cherra Poonjee, or the hill-ranges bordering on Sylhet to the northward."—(Blyth.)

Genus CRINIGER, *Temm., Man. d'Orn.* (1820).

TRICHOPHORUS, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 88 (1838).

TRICHAS, *Gloger*. (1827).

ALCURUS, *p. Hodgs.*

381. *CRINIGER GULARIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus gularis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 150. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 92.

Criniger gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; XV. *p.* 50; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 236. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101.

Trichophorus gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 262.

Ixos (Trichixos) phaiocephalus, *Hartl., Rev. Zool.* (1844) *p.* 401.

Trichophorus caniceps, *Lafres., Rev. Zool.* (1845) *p.* 367.

BRES, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

382. *CRINIGER FLAVEOLUS, Gould Sp.*

Trichophorus flaveolus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 6 *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 185. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 88. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 262.

Criniger flaveolus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 236.

Trichophorus xanthogaster, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" This species is common in the Himalaya, and in the hill-ranges of Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 571.)

383. *CRINIGER OCHRACEUS, Moore.*

Length 8 inches. Crested, as in *flaveolus;* colour, dull brown above, brightest on the wings, rump, tail-coverts, and tail; lores, cheeks, and ear-coverts ashy white; throat white; breast and middle

of the belly yellowish ochreous, passing to dusky ochreous on the flanks; vent and lower tail-coverts clear ochreous; underside of tail brown, tinged with ochreous; fore part of the wings underneath, ochreous yellow.

A. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

384. *CRINIGER STRIATUS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Trichophorus striatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 184 (1842). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 262.

Criniger striatus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208.

Alcurus striatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 570.

Pycnonotus striatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Hæmatornis striatus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 89.

Alcurus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Striated Criniger, *Gray.*

A. B. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

385. *CRINIGER OCHROCEPHALUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus ochrocephalus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 821. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 88. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 136.

Criniger ochrocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 570; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208.

Microscelis ochrocephalus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 235.

Pycnonotus ochrocephalus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Trichophorus crispiceps, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 186, 204.

The Yellow-crowned Thrush, *Lath.*

Chuchak-rawa, Java, *Horsf.*

Barou Barou, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

d. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Genus Iole, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386 (1844).

386. *IOLE OLIVACEA, Blyth.*

Iole olivacea, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386; XIV. *p.* 573; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Criniger, Sp. 10, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 236.

A. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

387. *IOLE VIRESCENS, Blyth.*

Iole virescens, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 573 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

a. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

" This bird is common in Arracan."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 573.)

Genus Hypsipetes, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 43.

Ixocincla, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 575 (1845).

388. *HYPSIPETES PSAROIDES, Vigors.*

Hypsipetes psaroides, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 43. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 10. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186; XIV. *p.* 574; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 87. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 10.

The Nepal Hypsipetes, *Gray.*

Bán Bukra ('Jungle-Goat,' from voice) Masuri, *Hutton.*

a Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Exceedingly common at Mussooree in large flocks during the winter and spring; in the latter season, when the *Rhododendron arboreum* is covered with its bunches of deep-crimson flowers, these birds may be seen thrusting their beaks into every flower in search of insects and nectar, and the forehead is in consequence then

generally covered with the pollen and sweets derived from the flowers. It pairs in April, and appears fond of the wild mulberries and other forest berries which then abound in some of the glens. In March, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, I saw them feeding on the wild cherries. They breed during April, May, and June, making a rather neat cup-shaped nest, which is usually placed in the bifurcation of a horizontal branch of some tall tree; the bottom of it is composed of thin dead leaves and dried grasses, and the sides of fine woody stalks of plants, such as those used by *Pycnonotus leucogenys*, and they are well plastered over externally with spiders' webs; the lining is sometimes of very fine tendrils, at other times of dry grasses, fibrous lichens, and thin shavings of the bark of trees left by the woodcutters. I have one nest, however, which is externally formed of green moss with a few dry stalks; and the spiders' webs, instead of being plastered all over the outside, are merely used to bind the nest to the small branches among which it is placed; the lining is of bark shavings, dry grasses, black fibrous lichens, and a few fine seed-stalks of grasses. The diameter of the nest is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The eggs are usually three in number, of a rosy or purplish white, sprinkled over rather numerously with deep claret or rufescent purple specks and spots. In colours, and distribution of spots, there is great variation; sometimes the rufous and sometimes the purple spots prevailing; sometimes the spots are mere specks and freckles; sometimes large, and forming blotches; in some the spots are wide apart; in others they are nearly, and sometimes in places quite confluent: while from one nest the eggs were white, with widely-dispersed dark purple spots and dull indistinct ones appearing under the shell. In all, the spots are more crowded at the larger end. Diameter varying from $1 \times \frac{11}{16}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{12}{16}$ inches."—(Capt. Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVIII. pt. II. p. 10.)

389. *HYPSIPETES GANEESA*, *Sykes.*

Hypsipetes ganeesa, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87. *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 574; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 339.

Hypsipetes psaroides, *apud Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

"Found only in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Flight very rapid. Stony fruit found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 87.)

390. *HYPSIPETES McCLELLANDII*, *Horsf.*

Hypsipetes McClellandii, *Horsf.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186; XIV. *p.* 574; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 238. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Hypsipetes viridis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 88.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

391. *HYPSIPETES MALACCENSIS*, *Blyth.*

Hypsipetes malaccensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 574; XV. *p.* 51; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 238. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Chtap, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

H. malaccensis. "Upper parts dull olive-green; the wings and tail brownish dusky, margined with the colour of the back; throat and breast ashy, with whitish centres to the feathers; the abdomen and lower tail-coverts dull white; bend of the wing underneath, and the axillaries pale yellow; bill and feet horn-colour; feathers of the crown pointed. Length, 8½ inches; of wing, 4 inches; and tail, 3½, its outermost feathers, ¼ of an inch less; bill to gape, 1⅛ inches; and tarse, ¾ of an inch."—(Blyth.)

392. *HYPSIPETES VIRESCENS*, *Temm.*, *Sp.*

Ixos virescens, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 382, *f.* I.

Microscelis? virescens, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 235.

Brachypus virescens, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Hab. Indian Archipelago.

Above, of a uniform yellowish olive-green, darker on the crown; tail blackish brown, the outer feather tipped with dingy white; ear-coverts streaked with white; lores, chin, and throat dingy white; the rest of the under parts dingy white mixed with yellow; the feathers of sides of neck, breast, belly, and flanks deeply margined with olive-green; under wing-coverts bright clear yellow. Length 7 inches; of wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill to frontal feathers, $\frac{6}{10}$, and width $\frac{3}{12}$ of an inch; to gape, $\frac{9}{10}$; and tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. The above description is from a specimen in the Collection of John Gould, Esq.

393. *HYPSIPETES NICOBARIENSIS*, *Moore.*

Ixocincla virescens, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 575.

Hypsipetes virescens, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 51, 370; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 261.

a. b. c. Nicobars. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

H. nicobariensis. "Plumage of a uniform olive-green above, the crown infuscated, or of a brownish-nigrescent hue; throat and breast dingy-whitish, a little tinged with yellow; the rest of the lower parts more deeply and conspicuously tinged with yellow; bill dusky, with yellow tomiæ, and elsewhere an appearance of its becoming ultimately wholly yellow; the tarsi plumbeous. The nestling tertiaries, and the outer webs of the nestling primaries, are of a dingy chestnut-colour; and there is a shade of the same upon the tail. The same appears to be the case with the young of *H. malaccensis;* and the two species considerably resemble at first sight; but the present may readily be distinguished by its infuscated crown and its unstreaked throat and breast."

"Length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of wing, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 inches; and tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill to gape, 1 inch, in some $\frac{1}{8}$ more; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; the tail is a little graduated, but inclines to assume the true *Hypsipetes* shape. The bill is rather shorter than *H. malaccensis*, and the coronal feathers tend less to assume the pointed form." —(Blyth.)

Genus Phyllornis, *Boie, Isis* (182–). *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 484.

Chloropsis, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. Text to t.* 7 (1826).

394. *PHYLLORNIS HARDWICKII*, *Jard. et Selby Sp.*

Chloropsis Hardwickii, *Jard. et Selby, Monog. Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 125.

Phyllornis Hardwickii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 106; XII. *p.* 955; XIII. *p.* 392; XIV. *p.* 566; XV. *p.* 49; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 212. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 60. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis curvirostris, *Swains.* 2¼ *Cent. p.* 345 (1838). *Delessert, Voy. dans l'Inde,* II. *p.* 23, *t.* 7.

Chloropsis chrysogaster, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 167.

Chloropsis auriventris, *Guerin., Mag. de Zool.* (1840), *t.* 17.

Chloropsis cyanopterus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Hardwick's Phyllornis, *Gray.*

Boing-dan-thay, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. g. Drawings, ♂ ♀. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

395. *PHYLLORNIS AURIFRONS*, *Temm.*

Phyllornis aurifrons, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 484, *f.* 1. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 458; XII. *p.* 956; XIV. *p.* 566; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 212. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 61. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis aurifrons, *Jard. et Selby, Monog. Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 123.

Chloropsis malabaricus, *apud Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 5.

Merops Hurryba, *Dr. F. B. Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 66.

Hurruwa Bee-eater, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 125, *t.* 68.

Hurryba ('various voices'), *Hamilton.*

The Golden-fronted Phyllornis, *Gray.*

Sulz Hariwa, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Nget-tsin, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. ♂ N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Drawing. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species is no despicable songster, and lives and sings well in confinement."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 458.)

396. *PHYLLORNIS JERDONI*, *Blyth.*

Phyllornis Jerdoni, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 392 (1843); XIV. *p.* 566; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 212. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis Jerdoni, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 43. *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 124.

Chloropsis cœsmarhynchos,* *apud Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 956.

Phyllornis cœsmarhynchus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124.

Chloropsis cochinsinensis, *apud Jerd. Madr. Journn. L. S.* X. *p.* 247. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 957.

Turdus malabaricus, *apud Lath. Hist.* IV. *p.* 189 (*Jerdoni,* ♀).

Blue-chinned Trush, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 93 (*ditto*).

Common Green Bulbul, *Jerd.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This species is spread over a great part of the continent of India, wherever there is a sufficiency of woodland. It is extremely common in all the western provinces, and in the jungles of the Eastern Ghauts, but it is rarely met with in the open country of the Carnatic, Mysore, or Hydrabad, and there only in the vicinity of well-wooded towns. It is usually met with in pairs, flitting about the extreme branches of trees, examining the leaves for various insects, after which it occasionally takes a short flight of a foot or two, or searching for some suitable fruit. It has a somewhat varied note, its usual call being, as Mr. Blyth remarks, not unlike that of the King Crow (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), though softened down and mellowed, and occasionally is very agreeable. I have seen a nest of this species in the possession of S. N. Ward, Esq.; it is a neat but slight cup-shaped nest, composed chiefly of fine grass, and was placed near the extremity of a branch, some of the nearest leaves being, it was said, brought down and loosely surrounding it. It contained two eggs, white, with a few claret-coloured blotches. Its nest and

* This name appears to be a misprint for *gampsorhynchus*.

eggs, I may remark, show an analogy to that of the *Orioles*."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

"This bird is a beautiful songster, and an excellent mocker, and imitates the notes of almost every small bird of the country."—(Tickell, J. A. S. B. II. p. 578.)

"Extremely common in the south of Ceylon, but rare towards the north. It feeds in small flocks on seeds and insects, and builds an open cup-shaped nest. The eggs, four in number, are white, thickly mottled at the obtuse end with purplish spots."—(Layard, Ann. N. H. (1853), p. 176.)

397. *PHYLLORNIS COCHINCHINENSIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus cochinchinensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 825. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 189. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 309.

Phyllornis cochinchinensis, *Boie, Isis. Temm., Pl. Col.* 484, *f.* 2. *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *p.* 130. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 565; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 213. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis malabaricus, *apud Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 102. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 957 (*nec. fœm.*).

Chloropsis moluccensis, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc. p.* 33.

Phyllornis moluccensis, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100.

Burong Daun, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Nget-tsin, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀, and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

398. *PHYLLORNIS JAVENSIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Meliphaga javensis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152, ♂ (1820).

Turdus cochinchinensis, var., *Raffles, Trans, Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 309.

Chloropsis Sonneratii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. text to t.* 7 (1826), *et t.* 100. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958; XIV. *p.* 564. *Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 125.

Phyllornis Sonneratii, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.*

p. 213. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Phyllornis Mulleri, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.*

Turdus viridis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 148 (*juv.* ♀). *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 9.

Chloropsis gampsorhynchus, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 7.

Chloropsis zosterops, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 674.

CHUCHACK-IJU, Java, *Horsf.* ♂.

IJOAN, Java, *Horsf.* ♀.

DAUN, or DAWOUN, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. *b.* ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♂, and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Genus YUHINA, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 165 (1836); *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 230.

POLYODON, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

399. *YUHINA GULARIS, Hodgs.*

Yuhina gularis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 166; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 231; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Polyodon gularis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Spotted-throated Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

YUHIN, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

400. *YUHINA OCCIPITALIS, Hodgs.*

Yuhina occipitalis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 167. *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 231; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74; *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Polyodon occipitalis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Rusty-naped Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

401. *YUHINA NIGRIMENTUM*, *Hodgs.*

Yuhina nigrimentum, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Black-chinned Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"These little birds, so far as I have yet ascertained, adhere exclusively to the wild uplands, preferring the lower and more umbrageous to the higher and barer trees, and seem to procure no portion of their food from the ground. They are usually found in small flocks; and have a monotonous feeble monosyllabic note. They feed on viscid stony berries and fruits, and tiny insects that harbour in the cups of large deep flowers, such as the Rhododendrons, and to which the birds cling with their strong feet. Their intestines are about the length of their body (from the tip of the bill to the tip of the tail), furnished with grain-like cœca near the lower end, and of nearly uniform diameter. Their stomach has the muscular coat of very moderate sub-equal thickness, and the lining neither very tough nor much grooved."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. VI. p. 231.)

Genus Ixulus, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562.

402. *IXULUS FLAVICOLLIS*, *Hodgs.*

Yuhina flavicollis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 167; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 232; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Ixulus flavicollis, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100.

Yellow-necked Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Myzornis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 984 (1843); XIV. *p.* 561.

403. *MYZORNIS PYRRHOURA*, *Hodgs.*

Myzornis pyrrhoura, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 984; XIV. *p.* 561; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 101.

Yuhina pyrrhoura, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199, *t.* 53. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

The Fire-tailed Myzornis, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird inhabits the northern and central hills of Nepal."—(Hodgs.)

Genus Zosterops, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 234 (1827).

404. *ZOSTEROPS FLAVUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Dicœum flavum, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1820). *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 244.

Zosterops flavus, *Strickl. in epistolâ. Hartl., Rev. Zool. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 563. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 398.

The Yellow Warbler, *Lath.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

405. *ZOSTEROPS JAVANICUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Sylvia javanica, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 156. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 217. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174 (*exclus. syn.*).

Zosterops javanicus, *Hartl., Rev. Zool. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 398.

Phylloscopus javanicus, *Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 393; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185 (*exclus. syn.*).

The Javan Warbler, *Lath.*

Opior Opior, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b. c.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

406. *ZOSTEROPS PALPEBROSUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Sylvia palpebrosa, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 293, *f.* 3.

Zosterops palpebrosus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 44; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 220. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 398.

Zosterops madagascariensis of India, *vel* Z. maderaspatana *Auctorum* (*vide J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562).

Sylvia annulosa, var. A., *Swains., Zool. Ill.*

Zosterops nicobaricus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 563; XV. *p.* 370.

The White-eyed Warbler, *Lath.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" These beautiful little birds are exceedingly common at Mussooree, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, during summer, but I never saw them much higher. They arrive from the plains about the middle of April, on the 17th of which month I saw a pair commence building in a thick bush of *Hybiscus ;* and on the 27th of the same month the nest contained three small eggs, hard set. I subsequently took a second from a similar bush, and several from the drooping branches of oak-trees, to the twigs of which they were fastened. It is not placed on a branch, but is suspended between two thin twigs, to which it is fastened by floss silk, torn from the coccoons of *Bombyx Huttoni, Westw.*, and by a few slender fibres of the bark of trees, or hair, according to circumstances. So slight and so fragile is the little oval cup, that it is astonishing the mere weight of the parent bird does not bring it to the ground; and yet, within it, three young ones will often safely outride a gale that will bring the weightier nests of Jays and Thrushes to the ground. Of seven nests now before me, four are composed externally of little bits of green moss, cotton, and seed-down, and the silk of the wild mulberry moth torn from the coccoons, with which last material, however, the others appear to be bound together; within, the lining of two is of the long hairs of the Yak's tail (*Poëphagus grunniens*), two of which died on the estate where these nests were found ; and the third is lined with black human hair ; the other three are formed of somewhat different materials, two being externally composed of fine grass-stalks, seed-down, and shreds of bark, so fine as to resemble tow ; one is lined

with seed-down and black fibrous lichens resembling hair; another is lined with fine grass; and a third with a thick coating of pure white silky seed-down. In all the seven, the materials of the two sides are wound round the twigs, between which they are suspended like a cradle, and the shape is an ovate cup, about the size of half a hen's egg, split longitudinally. The diameter and depth are respectively $2 \times \frac{3}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The eggs usually three in number, of a very pale whitish green; diameter $\frac{8}{16} \times \frac{6}{16}$ inches. The young continue with the old birds for some time after leaving the nest, and are often mixed up with the flocks of *Parus erythrocephalus*. They appear to feed greedily upon the small black berries of a species of *Rhamnus*, common in these localities. They depart for the Doon about the end of October."—(Capt. Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 690.)

"This bird is found in great abundance on the summit of the Neilgherries. Towards the more northern portion of the table-land it begins to occur, though sparingly, in the more wooded parts; and it is of tolerably frequent occurrence among the more wooded valleys of the northern Ghauts. On the Neilgherries, it frequents both the thick woods and gardens, and in the latter may often be seen clinging to the flower-stalks, extracting the minute insects that infest flowers, by the pollen of which its forehead is often powdered. It feeds generally in small flocks, is lively and brisk in its movements, and keeps up a continual feeble twitter."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 7.)

"Is also common in the southern and midland districts of Ceylon, but rare towards the north. It is usually found in small parties, creeping about blossoming trees, examining the flowers where it finds its food. It builds a cup-nest, fixed in the fork of two branches." —(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 267.)

Genus IORA, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 151 (1820); *Zool. Res. in Java*, *p.*

407. *IORA SCAPULARIS*, *Horsf.*

Iora scapularis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* (♀). *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 311. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 336. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 381; XIV. *p.* 602; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 214. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 396.

Iora viridissima, *Temm., Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397 (♂).

Scapular Wagtail, *Lath.*

Chito, Java, *Horsf.*

Burong Capas, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. *b. c.* ♀, and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. e. f. ♂. Malacca. Purchased.

e. ♀. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles' Collection.

"This is a bird of social habits, and resorts to the vicinity of human dwellings; indeed, it appears to have retired from the forests, and established itself in the trees and hedges which surround the villages and plantations. The structure of its wings does not enable it to take long-continued excursions, but it shows itself by short and frequent flights between the trees and branches. It is most lively in the middle of the day, when, under a burning sun, the inhabitants uniformly retire to rest; early in the morning, and towards the approach of night, it is rarely perceived; but during the silence prevailing at noon, it enlivens the village with the song of *Cheetoo, Cheetoo*, which it repeats at short intervals during its sportive sallies between the branches. It feeds on small insects, and its economy is in some measure illustrated by the comparative length and sharpness of the bill, and by the broken and splintery state in which the claws are frequently found. The laminæ, or plates which compose them, are separated, and the sides are marked with small fissures, which appear to be occasioned by incessant use in scraping the bark of trees."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

408. *IORA TYPHIA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla typhia, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 331. *Edw., Birds, t.* 79.

Iora typhia, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 214. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 86. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Ficedula bengalensis, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 484.

Sylvia zeylonica, *apud Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 127.

Mottacilla subviridis, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577.

Iora meliceps, *apud Horsf., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 50.

Green Indian Warbler, *Lath.*

Chahtuck, Bengal, *Hamilton's MS.* I. *p.* 21 ; II. *p.* 96.

Taffika, (*ditto*).

Fatikja Toufik, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. ♂ ♀. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

409. *IORA ZEYLONICA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla zeylonica, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 964. Var. A. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 128. (*Browns., Ill. t.* 15, *f.* 2. *Levaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 141.)

Iora zeylonica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 213. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Motacilla cingalensis et melanictera, *Gmel.*

Fringilla multicolor, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 924. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 111.

Iora melaceps, *Swains.*

Iora typhia, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 248.

Show Bhugah or Show Bheegee, *Hind., Jerd.*

Kirikahaye and Ca-cooroolla ('Yellow Bird'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

Mam-palla-cooroovi ('Mango-fruit Bird'), Mal., *Id.*

a. b. c. ♂. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This is one of the most common birds, and may be seen daily in almost every garden. Its habits are even still more active and restless than those of any other of this family, being much like those of the titmouse. It may be seen diligently and carefully searching the smaller branches and twigs of trees, climbing actively among them, peering under the leaves, and occasionally hanging, like a titmouse, from a slender twig, all the while keeping up a loud warbling strain, or a low querulous sort of note, very different from each other. It is not confined to cultivated ground, but is also an

inhabitant of the open spaces of jungle. Its flight is performed by a succession of quick vibrations of the wing, and causes a loud whining sound. Its food consists of various insects, and their larvæ, spiders, &c. I once, in the West Coast, in the month of September, met with a nest of this species in the fork of a low tree; it was more neatly and carefully made than any other of the few nests I have seen in this country; it contained young ones. It gets its Hindustanee name from its cry, being said to repeat the words, *show bheega, show bheega,* before rain."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 248.)

"Is extremely abundant in Ceylon, generally found in pairs, creeping about trees. The note is a clear bell-like whistle, which may be imitated on an octave flute."—(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 267.)

Subfam. V. ORIOLINA, *Vigors.*

Genus ORIOLUS, *Linn. S. N.* (1766).

PSAROPHOLUS, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* (1839).

410. *ORIOLUS XANTHONOTUS, Horsf.*

Oriolus xanthonotus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152 (1820); *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath. Hist.* III. *p.* 143. *Wagler, Syst. Av. p. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 232. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 49; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 346.

Oriolus leucogaster, *Reinwardt, Temm. Pl. Col.* 214, ♂ ♀.

Oriolus castanopterus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 796, ♀.

The Yellow-backed Oriole, *Lath.*

SEPONG RAYATE, or SIMPELONG RAIT, Malay, *Eyton.*

ATTAT, Java (eastern districts), *Horsf.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. Drawing (*O. castanopterus,* Blyth). From Edward Blyth, Esq.

"I found this bird in Blitar, in a district covered with extensive forests; it is found solitary in a few circumscribed situations in the island of Java. As far as I have observed, it never quits the closest shades."—(Horsf., Res. in Java.)

411. *ORIOLUS MELANOCEPHALUS*, *Linn.*

Oriolus melanocephalus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 160. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 140. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. p.* *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 262. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 232. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 45; XX. *p.* 181; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 346.

Oriolus maderaspatanus, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118, *jun.*

Oriolus McCoshii, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577, *jun.*

Oriolus Hodgsonii, *Swains.*, 2¼ *Cent. p.* 290. *Blyth*, *J.* XI. *pp.* 460, 797. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 87.

Black-headed Oriole, *Lath.*

Mango-bird of the English residents in India, *Hamilton.*

Bania-bhou, Bengal, *Hamilton.* *Blyth.*

Nghet-wa, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Piluk Zurduk, Plains, *Royle.*

Jardpiluck, Bhagulpore, *Hamilton.*

Pirola, Gorakpore, *Hamilton.*

Konda Vanga Pandu, Telugu, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This bird is dispersed throughout India, and is very common in all parts of Bengal; it frequents groves, and is constantly flying from tree to tree. It feeds upon the berries of the Bhur and Pepul trees, and on insects. In the spring, its monotonous, low-toned, constantly repeated note (which resembles one lengthened full-toned note on the flute) is a positive pest, and resounds from every side."—(Pearson, J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 641.)

"Frequents the groves and gardens of Bengal during the whole year, and builds a very rude nest of bamboo leaves and the fibres that invest the top of the cocoa-nut or other palms. In March, I found a nest with the young unfledged."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's MS. II. p. 86.)

412. *ORIOLUS MONACHUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus monacha, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 824. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 142.

Oriolus monachus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 232.
Oriolus moloxita, *Rupp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 29, *t.* 12, *f.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 347.
The Nun Oriole, *Lath.*

A. B. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

413. *ORIOLUS MACROURUS, Blyth.*

Oriolus macrourus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 46, 370; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 216.
The Nicobar Black-naped Oriole.

a. ♂. Nicobar. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

414. *ORIOLUS CHINENSIS, Linn.*

Oriolus chinensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 160. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 232. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 46; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215.
Oriolus cochinchinensis, *Briss., Orn.* II. *t.* 33, *f.* 1.
Oriolus acrorhynchus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 97. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, t.* 58. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348.
? Le Couliavan, *Buff.*
The Chinese Black-naped Oriole.

a. Donor unknown.

415. *ORIOLUS INDICUS, Briss.*

Oriolus indicus, *Briss.,* II. *p.* 328. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 15. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 47. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 216. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348.
Oriolus chinensis et cochinchinensis of India, *Auctorum.*
Oriolus chinensis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 303.
Indian Black-naped Oriole.
TIONG ALOU, or PUNTING ALOU, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. ♂ and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Rather a rare bird in India generally, and has never been seen from the Himalayas. About Calcutta it is very rare; but in the

countries eastward of the bay it is generally common, as in the island of Ramree (Arracan), in the Tenasserim provinces and Malay peninsula."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 48.)

"Very common in the northern parts of Tenasserim. A bird of passage in October and November. Feeds on the fruit of fig-trees." —(Helfer's MS. Notes.)

416. *ORIOLUS HIPPOCREPSIS*, *Wagler.*

Oriolus hippocrepsis, *Wagler, Syst. Avium* (1827).

Oriolus coronatus, *Swains.*, 2¼ *Cent. p.* 342 (1837). *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.* . *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 48; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xxiii.

Oriolus Horsfieldii, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348 (1850).

Oriolus galbula, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152.

The Lesser Black-naped Oriole.

Kepodang, Java, *Horsf.*

A. ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

417. *ORIOLUS GALBULA*, *Linn.*

Coracias oriolus, *Scopoli, Ann.* I. *p.* 45.

Oriolus galbula, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 160. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 135. *Wagler, Syst. Av. p.* *Gould., B. of Eur. t.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 347.

The Golden Oriole, *Lath.*

Sar 'smeh (Arabic), Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

418. *ORIOLUS KUNDOO*, *Sykes.*

Oriolus Kundoo, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87 (*junior*); *J. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 536. *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 37. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.* . *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, p.* 232. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 87. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 49; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 216. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348.

Oriolus galbuloides, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 6.

Oriolus galbula, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 137.

Oriolus galbula, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87 (*adult*).

Oriolus aureus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 261. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 797.

The Indian Golden Oriole.

Mango-bird of the English residents in India, *Jerd.*

PEEBECK, Hind., *Jerd.*

PAWSEH, Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

A. B. C. *d.* ♂ ♀, jun. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. f. ♂, adult et jun. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This bird, so very common in the Indian peninsula, and which extends up to the N. W. Himalaya, occurs also in the hilly parts of Bengal, as Rajmahl and Monghir, and at Midnapore; but in the vicinity of Calcutta I have never met with it, nor seen specimens in any Collection from the countries eastward."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 49.)

"In the Dukhun, it is very abundant just before the rains. It is a quarrelsome bird."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 87.)

"In the Carnatic, it is most abundant, I think, during the cold weather, disappearing or nearly so during the hot months. This corresponds with the period of their greatest abundance in the Dukhun. It is most numerous in the West Coast, and well-wooded situations; frequents topes, gardens, avenues, and large single trees. It feeds on various fruit, especially the fig of the banian-tree, and also soft-bodied insects. It is not met with in thick forest jungle. Its flight is undulating. It has a loud mellow, plaintive cry, something resembling *pee-ho.* I once found the nest of this species; it consisted of a cup-shaped nest, slightly made with fine grass and roots, and suspended from a rather high branch by a few long fibres of the same material apparently as the nest itself; these did not surround the nest, but only supported it on two sides. It contained three eggs, white, spotted chiefly at the larger end with large purplish blotches."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

419. *ORIOLUS TRAILLII, Vigors Sp.*

Pastor Traillii, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 175. *Gould, Cat. of Birds, t.* 35.

Oriolus Traillii, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 772; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 87. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 192, 797;

XV. *p.* 45; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 232.

Psaropholus Traillii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 26 (1838). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 345.

Traill's Oriole, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

B. ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Irena, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 153.

420. *IRENA PUELLA, Lath. Sp.*

Coracias puella, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 171; *Gen. Hist.* III. *p.* 88, *Ind. var. Shaw's Zool.* VII. *p.* 398.

Irena puella, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 262. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 308; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 214 (*Ind. var.*).

Irena indica, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ. L. S. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 349.

Fairy Roller, *Lath.*

Fairy Blue Bird, *Jerd.*

Nget-pya-zak, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. ♂. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. ♀. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. ♂. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This most lovely-plumaged bird is far from being uncommon in many of the lofty forest jungles of Malabar; I have seen it in the jungles near Palghautcherry, Trichoor, the Wynaad, and on the Coonoor Ghaut, as high as 4,000 feet, and upwards. It is only found in the densest portions of the jungle. It lives generally in small parties of four or five, or more, occasionally in pairs; frequents the loftiest trees near their summits, and feeds on various fruits and berries. It has a loud, mellow, agreeable warble, which it is frequently heard repeating, by which I have generally first detected their presence in the thick and umbrageous parts of the forest they inhabit."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 262.)

421. *IRENA MALAYENSIS*, *Moore.*

Irena puella *of the Malay countries, Auctorum.* (*Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java, t.* ♂. ♀. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 70, 225, 476. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 349.)

Bressi, Java, *Horsf.*

Biang Kapoor, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Quayang or Krouing, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. ♂, and Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

e. f. ♀. Malacca. Purchased.

The distinction between the Indian and Malayan *Irena* was first pointed out by Lord Arthur Hay, to the former of which he gave the name of *I. indica;* but as the specimen described by Latham was from India, the name *puella* will apply to those from the Continent only; consequently, the Malayan is without a name, for which species *Malayensis* is applied. "In the Malayan bird, the under tail-coverts reach quite to the end of the tail; while in *I. puella, Lath.*, they are never less than an inch and a quarter short of the tail-tip in the males, and generally an inch and a half short in the females. I have verified this observation upon so many examples, from both regions, that there can be no doubt of the fact."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 308.)

"This species inhabits woods and forests, feeding on fruits and wild grains. In Java it is a very rare bird, and confined to a few districts, where it conceals itself on solitary hills, distant from the habitations of man, preferring rather elevated and cool situations. I met with it only in the western parts of the island; once in the province of Banyu-mas, and a second time on the ridges of hills situated southwest from Buitenzorg. This bird is also found in the interior of Sumatra and the adjacent islands."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Fam. IV. SYLVIADÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. SAXICOLINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Copsychus, *Wagler, Syst. Av.* (1827).

Gryllivora, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

Cercotrichas, *Boie, Isis* (1831).

Dahila, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 186 (1836).

Polypeira, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

422. *COPSYCHUS SAULARIS, Linn. Sp.*

Gracula saularis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 165. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 165.

Copsychus saularis, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 889; XVI. *p.* 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 177. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 267. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 263.

Turdus saularis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 642. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 15.

Gryllivora intermedia, *Swains.,* 2¼ *Cent. p.* 291. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 263.

Dahila docilis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 189.

Kittacincla melanoleuca, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 354.

The Dial Bird, *Lath.*

The Magpie Robin of the Europeans resident in Ceylon, *Layard.*

Dayal, Beng., *Hamilton. Blyth.*

Dayyur or Deyr, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Thabeitgyee, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Sa-ka, Siam, *Finlayson.*

Polichia, Cing., *Layard.*

Caravy Cooroovi (' Charcoal Bird '), Mal., *Layard.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing. Siam. Finlayson.

g. ♂ ♀. Drawing. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The *Dayal* is generally spread throughout India, and frequents jungles, gardens, avenues, topes, &c. It is solitary; frequenting thick trees and bushes; feeds on the ground, flying down from a low branch, its usual perch, and frequently hopping a few steps on the ground, jerking its tail well up every now and then. On securing an insect, it flies back to its perch, elevating its tail on re-seating itself, and uttering a pleasant warble. Towards evening, it may often be seen near the top of some lofty tree in the jungle, pouring forth its agreeable song, which, however beautiful, must yield the palm to the Shama (*Kittacincla macroura*)."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 263.)

"Arrives on the hills, up to 5,000 feet, in the beginning of April. It returns to the Doon and the plains in early autumn. It breeds in May, on the 19th of which month I took a nest from a bank by the roadside; it was composed of green mosses, and lined with very fine roots. Eggs four, carneous cream-colour, somewhat blistered at the larger end; diameter, $\frac{12}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ ins. Delights to sit on the top-most branches of a tree, generally selecting a dry and leafless twig, from whence it utters a pleasing song, which is replied to by another individual at no great distance. When on the ground, it hops with the wings half open or drooping, and at each hop it stops to spread and jerk its tail."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 686.)

"The *Dayals*, if found in the wilds, tenant meadows and grass-land, provided with brushwood; but they are nowhere so common as in gardens and on lawns, which they enliven in spring by their song, and, at all times, by their vivacity and familiarity. They dislike and avoid the interior of woods. Their usual food is grubs, worms, beetles, grasshoppers, and their congeners; rarely, in winter, they take unripe vetches, and such like, but never gravel, sand, or hard seeds. They move quickly on the ground, yet perch firmly and readily, frequently watching for their prey on a low twig, to which they return as soon as they have beaten it to death on the ground. They never seize on the wing. When cattle pass their way, they will partially attend on the herd, descending occasionally from their perch to snap up the insects and grubs brought to light by the act of grazing. These birds are perpetually in motion, and raise and depress the body with flirtation of the tail, exactly in the Wagtail manner. Their habits of society, in respect to their own kind, are solitary, or nearly so, except in the breeding season, when these monogamous and attached birds steadily unite to rear and defend their young. The female usually lays five spotted eggs, bringing up from

three to four young ones, and but once a year, unless the first brood has failed or been rifled from her. The nest is carelessly made of grass, but is always placed in a secure and sheltered position,—commonly a hole in a wall, sometimes the interior of a low, thick, prickly plant. The *Dayal* is one of the boldest and most docile of birds, and is perpetually caged both for his song and his pugnacity. Few of the Thrushes have a finer note, nor is it degraded by apish tricks of imitation, though this intelligent bird will lend its courage for the profit or amusement of its keeper. In the spring, the male birds are perpetually challenging each other, and no sooner is the defiance of one uttered than it is answered by another. The professional bird keeper, availing himself of this propensity, takes out his tame male on his fist, and proceeds to the nearest garden or grove; the bird, at his bidding, presently challenges; the wild one immediately answers; the former is then slipped, and a desperate contest ensues between the two, during which the fowler readily secures the wild bird, with the tame one's assistance; for the latter will deliberately aid his owner's purpose, seizing the wild bird at the critical moment with both claws and bill, and retaining it till his master comes up, in case it has not been so much exhausted by the previous contest as to be disabled from flying away upon the man's approach. Fighting the tame birds is a favourite amusement of the rich, nor can any race of game-cocks contend with more energy and resolution than do these birds."—(Hodgs., As. Res. XIX. p. 186.)

"This bird is used by the Mussulmen when invoking the name of God."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's MS.)

"In Ceylon, this familiar bird is called the 'Magpie Robin' by Europeans, and the natives regard it with as much interest as we do our own red-breasted favourite, of which it is the Eastern representative. It is seldom seen away from habitations, about which it usually builds, though the nest is often placed in a thick bush or hollow tree. The eggs, commonly four in number, are bright blue, thickly spotted with brown at the obtuse end. The food is insects of all kinds and in all stages, captured on the ground and on trees. They have a variety of notes, and the song poured out in the fulness of their joy in the pairing season is very pleasing. On the top of a towering cotton-tree, opposite my residence in Colombo (in Ceylon), a Magpie Robin daily for some weeks charmed me with his song, whilst his mate sat brooding her eggs or callow nestlings in the roof of a native hut beneath him. One morning, after the young had left the nest and betaken themselves to the

neighbouring compounds, I was attracted by cries of distress from various birds and squirrels, and, above all, I heard the seemingly plaintive mewing of a cat; I had no living specimen of the last in my Museum, so, wondering what could be the matter, went into my garden to see. I found the mewing proceeded from my friends the Robins, who were furiously attacking something in a bush, whilst the birds and squirrels screamed in concert. There I found one of the young Robins (whose plumage, by the way, at that early age, much resembles that of the European bird, being speckled with yellow), caught, as I thought, in the tendrils of a creeper; I put out my hand to release it, when, to my surprise, I saw the glittering eyes of the green whip-snake (*Trimesurus viridis*, Lacep.), in whose fangs the bird was struggling. I seized the reptile by the neck and rescued the bird, but too late; it lay panting in my hand for a few moments, then fluttered and died. On skinning it, I found no wound, except on the outer joint of the wing by which it had been seized, and am confident that fear alone deprived it of life. A favourite attitude of this bird is standing with the tail elevated over the back, either perpendicularly, or thrown so much forward as to nearly touch the head, the wings drooping; in this position, they only utter a low note. During the dry season, some of our birds become so discoloured with the dust of our red kabook soil, that they are useless as specimens for preserving."—(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 263.)

423. *COPSYCHUS MINDANENSIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus mindanensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 823. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 77.

Copsychus mindanensis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 267.

Lanius musicus, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 307 (*excl. syn.*).

Gryllivora magnirostra et rosea, *Swains.*, 2¼ *Cent. pp.* 291, 342.

Choche, Malay, *Blyth.*

Moorai or Moorai Kichou, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

424. *COPSYCHUS AMŒNUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus amœnus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII. *p.* 147 (1820). *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 89.

Gryllivora brevirostra, *Swains.*, 2¼ *Cent. p.* 292 (1837).

Kacher, Java, *Horsf.* (*amœnitate cantus eximia*).

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀ et jun. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus Kittacincla, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 7.

Turdus, *p. Gmel. et al.*

Gryllivora, *p. Swains.*

425. *KITTACINCLA MACROURA, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus macrourus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 820. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 83, *t.* 82. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 90.

Kittacincla macroura, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 7. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 139 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 165. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Copsychus macrourus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 177. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 264.

Turdus tricolor, *Vieill.*

Gryllivora longicauda, *Swains.*

Long-tailed Thrush, *Lath.*

The Indian Nightingale, *Jerd.*

Shámá, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Abbeka, Hind., *Jerd.*

Larwa, Java, *Horsf.*

Murabuta, Malay, *Eyton.*

Changchooi, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

d. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The Shámá seems to be common in the hill jungles of Central India, and those at the foot of the Himalaya, and it is especially numerous in the territories eastward of the Bay of Bengal, and in

the Malay countries generally; but in the south of India it is somewhat rare."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 139.)

"Is only found in the most retired and impervious parts of the thickest forest jungle. It is solitary; perches on low branches, and hops to the ground to secure a grasshopper, or other soft insect. When alarmed, it flies before you from tree to tree at a low height. Its song is heard in the greatest perfection towards evening, and is surpassed by no Indian bird, if indeed it is by the celebrated Nightingale."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 264.)

"The Shámá is reputed to be the finest of Oriental songsters; besides which, it has a considerable propensity to imitation, and one in my own possession learned to give the crow of a cock to perfection, also the notes of the Coël (*Eudynamis orientalis*), the chatter of a troop of Saat Bhyes (*Malacocircus canorus*), &c. Many thousands of these elegant birds are kept in cages in Calcutta, and the universally absurd practice is to darken their cages by wrapping them with several folds of cloth, enough to stifle the luckless captives in this climate, though it must be confessed they sing most vigorously while thus circumstanced, but certainly not more so than mine which were exposed to the light and air. It is a practice of the rich natives to employ servants to carry about their Shámás and other birds, and the number which are thus borne about the streets of Calcutta is astonishing; the poor birds are shut out from all light and air, like Mahomedan ladies enjoying (!) their evening drive, but they nevertheless (*i. e.* the birds) sing forth most lustily and melodiously."—(Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 98.)

"In the mornings and evenings the notes are heard through the valleys, ceasing with twilight. The strains sweep with a gush of sweetness through the enchanting solitudes which this bird makes its favourite resort, at times when other birds are silent in rest; and in unison with the surrounding scenery, in which nature seems to have lavished every fantastic invention of beauty, the effect produced on the mind and ear can alone be appreciated by those who have witnessed the magnificence of a tropical forest."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 575.)

Genus Myiomela, *Hodgs. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 178 (1846).
Muscisylvia, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27.

426. *MYIOMELA LEUCURA*, *Hodgs.*

Muscisylvia leucura, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69.

Myiomela leucura, *Hodgs.* *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 178. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 267.

Notodela ? leucura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 138; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"Exclusively monticolous. Stomach muscular and strong. Feeds on hard and soft insects, pulpy berries, and small seeds. A shy forester; not gregarious. Weight 1 oz."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. (1845), p. 27.)

Genus GRANDALA, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 447 (1843).

427. *GRANDALA CŒLICOLOR, Hodgs.*

Grandala cœlicolor, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 447, *t. p.* 450; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 184, *t.* 50. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 298.

Grandala schistacea, *Hodgs.* (*young*).

The Celestial Grandala, *Gray.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

C. ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This most remarkable and (the male) most splendidly coloured bird inhabits the northern region, or Cachar of Nepal, in under-spots near snows; is solitary: insects and gravel found in the stomach."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 448.)

Genus THAMNOBIA, *Swains. Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 489 (1831).

SAXICOLOIDES, *Less., Compl. Buff.* (1837).

428. *THAMNOBIA FULICATA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla fulicata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 336; (*Pl. Enl.* 185, *f.* 1.)

Thamnobia fulicata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 264. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 185. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 140; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 165. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 298. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 266.

Sylvia fulicata, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *pp.* 111 ♂, 112 ♀.

Ixos fulicatus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89.
Œnanthe ptygmatura, *Vieill.*
Thamnobia leucoptera, *Swainson.*
Micropus leucopterus, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 163.
Rusty-vented Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 71.
The Sooty Warbler, *Lath.*
Indian Robin, *Jerd.*
KULCHURI, Hind., *Jerd.*
CARY COOROOVI ('Black Bird'), Mal., *Layard.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This well-known bird is tolerably common in southern India, and its familiar habits have gained for it the name of 'Indian Robin.' It is found mostly about villages, pagodas, walls, old buildings and houses, often perching on the roof or pandaul, and feeding in the verandas, or occasionally even entering houses. It is generally seen singly or in pairs; feeds on the ground, on which it runs with great agility, frequently pursuing and capturing several insects before it reseats itself on its perch, either on a house, or some neighbouring tree or bush. At all times, but especially when feeding, it has the habit of jerking up its tail by successive efforts, so as almost to overshadow its head. The male has a very sweet little song, which it warbles forth from the top of a wall or low tree; and it is occasionally caged. It is not confined to the vicinity of villages, &c.; but it is very common on stony hills, and in various other situations. I have twice seen the nest of this bird; once, built among a heap of large stones raised from a boury, and the bird made its nest during the time the well was being blasted, and continued the process of incubation till the young ones were hatched, when it was accidentally destroyed. On the other occasion, it had built its nest in a hole inside the wall of a house; it contained four eggs, light dusky bluish colour, spotted with purplish brown."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 264.)

"In Ceylon, this bird is a household favourite, frequenting equally the governor's palace and the native hut. It is never seen in the unfrequented jungle, but, like the cocoanut-tree, which the Cingalese assert will only flourish within the sound of the human voice, is found about the habitation of man. It feeds on insects of all kinds, and, like its congener the Magpie Robin, sits upon house-tops or fences, with its tail elevated, and utters a pleasing song. I have

procured their nests, which are composed of hair, mosses, and dry grasses, in the months of June and July in Colombo, in December and April in the north. The eggs are from three to five in number." —(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 267.)

429. *THAMNOBIA CAMBAIENSIS*, *Lath. Sp.*

Sylvia cambaiensis, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 554; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 129.

Thamnobia cambaiensis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 118, 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 165. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 298.

Motacilla fulicata, *apud Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70.

Saxicoloides erythrurus, *Less.* (*the female*).

Cinnyricinclus melasoma, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 272.

Thamnobia scapularis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Cambaian Warbler, *Lath.*

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

B. ♂ N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

430. *THAMNOBIA MELÆNA*, *Rüpp. Sp.*

Saxicola melæna, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 28, *f.* 2.

Thamnobia melæna, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 185. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 298.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Zanthopygia, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 123 (1847).

431. *ZANTHOPYGIA NARCISSINA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Muscicapa narcissinia, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 577, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263. *Faun. Japon. Aves*, *t.* 17, C.

Zanthopygia narcissina, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 155. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 327.

Zanthopygia chrysophrys, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 124.

Kibitaki, Japan, *Temminck.*

A. China. From Reeves's Collection.

432. *ZANTHOPYGIA TRICOLOR, Hartlaub. Sp.*

Muscicapa tricolor, *Hartl., Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 406.

Zanthopygia tricolor, *Blyth, App. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* xxi.

Muscicapa zanthopygia, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 162 (1844). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 13.

Zanthopygia leucophrys, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 123 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 154. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 326.

a. Malacca. Griffith's Collection.

Z. tricolor. "Length about 5 inches, of wing 2¾, and tail 1¾ in.; bill to gape ⅝ in., and tarse barely ⅝ in. Colour deep black above, bright yellow below and on the rump; a large wing-spot, continued along two-thirds of the outer edge of the largest tertiary; also a spot before and over the eye, and the lower tail-coverts, pure white; bill dusky horn or blackish, and legs brown. The female differs widely, in being of a light olive-green above, tinged with grey, especially upon the head; below, yellowish albescent, the feathers of the fore-neck and breast margined with the hue of the upper parts; rump, towards the tail, bright and pure light yellow; the two great ranges of wing-coverts tipped, and the tertiaries externally margined, with white; loral streak and the lower tail-coverts dull white; bill dusky above, pale below, and the legs pale."—(Blyth.)

Genus Pratincola, *Koch* (1816). *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds* (1837).

Fruticicola, *MacGill., Hist. of Brit. Birds* (1839).

Rubetra, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds* (1840).

433. *PRATINCOLA CAPRATA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla caprata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 335.

Pratincola caprata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Saxicola caprata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 265. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 179. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 71.

Saxicola fruticola, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 157.

Saxicola bicolor et S. erythropygia, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92 ♂ ♀.

Motacilla sylvatica, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 575.
Saxicola melaleuca, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.
The Black and White Stonechat, *Gray.*
Dechu, Java, *Horsf.*
Pidha, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 74, or Kala Pidha, *Jerd.*
Lay Khya, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀ (*S. bicolor et S. erythropygia*, Sykes). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. ♂ (*S. fruticola*, Horsf.). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. ♂ (*S. melaleuca*, Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Common in most parts of the country, and esteemed by the natives as a cage-bird, having a pleasing song, approaching to that of an English robin, but more uniformly plaintive."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 129.)

"This bird is not very common in the low country, and is perhaps most numerous in bushy and jungly districts, frequenting bushes, low trees, hedges, &c. On the Neilgherries, it is extremely abundant, and there obtains the name of *Hill Robin*. It has the same manners as others of its genus, darting down to the ground from its perch on the top of a bush, or branch of a tree, and having secured an insect, returning to its seat. It has a short little song, as well as the usual chattering note common to the *Stonechats*, and from which they derive their name."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 265.)

Colonel Sykes remarks: "Black ants, caterpillars and beetles were found in the stomach."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 92.)

"Nest hemispherical, 4 inches diameter, made of fine grass, built on a bush in waste jungles or reedy spots. Eggs three, size $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{16}$, shape ordinary, colour pale greenish-white, sprinkled equally with brown spots. May."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 300.)

434. *PRATINCOLA SATURATIOR, Hodgs. Sp.*

Saxicola saturatior, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.
Saxicola rubicola of India, *Auctorum.*
Pratincola indica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129

(1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

The Indian Stonechat.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. ♂, and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird is found in all parts of India during the cold weather, making its first appearance in the beginning of October. It frequents bushes on the plains, hedges, and green fields, and feeds on the ground, on ants and various other insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 265.)

In the Dukhun, "these birds were met with only in low scattered bushes. Caterpillars, flies, and ants found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 92.)

435. *PRATINCOLA SYBILLA, Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla sybilla, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 992. *Lath, Hist.*

Pratincola sybilla, *Caban. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 304.

Pratincola pastor, *Strickl., Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 410.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

436. *PRATINCOLA FERREA, Hodgs. Sp.*

Rubecola ferrea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Pratincola ferrea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Saxicola ferrea, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 71; *App. p.* 153. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 8.

The Stout Stonechat, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

437. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla rubetra, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 332.

Pratincola rubetra, *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 93. *G. R.*

Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. *p.* 179. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 304.
Sylvia rubetra, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 50.
The Whinchat, *Lath.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., Dec. 1853.

Genus SAXICOLA, *Bechst., Naturg. Deutschl.* (1802).

ŒNANTHE, *Vieill., Analys. &c.* (1816).
VITIFLORA, *Leach* (1816).

438. *SAXICOLA LEUCOMELA, Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla leucomela, *Pallas* (*nec. Temm.*).
Saxicola leucomela, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 178. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 326. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 303.

a. b. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

439. *SAXICOLA PICATA, Blyth.*

Saxicola picata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 131; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 167. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 304.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

440. *SAXICOLA ATROGULARIS, Blyth.*

Saxicola atrogularis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 130, 131; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 167. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 304.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

441. *SAXICOLA ISABELLINA, Rüppell.*

Saxicola isabellina, *Rüpp., Zool. Atlas, t.* 34, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 179. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 304.

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus NILTAVA, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650 (1837).

CHAITARIS, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).
BAINOPUS, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

442. *NILTAVA SUNDARA, Hodgson.*

Niltava sundara, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650 (1837); *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 264. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Chaitaris sundara, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 189; XII. *p.* 940.

Chaitaris sordidus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84 (*young*).

Cyanecula fastuosa, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 226.

The Black-collared Niltava, *Gray.*

Niltau, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabit the central regions of Nepal; solitary; forest-haunting, arboreal and terrestrial, but chiefly the former; exploring foliage. Feed on various sorts of soft and hard, perfect and imperfect, insects; as bugs, fireflies, small coleoptera, caterpillars, ants, also pulpy berries, and hard seeds, the latter chiefly in winter. Never seize on the wing." —(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 560.)

443. *NILTAVA GRANDIS, Blyth Sp.*

Chaitaris grandis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 189 (1842); XII. *p.* 940.

Niltava grandis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 264. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 124; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Bainopus grandis, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91.

Bainopus irenoides, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

444. *NILTAVA MACGRIGORIÆ, Burton Sp.*

Phœnicura Macgrigoriæ, *Burton, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 152.

Niltava Macgrigoriæ, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I.

p. 264. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 124, 473; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Chaitaris Macgrigorii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940.

Niltava fuligiventer, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650 (*the male only*).

Dimorpha auricularis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940 ♀.

Leiothrix signata, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162 ♀.

Macgrigor's Niltava, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B ♀. and Drawing (*L. signata*, McClell.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Ochromela, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 128 (1847).

445. *OCHROMELA NIGRORUFA*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Saxicola nigrorufa, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 266 (1839).

Ochromela nigrorufa, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 173. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Muscicapa rufula, *Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 66; *et Deless., Voy. dans l'Inde, p.* 29.

Orange Robin, *Jerdon.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This prettily-plumaged bird," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "I have only met on the summit of the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it may occasionally be seen, preferring the most close, retired, and damp spots. Here it may be seen seated motionless on a low bough, suddenly darting to the ground to feast on a caterpillar or other insect it may have spied. I never heard its note."—(Madr. Journ. X. p. 266.)

Genus Cyornis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940 (1842).

446. *CYORNIS RUBECULOÏDES*, *Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura rubeculoïdes, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 25, *f.* 1.

Cyornis rubeculoïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 941;

XVI. *p.* 128; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 173. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 320. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1854), *p.* 125. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 687.

Niltava rubeculoïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 264. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91.

Niltava brevipes, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650, 1.

Muscicapa rubecula, *Swainson* (*the female*).

Ætherial Warbler, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 130 (*the male*).

Chutki, Bengal, *Dr. F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton.*

A. ♂. China. From Reeves's Collection.

B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits all northern India, visiting the plains during the cold season, when it is not rare in the vicinity of Calcutta. On the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, it extends southward to the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 128.)

"Arrives in the neighbourhood of Mussooree in April, and breeds in June, on the 13th of which month I took a nest from a hole in a bank by the roadside in a retired and unfrequented situation; I afterwards found another nest in a hole of a rock, also in a retired spot. The elevation was about 5,000 feet. Externally the nest is composed of green moss, and lined with black fibrous lichens like hair. The eggs are four in number, of a dull and pale olive-green, faintly or indistinctly clouded with dull rufous or clay colour. Diameter, $\frac{12}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$ in. The male has a very pleasing song, which he warbles forth from the midst of some thick bush, seldom exposing itself to view, like *Stoparola melanops*, which delights to perch upon some high exposed twig."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 687.)

447. *CYORNIS BANYUMAS, Horsf. Sp.*

Muscicapa Banyumas, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146; *Zool. Res. in Java. t. Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 206.

Cyornis Banyumas, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 941; XVI. *p.* 128; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 173. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Niltava Banyumas, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 264.

Muscicapa rufigastra, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Muscicapa cantatrix, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 226, ♂ ♀.

The Banyumas Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Chiching-goleng, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♂ Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

d. ♂. Canara. From S. N. Ward, Esq.

"During my visit to Banyumas, a province on the western confines of the native Prince's territory, I not unfrequently observed this bird in the forests which cover the hills in the vicinity of the capital. It was never observed in the eastern parts of Java."—(Horsf. Zool. Res.)

Genus Cyanoptila, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 124 (1847).

448. *CYANOPTILA CYANOMELANA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Muscicapa cyanomelana, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 470.

Cyanoptila cyanomelana, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174.

Niltava cyanomelana, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.

Hypothymis cyanomelana, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Muscicapa bella, *A. Hay*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 158 (1844).

Muscicapa melanoleuca, *Schleg.*, *Faun. Japon. Av. t.* 17, D.

A. ♂. China. From Reeves's Collection.

Genus Hypothymis, *Boie*, *Isis* (1828).

Stoparola, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125 (1847).

449. *HYPOTHYMIS INDIGO*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Muscicapa indigo, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 206.

Hypothymis indigo, *Boie*, *Isis. Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Niltava indigo, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.

Stoparola indigo, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174.

The Indigo Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Nil-nilan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird lives solitarily on the most elevated mountain-peaks of Java. It is very rarely observed. Its retired habits lead it into the thickest forests, where the uniformity of its plumage tends most effectually to conceal it. During one of my excursions on Mount Prahu, I discovered a few individuals perched on the branches of a tree extending across the road. I also observed it on the declivities of the mountain Merbaboo. It emits a feeble plaintive sound in short frequently-repeated notes."—(Horsf. Zool. Res.)

450. *HYPOTHYMIS ALBICAUDATA*, *Jerd. Sp.*

Muscicapa albicaudata, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 16 (1840); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* xiv.

Hypothymis albicaudata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Niltava albicaudata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.

Stoparola albicaudata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This species is found on the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it is far from being uncommon. It captures insects of various kinds on the wing, from a fixed perch; occasionally a small flock of five or six of them are seen together in a state of continual movement, taking short darts and gambols in the air, as much in sport apparently as in actual pursuit of insects. I discovered its nest twice, built in a slight hole on a steep earthen bank on a roadside, but did not procure the eggs, both birds having forsaken their nests."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 16.)

451. *HYPOTHYMIS MELANOPS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Muscicapa melanops, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 6. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 15.

Hypothymis melanops, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Niltava melanops, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Stoparola melanops, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* II. *p.* 686. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1854), *p.* 127.

Muscicapa lapis, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 104.

Muscicapa thalassina, *Swainson* (*the female*).
Verditer Flycatcher, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 182.
PUTHIR CHITTA, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 9.
NIL KATKATEA, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This species is found in India, generally visiting the plains in the cold season. It captures its insect prey on the wing, as well as occasionally on the ground, returning to the same perch."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 15.)

"It is a common species throughout the mountains, up to about 12,000 feet, during summer, arriving about the beginning of March. It breeds in May and June, making a neat nest of green moss in holes of trees, in stumps, and in the holes of banks by the roadside. The eggs are three or four in number, dull white with faint rufous specks at the larger end, and somewhat inclined to form a ring."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 686.)

Genus SIPHIA, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 651 (1837).
DIMORPHA, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

452. *SIPHIA STROPHIATA*, *Hodgson.*

Siphia strophiata, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 651; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 171.
Dimorpha strophiata, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 319.
Niltava strophiata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.
The Orange-gorget Siphia, *Gray.*
SIPHYA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus DIGENEA, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26.

453. *DIGENEA SUPERCILIARIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Dimorpha superciliaris, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190 (1842). *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Siphia superciliaris, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 172. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Muscicapa hyperythra, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 885.

Muscicapula hyperythra, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 127.

Muscicapula rubecula, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940.

Muscicapa rubecula, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 263.

Dimorpha rubrocyanea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 197.

Dimorpha leucocyanea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The White-browed Digenea.

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (Nos. 384, 837, 898). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

454. *DIGENEA TRICOLOR, Hodgson.*

Digenea tricolor, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 197; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Siphia tricolor, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 126; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172.

Dimorpha tricolor, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

The Tricolored Digenea, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

455. *DIGENEA LEUCOMELANURA, Hodgs.*

Digenea leucomelanura, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 197; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Siphia leucomelanura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 126; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172.

Dimorpha leucomelanura, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

The White-and-Black-tailed Digenea, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

B. ♂. Nepal (No. 941, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Genus MUSCICAPULA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 939 (1843).

456. *MUSCICAPULA SAPPHIRA*, *Tickell Sp.*

Muscicapa sapphira, *Tickell, MS.*
Muscicapula sapphira, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.*939; XVI. *pp.* 127, 473. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 32. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 316.
Muscicapa sapphira, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 263.
The Sapphire-headed Flycatcher, *Jerd.*
No. 945 ♂, 974 ♀, *Hodgs., Catal.*

A. B. C. ♂ (adult et jun.), D. E. ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

The following is the size of our specimens of this beautiful bird: male, length 4 in., of wing $2\frac{4}{12}$ in., of tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to forehead $\frac{3}{10}$ in., from gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in. middle claw $\frac{7}{12}$ in., hind claw $\frac{5}{12}$ in. "Colour of the upper parts rich dark purplish-blue, inclining to ultramarine on the rump and upper tail-coverts; forehead and crown vivid smalt blue; the lores black; fore-neck and breast rich purple, with a broad median line of deep and bright ferruginous; flanks greyish; the belly and fore part of the wings underneath, with the axillaries, white; alars and tail black edged with blue externally. Bill and feet black."—(Blyth.*)

The young male has the forehead, crown, and back, black, with the centre of each feather ferruginous, as are also those on the forepart of the wing and the tip of the secondaries; wings and tail black edged with blue externally; throat ferruginous, paling on the breast, where the feathers are margined apically with black; belly and under tail-coverts bluish white.

"In the female of this species, the wings, tail, and rump are of the same beautiful deep blue as in the male, but the head, neck, and interscapularies are plain brown; throat and fore-neck (*and breast*) ferruginous, rather paler and much broader than in the male; the belly and lower tail-coverts the same bluish white as in the male; axillaries and fore part of the wing underneath also pure white."—(Blyth, J. A. S. XVI. p. 473.)

The ferruginous colour of the throat, fore-neck, and breast in our

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* Mr. Blyth gives the following as the dimensions of this bird: "Length 5 inches, of wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, and tail $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch; bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, and tarse $\frac{5}{8}$ inch."

specimens of the female (as here described by Mr. Blyth) is much deeper and brighter than in the males.

457. *MUSCICAPULA MACULATA*, *Tickell Sp.*

Muscicapa maculata, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.
Muscicapula maculata, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 317.
Muscicapula melanoleuca, *Hodgs. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940; XV. *p.* 306; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172.
Muscicapa melanoleuca, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 263. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91.
Muscicapa leucoschista, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

458. *MUSCICAPULA SUPERCILIARIS*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Muscicapa superciliaris, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 16 (1840).
Muscicapula superciliaris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *pp.* 939, 962; XVI. *p.* 127; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 316.

a. S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

M. superciliaris. "Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{5}{10}$, of tail $1\frac{8}{10}$, tarsus $\frac{6}{10}$, bill to front $\frac{3}{10}$, to gape $\frac{6}{10}$. Above and sides of the head of a light indigo blue, or rather Prussian blue; beneath, superciliary stripe, extending to some distance behind the eyes, and base of the tail feathers (except the central ones), pure snowy white; some of the feathers of the rump, with the shaft, and a bar in the middle of the feathers, also white. Bill and legs black."—(Jerdon.)

459. *MUSCICAPULA HEMILEUCURA*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Muscicapa hemileucura, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91, *et App. p.* 155.

a. Nepal. From B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

M. hemileucura. "Upper surface blue; wings and tail black edged with blue; base of the tail, streak over each eye, and the entire under-parts, pure white. Length 3 in. 9 lines, wing 2 in. 5 lines, bill $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, tarsi $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines."—(Hodgs.)

460. *MUSCICAPULA ÆSTIGMA*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Muscicapa æstigma, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 90, *et App. p.* 155.

a. Nepal. From B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

M. æstigma. "Upper surface blue; wings and tail black, margined with blue; under surface entirely pure white. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, wing $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, bill 5 lines, tarsi 6 lines."—(Hodgs.)

461. *MUSCICAPULA ALBOGULARIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Dimorpha albogularis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190 (1842).

Muscicapa albogularis, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 90.

Muscicapa ciliaris, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

M. albogularis. Upper surface, sides of the head, and across the breast, blue; wings and tail black, edged with blue; upper tail-coverts blue; streak over the eye, throat, front of neck, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, white; feathers of the rump white and blue intermixed longitudinally. Length 4 in., of wing $2\frac{4}{10}$ in., tail $1\frac{9}{10}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse the same.

Genus ERYTHROSTERNA, *Bonap., List Eur. et Amer. Birds* (1838).

SYNORNIS, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, *et P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26.

462. *ERYTHROSTERNA LEUCURA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa leucura, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 939. *Swains., Nat. Lib.* X. *p.* 253.

Erythrosterna leucura, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 171. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 318.

Synornis leucura, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Siphia leucura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 125, 474.

Muscicapa parva of India, *Auctorum.*

Saxicola rubeculoïdes, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92.

Synornis joulaimus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27.

White-tailed Redbreast, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 44.
The Indian Redbreast, *Jerdon.*
Turra, Hind., *Blyth.*
Chutki, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

A. ♂ (*S. rubeculoides*, Sykes). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. ♀. Assam, Bootan. From McClelland's and Pemberton's Collection.

g. ♀. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Indian Red-breast inhabits the continent generally, visiting the plains in the cold season. Is rare to the south; extremely common in lower Bengal."—(Blyth.)

"Is found in the neighbourhood of villages, in the northern part of the table-land. Is seen in small flocks, as well as singly, perched on the lower boughs of some large mango or tamarind tree; it hops to the ground to pick up ants and other insects, occasionally hopping a step or two, and then flying back, frequently alights on the trunk of the tree, clinging to it for some seconds. It occasionally takes a very short flight from its perch and back again."—(Jerd., Madr. J. X. p. 266.)

Genus Erythacus, sive Rubecula (*Antiq.*).

Erythacus, *Linn.*, *S. N. ed.* 6, *gen.* 82, *Sp.* 13.
Ficedulæ, genus *Briss. Orn.* III. *p.* 369.
Erythacus, *Cuv. Anat. Comp.* (1799).
Dandalus, *Boie*, *Isis* (1826).
Rubecula, (*Briss.*) *Brehm.*, *Deutschl. Vœg.* (1828).
Erythaca, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 488 (1831).

463. *ERYTHACUS RUBECULA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla Rubecula, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 337.
Sylvia Rubecula, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 520; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 41.
Ficedulæ Gen. Sp. 21, Rubecula, *Briss. Orn.* III. *p.* 418.
Erythacus Rubecula, *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 263. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 182; *Cat. Brit. B.*

Birds in B. M. p. 62. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 171.

The Robin Redbreast, *Willughby.*

A. England.

Genus NEMURA, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *et P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27.

IANTHIA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132 (1847).

464. *NEMURA RUFILATUS, Hodgs.*

Nemura rufilatus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300. *Jardine, Cont. Orn. p.* 28, *t.* ♂ ♀.

Ianthia rufilatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170.

Nemura cyanura, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27 (*female*).

Erythaca Tytleri, *Jameson, Trans. Wern. Soc.*

The Rufous-sided Nemura, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

B. *c.* Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird is common in the central and northern regions of Nepal; is a forester, and shy. Feeds on insects, soft and hard, and on pulpy berries."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. (1845), p. 27.)

465. *NEMURA HYPERYTHRA, Blyth Sp.*

Ianthia hyperythra, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170.

Nemura hyperythra, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300.

A. B. ♂. Nepal.* Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. September, 1853.

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* This species, forming part of Mr. Hodgson's late present to the Company's Museum, is marked, by mistake, with the same number, viz. 140, which had previously been applied to *Niltava sundara.* See Gray's *Zool. Misc.*

N. hyperythra. "Length about 5 in., of wing $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to front $\frac{4}{12}$ in., from gape $\frac{6}{12}$ in., and tarse 1 in. Upper parts of male deep indigo-blue, brightening to ultramarine on the forehead and above the eyes, and upon the shoulders of the wing; the wings and tail black, margined with blue externally; lower parts bright yellowish ferruginous, confined to a narrowish streak on the middle of the throat and foreneck; lower tail-coverts and centre of belly white. Female, a rich brown above, approaching to the colour of *Erytheca rubecula;* or rather, the feathers are merely tipped with this colour, showing more or less of the cinereous dusky tint within; tail blue, as in the male; the rump a lighter and more greyish blue; there is also a little blue on the shoulder of the wing, and a greyish blue supercilium, brightening posteriorly; lower parts tawny brown or subdued fulvous, except the lower tail-coverts, which are white: bill and legs dusky in both sexes."—(Blyth.)

466. *NEMURA HODGSONI, Moore.*

Nemura Hodgsoni, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* .

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 949, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

N. Hodgsoni. Length $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., of wing $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Male, colour of the upper parts purplish blue, brightening to vivid ultramarine on the crown; forehead, lores, and sides of head, wings and tail black, the two latter margined with blue externally; on the rump some of the feathers are tipped with white; upper tail-coverts blue; lower parts yellowish ferruginous; under wing-coverts, flanks, and under tail-coverts white. Female, ferruginous brown, richer on the rump; wings and tail dusky, margined with ferruginous brown externally; lores, ear-coverts, and under parts pale dusky ferruginous; under tail-coverts white: bill black, legs pale horn.

Subfam. II. PHILOMELINA, *Swains.*

Genus Ruticilla (*Ray*), *Brehm., Deutschl. Vœg.* (1828).

Ficedula, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

Phœnicura, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 489 (1831).

Chœmarrhornis,* *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

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* Agassiz., Nom. Zool. *Chaimarrornis,* Hodgs.

467. *RUTICILLA PHŒNICURA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 335. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 21.

Ruticilla Phœnicura, *Bonap., Georg. Comp. List of B. p.* 15. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 133; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Phœnicura Ruticilla, *Swains., Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 240. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 95.

Phœnicura muraria, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 489.

? Phœnicura albifrons, *Brandt.*

The Redstart, *Bewick.*

A. *b.* Saharunpore. Presented by Dr. Jameson.

468. *RUTICILLA PHŒNICUROÏDES, Moore.*

Ruticilla phœnicuroïdes, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* . *t.* .

Sylvia atrata, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 27.

a. b. ♂. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

R. phœnicuroïdes. Length 5 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{6}{8}$ in.; forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, and breast black; crown, neck, back, and upper wing-coverts ash, with a rufous tint, the ash palest on the crown; wings brown, with the edges of the exterior webs paler; from breast to vent, under wing-coverts, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except the two middle feathers, which are brown), rufous red.

In this species the black colour of the breast extends much lower down, and the first primary is a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. longer, the second being shorter by a $\frac{1}{4}$ in., than in *R. Phœnicura;* the bill is more elongated, and a trifle longer, and not so broad at the base. It is closely allied to *R. Phœnicura,* but is readily distinguished from it by the absence of white on the crown.

469. *RUTICILLA TITHYS, Scopoli Sp.*

Sylvia Tithys, *Scopoli, Ann.* I. *p.* 157. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 23.

Ruticilla Tithys, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl. p.* 365. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Blyth, Cat. B.*

Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 168. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Motacilla Tithys, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 335.

Motacilla atrata, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 988. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 514 (*nec. Lath. Hist.* VII. *p.* 26).

The Black Redstart.

a. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

470. *RUTICILLA NIPALENSIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Phœnicura nipalensis v. atrata, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Ruticilla nipalensis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Sylvia atrata, *Lath., Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 26 (*nec. Gmel. v. Lath. Ind. Orn.*).

Phœnicura atrata, *apud Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 86, *f.* 3. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 267. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla atrata, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68.

Ruticilla indica, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168 (1850). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296.

Black Indian Redstart, *Jard. et Selby.*

Thirt-hira ('Shaker'), Hind., *Jerd.*

Thirthir Kumpa, Plains, *Royle.*

Phirira or Lalgardi, Beng., *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 94.

A. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. nipalensis. Male, length 6 in., of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{13}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{6}{8}$ in. Crown ashy grey; lores, ear-coverts, neck, throat, breast, back, and upper wing-coverts, black with greyish edges to the feathers; wings brown; primaries and secondaries margined with pale rufous; under wing-coverts, flanks, belly, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except one half of the interior and a small portion of exterior web of the two middle feathers near the tip, brown), rufous red. Female, above, brown; margins of the wings, abdomen, and under tail-coverts pale rufous; below, dusky on the throat and breast, changing to clear light rufous on the abdomen

and under tail-coverts; rump and tail the same as in the male; bill and legs black.

"This species is very common in most parts of India during the cold weather, but more so in the table-land, I think, than in the Carnatic. It is solitary, frequenting wooded places, gardens, hedges, old walls, and outbuildings; being often seen about the roofs of houses. Feeds on the ground, on wasps, ants, and various other insects. Has a most peculiar quivering motion of its tail, especially after feeding."—(Jerd., Madr. J. X. p. 267.)

"Has a peculiar manner of vibrating its tail, when seated on a bough. A pair of these birds built their nest in an outhouse constantly frequented by my servants, and within reach of the hand."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 92.)

471. *RUTICILLA HODGSONI*, *Moore.*

Ruticilla Hodgsoni, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* . *t.* .

Phœnicura Ruticilla, *apud Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Ruticilla Reevesii, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67.

Phœnicura Reevesii, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 963.

Ruticilla erythrogastra, *p. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168.

Hodgson's Ruticilla.

Tharcapni, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. Hodgsoni. Male, length 6 in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 2⅝ in., bill to gape ⅝ in., and tarse ⅞ in.; forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, and breast black; fore part of crown clear white (much narrower than in *R. Phœnicura*); hind part of crown, neck, back, and upper wing-coverts fine ash, lightest on the crown; wings dusky brown, the exterior margin of the basal half of the secondaries white, forming a patch; from the breast to vent, under wing-coverts, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except the interior and exterior margins only of the two middle feathers, which are dusky brown), rufous red.

The female may be readily distinguished by a general puffy appearance, and by the relative length of wing, &c.

472. *RUTICILLA ERYTHROGASTRA*, *Güldenstadt Sp.*

Motacilla erythrogastra, *Guldst.*, *Nov. Comm. Petrop.* XIX. *p.* 469, *t.* 16, 17. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 975.

Ruticilla erythrogastra, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 50. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Sylvia erythrogastra, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 503; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 27.

Motacilla ceraunia, *Pallas*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 478.

Ruticillia grandis (tricolor, *apud Bonap.*), *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1849), *p.* 112.

Ruticilla aurorea, *apud G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180.

The Chestnut-bellied Warbler, *Lath.*

A. *b.* ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

B. ♂. Nepal (No. 969, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

C. ♂. Cashmere. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

R. erythrogastra. Male, length 7 in., of wing 4 in., and tail 3 in., bill to gape $\frac{6}{8}$ in., tarse 1 in.; forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, fore part of breast, back, wing-coverts, and the apical portion of the primaries and secondaries black; crown of the head, back of neck, and the basal portion of the primaries and secondaries white; breast, belly, vent, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail rich rufous; bill and legs black. The female is unknown.

This is the rarest of all the known species of Redstarts.

M. Güldenstadt informs us "that it frequents the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian torrents during the whole of the summer, and migrates southward in search of food on the approach of winter; and that it runs along the banks of rivers; is restless, but not fearful; often moves its tail while sitting on the low shrubs, and makes its nest among the branches of the sea buckthorn, of the berries of which it is very fond."

473. *RUTICILLA VIGORSI*, *Moore.*

Ruticilla Vigorsi, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* . *t.* .

A. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

R. Vigorsi. Female, length 7 in., of wing 4¼ in., tail 3 in., bill to

gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarse 1 in.; above, head, neck, and back, cinereous; wings dusky, with paler margins; beneath, rufescent; upper tail-coverts and tail rufous; the two medial feathers dusky, as is also the exterior web of the outer and tip of each feather, but paler; bill and legs black. No trace of white on the wings. First quill $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. shorter than the second, the third $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than the second; fourth and fifth equal and longest; third and sixth equal, and but a trifle shorter than the two last; the seventh a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. longer than the second; the eighth $\frac{1}{8}$ in. shorter than the second.

The male of this species may eventually prove to be allied to *R. erythrogastra*, but differing from it in the absence of the white wing-patch.

474. *RUTICILLA AUROREA, Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla aurorea, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 477. *Kittl., Kupf. Vœg. t.* 26, *f.* 1. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 976. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 92.

Ruticilla aurorea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180 (*excl. syn.*). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Lusciola aurorea, *Schleg., Faun. Jap. t.* 21, D. ♂ ♀.

Phœnicura Reevesii, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 1. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

Daurian Warbler, *Lath.*

Reeves's Redstart, *J. E. Gray.*

The following description is introduced of an allied species from the Malayan peninsula:

RUTICILLA LEUCOPTERA, Blyth, Sp.

Phœnicura leucoptera, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 962 (1843).

Ruticilla leucoptera, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

HAB. Malayan Peninsula, Java.

R. leucoptera. "Size of *R. phœnicura*, and much resembling in plumage *R. nipalensis*, but smaller and the wings much shorter than in the latter species; it is also generally similar to *phœnicura*, but has no white on the forehead, which, with the crown, neck, and fore part of the back, are ash-grey; the middle of the back is black, as are also the lores, ear-coverts, throat, and breast; and the rest of the under parts, with the rump and tail, except the medial feathers of the latter, are bright ferruginous, the exterior web of the outermost tail-feather being marked with dusky; wings dusky, having a large white patch occupying the base of the

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. ♂. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

C. ♂. Japan. Presented by John Gould, Esq., Dec. 1853.

R. aurorea. Male, length 5 in., of wing 3 in., tail 2½ in., bill to gape ⅝ in., and tarse ¾ in. Forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, fore part of breast, back, upper wing-coverts, apical and basal portion of the secondaries and tertiaries, and the two medial tail-feathers, black; exterior margin of the outer tail-feather and apical margin of the rest, dusky black; medial portion of both webs of the secondaries and tertiaries white; crown of head and back of neck slaty ash, rather whitish above the ear-coverts; breast, abdomen, under wing-coverts, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except as above), rufous. Female, brown above; the wing-patch rufescent white, beneath rufescent; upper and lower tail-coverts and tail (except the medial feathers of the latter, which are dusky brown) rufous; bill and legs black.

475. *RUTICILLA RUFOGULARIS, Moore.*

Ruticilla rufogularis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p. t.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

R. rufogularis. Male, length 5½ in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 2½ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., and tarse ⅝ in. Crown and back of neck mixed grey and ash; lores, ear-coverts, and sides of neck, black; wings and medial tail-feathers dark brown; apical margin of the exterior web of the outer tail-feather dusky; smaller wing-coverts (except the feathers immediately on the shoulder), scapulars, basal portion of the speculars, and apical margins of the greater wing-coverts, white; exterior margin of the primaries and secondaries pale rufescent; throat and breast, back and rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail, rufous; abdomen, under wing and tail-coverts, pale rufescent; bill and legs black. Female, cinerous brown above, rufescent beneath; wings dark brown, the feathers of which are margined with pale rufescent; lower part of back, upper tail-coverts, and tail, rufous, the two medial feathers dark brown, exterior margin of the outer dusky.

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secondaries and tertiaries, extending over both webs of each feather; bill and feet black: according to season, the dorsal plumage is margined with brown edgings, the under parts more slightly with greyish, and the wing-coverts with brown. Length about 6 inches, of wing 2¾ inches, and tail 2⅝ inches, bill to gape ⅝ inch, and tarse ¾ inch. Female, plain brown above, paler beneath, with rufous tail, and the same great white wing-patch as in the male."—(Blyth.)

476. *RUTICILLA CÆRULEOCEPHALA, Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura cæruleocephala, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 35. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 25, *f.* 2. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla cæruleocephala, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

a. b. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. ♂. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

R. cæruleocephala. Male, length 5¾ in., of wing 3¼ in., tail 2¾ in., bill to gape ⅝ in., and tarse ⅝ in. Top of the head slaty ash; lores, ear-coverts, throat, breast, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail, black; wings dark brown; the scapulars and outer edges of the secondaries white; the under wing-coverts, belly, and vent, whitish; bill and legs black. Female unknown.

477. *RUTICILLA NIGROGULARIS, Hodgson.*

Ruticilla nigrogularis, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p. t.*

A. B. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

R. nigrogularis. Length 6 in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 2⅝ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., tarse ⅝ in. Crown of head slaty blue, lightest on the forehead; lores, ear-coverts, throat, back of neck, back, upper wing-coverts, two middle tail-feathers entirely, and the rest (except the basal portion), black; wings blackish brown, the scapulars, outer edges of the secondaries, and under wing-coverts white; breast, flanks, belly, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and base of tail (except the two middle feathers), bright chestnut; vent and under tail-coverts mixed with white; bill and legs black.

This species is allied to *R. schisticeps* (the description of which is annexed), but differs in having the throat black instead of white.

RUTICILLA SCHISTICEPS, Hodgson.

Phœnicura schisticeps, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Ruticilla schisticeps, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69, *et App. p.* 153. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

478. *RUTICILLA FRONTALIS, Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura frontalis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 26, *f.* 1. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla frontalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* .

Ruticilla melanura, *Less. Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 265.

Phœnicura tricolor, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

R. frontalis. Length 6 in., of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{6}{8}$ in. Top of the head, back, throat, and breast dusky cyaneous, with terminal brown edgings; forehead and above the eyes lazuline blue; wings brown; rump, upper tail-coverts, and under parts bright rufous; tail-feathers rufous, with black tips, except the two middle ones, which are wholly black; bills and legs black. Female, brown above and below, rufescent on the belly and flanks; the rest as in the male.

479. *RUTICILLA FULIGINOSA, Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura fuliginosa, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla fuliginosa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Phœnicura plumbea, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 185.

Hab. Nepal, *Hodgson.* Specimen in British Museum.

R. schisticeps. "Length 6 inches, wing 3 inches 4 lines, bill from gape 7 lines, tarse $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Side of the head and neck, back, wings, and tail, black; top of the head pale slaty blue; throat and large patch on each wing white; lower part of breast and abdomen rufous chestnut."

Ruticilla simplex, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 265.
Phœnicura rubricauda, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*the male*).
Phœnicura lineoventris, *Hodgs.*, *MS.* (*the female*).

A. ♂. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.
b. c. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. fuliginosa. Length 5 in., of wing 3 in., tail 2 in., bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarse $\frac{6}{8}$ in. Male of a uniform dusky cyaneous; wings brown, margined with the same; vent, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail, dark ferruginous; bill black; legs hair-brown. Female, above much paler ash, and still paler below; from the throat to the vent, each feather is spotted with white and margined with dusky and then pale ash; wings brown, spotted with white on the coverts; tail white at its base, extending to near the tip on the outermost feathers; the rest brown; upper and lower tail-coverts are also white.

"Found along rivers, near or among mountains: haunts rocks just appearing above the torrent; feeds on coleopterous insects; continually spreading its tail out like a fan, and in a vibrating manner." —(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

480. *RUTICILLA LEUCOCEPHALA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura leucocephala, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 35. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 26, *f.* 1.
Ruticilla leucocephala, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 265. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .
Chaimarrornis leucocephalus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.
Sylvia erythrogastra, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 28.
The White-capped Redstart.
Gir-Chaondeea, Hind., *Hardwicke.*
Kalee pholia, Mohun Ghats, *Royle.*

A. ♂. Himalaya. From Reeves's Collection.
b. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.
c. d. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. leucocephala. Male, length 7 in., of wing 4 in., of tail 3 in.,

bill to gape $\frac{6}{8}$ in., tarse 1 in. Forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, neck, breast, back, wings, and tip of each tail-feather, black; abdomen, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and two thirds of the tail, deep chestnut. Female unknown.

"This bird is extremely common in the valley of the Dhoon, and also in the hills, along the banks of streams and rivers, flitting from rock to rock, and stone to stone, and eternally shaking its tail and spreading it by turns."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 134.)

Genus LARVIVORA, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102 (1837).

481. *LARVIVORA CYANA, Hodgson.*

Larvivora cyana, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Calliope cyana, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 934; XVI. *p.* 135; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169.

Ruticilla cyana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180.

Larvivora brunnea, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102 (*female*).

Phœnicura superciliaris, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1844).

The Blue Larvivora, *Hodgs.*

a. b. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird is common to all the three regions of Nepal, and never quits the woods. It perches freely, but is usually on the ground. Its stomach is feebler than in *Tesia*, and does not take seeds or gravel. From the number of insect nests and larvæ found in its stomach, I have called the genus *Larvivora*."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. VI. p. 103.)

"Is rare in the Neilgherries; also very rare and accidental in Lower Bengal during the season of passage."—(Blyth.)

"I observed this bird very rarely in thick and tangled underwood on the Neilgherries. It has a single low chuckling note, like that of some of the Stonechats."—(Jerdon.)

Genus TARSIGER, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 28.

482. *TARSIGER CHRYSÆUS, Hodgson.*

Tarsiger chrysæus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 28; *Ann. Nat. Hist.*

(1845), *p.* 198; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300. *Jardine, Cont. Orn. p.* 119, *t.* ♂ ♀.

Sericornis chrysæa, *Hodgs. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 549.

The Golden Tarsiger, *Gray.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 408, Hodgs. Cat.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird inhabits the central hills of the Himalaya; is shy, solitary, and bush-loving, constantly descending to the ground from its perch. It feeds and breeds on the ground, making a compact saucer-like nest of moss. Eggs verditer."—(Hodgs.

483. *TARSIGER SUPERCILIARIS, Hodgson.*

Tarsiger superciliaris, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (Nos. 409, 924, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., October, 1853.

T. superciliaris. Male, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarse $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Above, deep cyaneous; wings brown, margined with cyaneous and rufous on the shoulder, primaries also margined with rufous, secondaries with cyaneous; tail brown, margined with cyaneous; lores and cheeks black, a white superciliary streak extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the nares to the back of the neck; beneath rufous; middle of belly white. Female, olive-brown above; wings and tail brown, margined with rusty olive; superciliary streak not so clear as in the male; beneath pale dull rufous; middle of belly and shafts on the underside of tail white; bill black; legs horn.

Genus Cyanecula, *Brehm.* (1828).

Pandicilla, *Blyth, Field Nat. Mag.* (1833).

484. *CYANECULA SUECICA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla suecica, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 336. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 28. *Tickell, J. A S. Beng.* II. *p.* 575.

Cyanecula suecica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 182. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 135; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 167. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296.

Phœnicura suecica, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 267.

Sylvia sperata, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 107 (*female*).

Calliope suecicoïdes, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Blue-necked Warbler, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 30, *t.* 104 (*male*).

The Bluebreast, *Blyth.*

Husaini Pidda, Hind., *Jerd.*

Dumbuk, Cabul, *Blyth.*

Neel Kunthee, Gunpigera, and Gurpedrah, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 22.

a. b. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Bluebreast affects the open country, where there are no trees, and especially reedy places or plantations of sugar-cane, or growing corn or high grass, or ground covered with the broad leaves of cucurbitaceous plants; and there they are seen generally on the ground, running with alternate steps, like a Pipit or Wagtail, and occasionally spreading wide the tail, displaying its rufous base to advantage; seldom perching, but flitting before you as you advance, and disappearing among the low cover, but soon coming forth when all is still, yet without absolutely quitting the shelter of the herbage by going more than a few paces from it. In Lower Bengal these birds are extremely common in suitable situations."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 135.)

"In the Dukhun, this is far from being common, and is only found during the cold season, from October till March. It frequents thick hedges, gardens, sugar-cane fields, and long grass or weeds in beds of tanks, &c., occasionally coming close to houses; and feeds on the ground, on which it runs along picking up various insects, and does not return so quickly to its perch, neither has it that peculiar quivering of the tail, as the Indian Redstart, though while feeding on the ground it occasionally jerks it up. It generally, when observed, tries to conceal itself among the bushes it frequents."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 267.)

Mr. E. L. Layard "procured this bird in Ceylon, at Ambegamoa, in

the month of March. Was not seen in any other locality."—(Ann. N. H. (1853), p. 267.)

Genus CALLIOPE, *Gould, Birds of Eur.* (1836).

MELODES, *Keys. et Blas., Eur. Wirb.* (1840).

485. *CALLIOPE CAMTSCHATKENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus camtschatkensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 817. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 138, *t.* 83.

Calliope camtschatkensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 295.

Motacilla calliope, *Pallas, Trav.* III. *p.* 697. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 575.

Cyanecula calliope, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 182.

Calliope Lathami, *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 14. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 112; XII. *p.* 934.

The Ruby-throated Warbler, *Lath.*

GUNPIGERA, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

GANGULAR, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

B. C. *d.* ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This bird is common in Lower Bengal during the cold season." —(Blyth.)

" Haunts thickets and underwood; is rare, solitary, and silent." —(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 575.)

486. *CALLIOPE PECTORALIS*, *Gould.*

Calliope pectoralis, *Gould, Icones Avium, t. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 934; XVI. *p.* 135; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 295.

Bradybates pectoralis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 181.

A. *b.* ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

March 18th, 1854.

Subfam. III. SYLVIANA, *Vigors.*

Genus Orthotomus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165 (1820).

Edela, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 309 (1831).

Sutoria, *Nicholson, P. Z. S.* (1851), *p.* 194.

487. *ORTHOTOMUS SEPIUM*, *Horsfield.*

Orthotomus sepium, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 166. *Lath.*, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 265. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 599, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Chiglet Creeper, *Lath.*

Horsfield's Tailor-Bird.

Chiglet, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

488. *ORTHOTOMUS EDELA*, *Temminck.*

Orthotomus edela, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 599, *f.* 2 (1836). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Motacilla sepium, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 218.

Edela ruficeps, *Less.*, *Cent. Zool. p.* 212, *t.* 71 (1834) (*nec. Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn.*).

Raffles's Tailor-Bird.

Kachichi, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

489. *ORTHOTOMUS FLAVOVIRIDIS*, *Moore.*

Orthotomus flavoviridis, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Yellowish-green Tailor-Bird.

A. B. Malacca. Purchased.

O. flavoviridis. The forehead, crown, round the eyes, and occiput,

ferruginous; back and rump yellowish green; tail more dusky green; wings brown, broadly margined exteriorly throughout with yellowish green; chin, base of lower mandible, ear-coverts, centre of some of the feathers of the throat and breast, white; throat and fore part of breast black, centered as above; lower part of breast ash and white; middle of the abdomen white; flanks yellowish; extreme edge of shoulder of wing yellow; under part of tail yellowish, with a terminal dusky band, tipped with yellowish; thighs greenish-ferruginous. Specimen labelled male. Length 4 in., of wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarsus $\frac{7}{10}$ in.; bill to gape $\frac{7}{10}$ in.

490. *ORTHOTOMUS CINERACEUS, Blyth.*

Orthotomus cineraceus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 589 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Orthotomus sepium, *apud Lafr., Mag. de Zool. t.* 51.

The Grey Tailor-Bird.

A. Malacca. Purchased.

" Upper parts pure ash-grey, without any tinge of green; forehead

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The following are the descriptions of the other known species of this genus.

ORTHOTOMUS LONGIROSTRIS, Swains.

Orthotomus longirostris, *Swains.*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ *Cent. p.* 343 (1837). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Black-throated Grey Tailor-bird.

HAB. S. W. Australia, *Swains.* Malacca?

" Cinereous; sides of the body beneath cinereous, the middle white; head, chin, and thighs, ferruginous; throat black; tail brownish, graduated; the latter with dusky black ends, tipped with whitish. Bill and legs pale.

" Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill to gape $\frac{8}{10}$ in.; wing $2\frac{1}{10}$ in; tail beyond 1 in.; base $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.; tarsus $\frac{9}{10}$ in."—(Swainson.)

This species differs from *O. cineraceus*, B., in having a black throat, and the wing being $\frac{3}{10}$ in. longer; the tarsus also being longer by a $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

ORTHOTOMUS CUCULLATUS, Temm.

Orthotomus cucullatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 599, *f.* 3. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

HAB. Java, Sumatra, *Temminck.*

" Top of head bright ferruginous; neck, jaws, and the sides of the breast of a pure ash; the neck in front, the breast, and the middle of the belly, are pure

and sides of the head light ferruginous, palest on the cheeks, and there is a slight tinge of the same upon the chin; crown tinged with olive brown; lower parts white, passing to light ashy on the sides of the breast; tail somewhat brownish, with terminal dusky band, and whitish extreme tips to its outer feathers; tibial plumes rust-coloured; the tarsi and toes red brown; bill dusky above, pale beneath. Length about 4½ in., of wing $1\frac{8}{10}$ in., tail $1\frac{5}{8}$ in., bill to gape ¾ in., tarse ⅝ in."—(Blyth.)

In our specimen of *O. cineraceus*, the centre of the throat, and the whole of the breast and flanks are lightish ash, paling to silky white on the centre of the belly; the chin and sides of the throat with the ear-coverts, being light ferruginous; under tail-coverts also white; the wing and tarsus are both ⅛ in. longer; wings brown, the primaries margined exteriorly with pale dusky ferruginous, the secondaries with ashy olive; extreme edge of wing, under spurious wing-coverts, and exterior margin of the latter, ferruginous white, contrasting with the ash on the breast; under wing-coverts white. Other characters as in the description above.

491. *ORTHOTOMUS RUFICEPS*, *Lesson Sp.*

Edela ruficeps, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Ornith. p.* 309 (1831) (*nec. Less.*, *Cent. Zool.*).

Orthotomus ruficeps, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Orthotomus sericeus, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 599 (1836).

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white; the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, of a yellow citron; back and wings of a greenish tint, the quills and tail margined with greenish; upper mandible brown, the lower, as well as the feet, yellowish."—(Temm.)

ORTHOTOMUS ATROGULARIS, *Temm.*

Orthotomus atrogularis, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 599. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Black-throated Tailor-bird.

Hab. Malacca, Borneo, *Temminck.*

"This species is the smallest of the genus. The forehead, top of the head, and the occiput, bright brownish-red; the neck, the back, and the wings, of a grassy-green; the tail of a yellowish-green, marked near the end, and on the inner web, with a narrow yellowish band; the chin, throat, breast, and upper parts of flanks, pure black; the sides of the abdomen yellowish; middle of the belly and abdomen white; bill and feet brown. No difference in the sexes. Length 3¼ in."—(Temm.)

The Rufous-headed Tailor-Bird.

A. Malacca. Purchased.

This species may readily be distinguished by the bright colour of the head, the tail also being of the same colour, but not so bright; and the bill being considerably longer and stouter (though strictly typical) than in the other species. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., wing 2 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and tarsus $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

492. *ORTHOTOMUS LONGICAUDA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla longicauda et M. sutoria, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *pp.* 954, 997. *Pennant*, *Ind. Zool.* I. *p.* 44.

Orthotomus longicauda, *Strickl.*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 35. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 377; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 144. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 298. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 691. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 262. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Sylvia longicauda et S. sutoria, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *pp.* 545, 551; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *pp.* 79, 119. *Vieill.*, *Enc. Meth.* *p.* 456.

Malurus longicaudus, *Pearson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 644.

Sylvia guzuratta, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 554; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 129.

Orthotomus Bennettii et O. lingoo, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90. *Lafres. Mag. de Zool.* *t.* 52, 53. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 1. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 63.

Orthotomus ruficapilla, *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 504 (1833).

Orthotomus sphenurus, *Swains.*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ *Cent.* *p.* 343 (1838).

Orthotomus sutorius, v. ruficapillus, v. sphenurus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Orthotomus sutoria et O. patia, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 29.

Sutoria agilis, *Nicholson*, *P. Z. S.* (1851), *p.* 194.

The Indian Tailor-Bird, *Pennant.*

Phutki, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Tuntuni, Beng., *Hamilton. Blyth.*

Patia ('Leaf-bird'), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀ (*O. Bennettii et O. lingoo*, Sykes). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. e. f. (*O. sutoria et O. patia*, Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Drawing of bird, nest, and eggs, natural size. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

The earliest notice of this long-celebrated bird is found in "Pennant's Indian Zoology," a classical work which combines various fragments of zoology collected by Forster, Loten, and other early Indian zoologists. The systematic name was first given by Gmelin. After various interesting remarks on Indian Zoology, Pennant describes the nest of the Tailor Bird as follows: "The bird picks up a dead leaf, and, surprising to relate, sews it to the side of a living one, its slender bill being its needle, and its thread some fine fibres; the lining feathers, gossamer, and down."

The bird is subsequently described by most Indian ornithologists. Mr. Jerdon remarks: "The *Tailor Bird* is tolerably common in most wooded districts, and universally spread, frequenting cultivated ground, especially gardens, groves of trees, and is also found in high jungle in the more open spaces. It lives in pairs or in small flocks, incessantly hopping about the branches of trees and shrubs, peas, and other vegetables, with a loud reiterated note, and picking various insects (chiefly ants and small larvæ) off the bark and leaves, and not unfrequently seeking them on the ground. It has the habit of frequently jerking up its tail while feeding, or hopping about, and at times (especially when calling) it has the power of raising the feathers on the lower part of its throat, and displaying on either side a small black stripe. This has been noted by no one except Lieutenant Hutton, who states: 'It is only seen when the bird is in motion, and wholly disappears when in a state of rest.' It has various notes, one of which sounds like *twee, twee, twee,* as mentioned by Colonel Sykes, and another which is generally used when alarmed or angry, and sounds like *chick, chick, chick, chicky, chick.* It is a familiar bird, and ventures close to houses, but when observed becomes wary."

The following are a few observations on the structure of two specimens of the nest of the present bird, which were found in the garden belonging to Captain Hearsey, by Lieutenant Hutton. "The first was neatly formed of raw cotton and bits of cotton threads

woven strongly together, thickly lined with horse-hair, and supported between two leaves on a twig of the *amaltús* tree (*Cassia fistula*). These two leaves were first placed longitudinally upon each other, and stitched in that position from the points to rather more than half way up the sides with a strong thread spun from the raw cotton by the bird, leaving the entrance to the nest at the upper end, between the stalks of the leaves, at the point where they join the branch of the tree. Both of these leaves were, of course, green and living; subsequently, however, they were blown down by a high wind, and being now withered, the nest appears enclosed between two dead leaves.

"The second specimen was at the end of a branch of the *Bhela* (*Semecarpus anacardium*), about two feet from the ground, and constructed of the same materials as the above, viz., raw cotton, cotton threads, also a little flax, and lined with horse-hair alone; the leaves were stitched together partly with thread prepared by the bird, and partly with spun thread, and so well concealed was it, that even after Captain Hearsey had discovered it (by accident), he could scarcely find it again to show to me. In it were found an egg and two young birds nearly fledged; these I placed with the nest in a trap cage, and thus succeeded in capturing both of the old birds.

"The young birds are similar in colour to the adults, except that they are paler, and the top of the head cinereous with a faint rufous tinge; bill yellowish; the eggs are white, spotted, chiefly at the larger end, with tawny spots.

"They are very lively little birds, exhibiting a good deal of the manner of the creeper tribe (*Cinnyris*), carefully searching beneath every leaf and into every chink and hole for insects, which they seize with great rapidity, flirting their tails up and down, and uttering a sharp reiterated cry."

In another notice, the same author states: "Similar nests and eggs agreeing in every respect as those described above have since fallen under my observation; in all of these, the nest was composed of cotton, wool, vegetable fibre, and horse-hair, formed in the shape of a deep cup or purse, enclosed between two long leaves, the edges of which were sewed to the sides of the nest, in a manner to support it, by threads spun by the bird; the eggs are three to four, of a white colour, sprinkled with small specks, chiefly at the larger end, of rufous or tawny."

Dr. Nicholson gives the following notice: "I have found its singularly sewn nest containing eggs or young at all seasons of the

year, in May and in November; and this may be owing to the vegetation of gardens being always kept up by means of artificial irrigation; for cultivated spots seem its favourite, if not exclusive, resort, at least in the north of India. Though no doubt it haunts suitable jungles, I never observed it there, nor ever discovered its nest so situated; but I have found many nests in my gardens, both at Surat and at Raghote, as well as in Cutch. It seems to prefer the leaf of the Bringal (*Solanum esculentum*), or that of the *Cucurbita octangularis*, for the purposes of nidification; and it lays four small white eggs, marked with faint dark spots at the larger end. After selecting a fitting leaf, it proceeds by means of its feet and beak to draw the edges together, perforating holes therein, and securing their proximity by threads of cotton, with bunches at the end to prevent their giving way. Then the nest is constructed inside the leaf, now forming a sort of cove, with cotton; the entrance is at the top, and the nest seems small in proportion to the bird."

The Tailor Bird is found in India generally, Ceylon, the Burmese countries, and the Malayan peninsula.

Further notices of the habits and nest of this curious bird will be found by the following authors in the references above referred to, viz., Hodgson, Sykes, Blyth, Layard, &c.

Genus Prinia, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165 (1820).

493. *PRINIA FAMILIARIS*, *Horsf.*

Prinia familiaris, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165; *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* *Lath.*, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 264. *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 97. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 284.

Motacilla olivacea, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 218.

Orthotomus prinia, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 599.

Familiar Creeper, *Lath.*

Prinya, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing (*M. olivacea*, Raffles). Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

"The *Prinya* is abundant in many parts of Java near villages and gardens; in the confines of these it builds its nest on trees and shrubs. Its motions are sprightly. It sports among the branches

in short and rapid flights, and enlivens the neighbourhood with pleasant notes, from which the native name is derived."—(Horsf.)

494. *PRINIA FLAVIVENTRIS*, *Delessert Sp.*

Orthotomus flaviventris, *Deless.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 101; *Voy. dans l'Inde, pt.* 2. *p.* 30.

Prinia flaviventris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376; XVI. *p.* 455; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 284.

A. Bengal, *b.* Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Nepal (No. 944, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

495. *PRINIA SOCIALIS*, *Sykes.*

Prinia socialis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89; *J. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 537; *Jerd., Madr. J.* XI. *p.* 3. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376; XVI. *p.* 455; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 43. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 284. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 262.

Foodkey Warbler, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 125.

Ash-coloured Wren-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

Phutki, Hind., *Blyth.*

A. B. *c.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. e. Nepal (No. 890, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species constructs the same ingenious nest and has the same note, '*tooee tooee*,' and feeds in the same manner as the *Orthotomus longicauda.* It is remarkable for a struggling flight, as if it experienced difficulty in making its way."—(Sykes.)

"Is unequally distributed over the peninsula, being tolerably common in some localities and rarely met with in others. In the Carnatic, I have met it among reeds and long grass, by the side of rivers and tanks; on the west coast, in similar situations, and much more common; while I have hitherto seen it but rarely in the table-land; on the Neilgherries near Coonoor and Kotagherry, it is very

abundant in dry bushy ground. I have not verified Col. Sykes's observation as to its nidification, and have found the nest of another species to be very different."—(Jerdon.)

496. *PRINIA HODGSONI, Blyth.*

Prinia Hodgsonii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376 (1844); XVI. *p.* 456; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 143. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 63. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 284.

Prinia gracilis, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 3.

Small Wren-Warbler, *Jerd.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

497. *PRINIA CINEREOCAPILLA, Hodgson.*

Prinia cinereocapilla, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. c. Nepal (No. 890* Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Crown of the head grey, the shaft and margin of the feathers being darker; nareal and frontal plumes, a streak over and beyond the eye, and the whole under parts rufescent, brightest on the flanks and thighs; lores and upper parts of ear-coverts greyish; nape, back, rump, and wings bright rufous brown, the tips of the latter dusky; tail the same colour as the back, paler beneath, with a terminal dusky band, and rufescent white tips; bill black; legs pale horn. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., wing $1\frac{8}{12}$ in., tail 2 in., bill to front $\frac{3}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{7}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{6}{12}$ in.

Genus Horeites, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30.

Nivicola, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586.

498. *HOREITES POLLICARIS, Hodgs.*

Horeites pollicaris, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65;

Ann. N. H. XVI. *p.* 200; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 585. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 281.

Drymoica pollicaria, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

a. Nepal (No. 848). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

499. *HOREITES SCHISTILATUS, Hodgs.*

Nivicola schistilata, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586.

Horeites schistilatus, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30; *Cat. B. of Nep.* 65; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 200.

Drymoica schistilata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

a. b. Nepal (No. 860, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

500. *HOREITES BRUNNIFRONS, Hodgs.*

Horeites brunnifrons, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65, *App. p.* 151; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 585.

Prinia brunnifrons, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 29; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 200.

a. b. c. d. (No. 836, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"These birds inhabit the northern regions of Nepal, near the snows, dwelling in brushwood and being much on the ground."—(Hodgson.)

501. *HOREITES MAJOR, Hodgson.*

Horeites major, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 946, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., October, 1853.

H. major. Above olive brown, ruddier on the wings; tail rounded, and of a dusky brown, with the outer webs fringed with olive brown; cap red-brown, a yellowish ferruginous superciliary streak extending over the ear-coverts; upper parts of ear-coverts ruddy brown, lower ashy; throat, sides of neck, centre of breast, and abdomen ashy white; sides of the breast and flanks olive brown; bill dark horn, yellowish at base beneath; feet yellowish. Length

5 in., of wing $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $2\frac{2}{10}$ in., outer feather $\frac{4}{8}$ in., shorter than the middle, bill to front $\frac{3}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarsus $\frac{9}{10}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{7}{10}$ in., inner ditto $\frac{5}{12}$ in., outer ditto rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This species may easily be distinguished by its greater size, larger bill, and by the wings being much longer, though the latter are rounded as in the other species, and by the nearly total absence of ash colour on the under parts, the feet also being longer and stronger.

Genus Neornis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 590.

502. *NEORNIS FLAVOLIVACEA, Hodgson.*

Neornis flavolivacea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 590; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Sylvia flavolivacea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174.

Neornis cacharensis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*the young*).

Drymoica brevicaudata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459 (1847) (*the adult*).

a. Nepal (*N. cacharensis,* H.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Cisticola, *Lesson* (1831).

503. *CISTICOLA CURSITANS, Frankl. Sp.*

Prinia cursitans, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 5; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 6. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 590.

Cisticola cursitans, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 457; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 62. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 300. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 286.

Cisticola subhemalayana, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Drymoica cisticola, *Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

The Grass-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

Ghaska Phutki or Ghaska Pitpittee, Hind., *Jerd.*

Kher Ghusa, Bhagulpore, *Blyth.*

A. B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This little bird abounds in suitable localities throughout the country, frequenting sedges and long grass, also growing corn and other low crops; it may be commonly observed to rise a little way into the air, as is the habit of so many birds that inhabit similar situations, repeating at intervals a single note, '*jik, jik.*' It constructs a beautiful nest, sewing together a number of growing stems and leaves of grass with a delicate pappus, which forms also the lining; and laying four or five translucent white eggs, with reddish brown spots, more numerous and forming a ring at the large end, very like those of *Orthotomus longicauda.*"—(Blyth.)

"When disturbed, it takes a short interrupted flight, and on seating itself hides among the tufts of grass, and often runs several yards. It feeds on ants, the larvæ of small grasshoppers, and various other insects."—(Jerdon.)

Genus Suya, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 183 (1836).

Decurus, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

504. *SUYA CRINIGER, Hodgson.*

Suya criniger, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 183. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 375. *Bonap., C. G. Av.* *p.* 281.

Decurus (Suya) criniger, v. caudata, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Prinia criniger, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 63.

Drymoica criniger, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 457; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 142. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 692.

Suya, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"The favourite resort of the *Súyæ* is the upland downs which are scattered with brushwood Owing to the feebleness of their wings, they need the shelter of low trees and shrubs; but they are almost

perpetually on the ground, seeking their food there exclusively. Small scaled insects are their favourite food, with larvæ; next grubs and caterpillars; berries they seldom touch; never grain nor hard seeds, nor consequently gravel."—(Hodgson.)

"This little bird appears on the hills at about 5,000 feet in May. A nest taken much lower down in June, was composed of grasses neatly interwoven in the shape of an ovate ball, the smaller end uppermost, and forming the mouth or entrance; it was lined first with cottony seed down and then with fine grass stalks; it was suspended among high grass, and contained five beautiful little eggs of a carneous white colour, thickly freckled with deep rufous, and with a darkish confluent ring of the same at the larger end. Diameter $\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ in. I have seen this species as high as 7,000 feet in October. It delights to sit on the summit of tall grass, or even of an oak, from whence it pours forth a loud and long-continued grating note, like the filing of a saw."—(Hutton.)

505. *SUYA FULIGINOSA*, *Hodgs.*

Decurus (Suya) fuliginosa, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.*, *p.* 63.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

This species differs from *S. criniger* in having a more robust bill, which is entirely black; the feathers of the breast being dusky black, with rufescent white shafts and tips. The legs are also stouter.

506. *SUYA ATROGULARIS*, *Moore.*

Suya atrogularis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal (No. 893, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., October, 1853.

S. atrogularis. Colour above, dusky brown, in some specimens ashy brown; edge of wing at shoulder and under wing-coverts buff; primaries margined with buffish, and secondaries with rufescent-brown; a whitish streak extending from the base of the lower mandible to the end and under the ear-covert; chin, throat, side of neck, breast, and middle of abdomen black, the feathers of the two latter broadly centered with white; flanks and sides of abdomen mixed grey, brown, and rufescent; vent buff; thighs buffy-rufous;

tail of ten feathers, paler than the back, without perceptible terminal band; bill horn, feet paler. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., including the tail, wings from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. in some specimens, central feathers of tail from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in., its outermost being only 1 in., bill to gape $\frac{8}{12}$ in., to front $\frac{5}{12}$ in., height from chin to front $\frac{1}{10}$ in., width at chin $\frac{2}{10}$ in., tarsi $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

507. *SUYA LEPIDA*, *Blyth.*

Drymoica lepida, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376 (1844); XVI. *p.* 460; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 143. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

Suya lepida, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 281.

a. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

This species may be distinguished by the "general light olive-grey colour above, each feather having a medial dusky streak, broader on those of the crown and back; wings light dusky brown, the feathers margined with olive-grey, and tail throughout distinctly branded above with narrow transverse duskyish lines, below pale, with whitish tips, and a subterminal dusky band to each feather; the under parts throughout are greyish white, with lores and a slight supercilium of the same. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., tail varying from $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., with its outermost feathers from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. less, alar expanse $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., closed wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Irides bright yellowish brown; bill plumbeous, paler (and sometimes carneous) below; legs pale carneous, with a faint tinge of yellow."

"This bird inhabits low scrub, intermixed with tufts of coarse sedgy grass, growing in sandy places by the river side, and it frequently flies out to feed among the thin herbage growing along the margin of the sand-dunes."—(Blyth.)

Genus DRYMOICA, *Swains.*, *Zool. Journ.* (1827).

508. *DRYMOICA SYLVATICA*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Prinia sylvatica, *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 4 (1840). *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376.

Drymoica sylvatica, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 142. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

Suya sylvatica, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 281.

Jungle Wren-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

A. Neilgherries. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

b. c. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This bird frequents the open forest jungle of the Neilgherries."—(Jerdon.)

509. *DRYMOICA NEGLECTA, Jerdon Sp.*

Prinia neglecta, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 130 (1844).

Drymoica neglecta, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 142. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

Suya neglecta, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 281.

Drymoica sylvatica, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 458.

a. Upper India. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I recently obtained a specimen of this bird about 40 miles N. W. of Midnapore. It was in an open bushy place, near tree-jungle. Its note was a long-continued and rapid repetition of the sound *twit.*"

510. *DRYMOICA INORNATA, Sykes Sp.*

Prinia inornata, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 4. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376; XVIII. *p.* 812. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 44. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 263.

Drymoica inornata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 142, *et App. p.* xx. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

DRYMOICA VALIDA, Blyth.

Drymoica valida, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 180 (1851); *App. to Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* xx.

Drymoica robusta, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 812 (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 142. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

Suya robusta, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 281.

HAB. Ceylon.

DRYMOICA POLYCHROA, Temminck Sp.

Malurus polychrous, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 446, *f.* 3.

Drymoica, Sp. No. 802, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 142; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459.

Suya Blythi, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 281.

HAB. Java.

Suya inornata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 281.

Prinia macroura,* *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 4.

Sylvia longicaudata, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576 (1833).

Prinia Franklinii, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376 (1844).

Prinia fusca, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 29; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 63.

Drymoica fusca, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 460.

Drymoica Jerdoni, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459 (1847).

The Common Wren-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Nepal (No. 957, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

d. Bengal. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

"This is a common bird in all parts of the Peninsula, frequenting low bushes on the open plains, hedges, low trees, grain-fields, &c. It is found generally in pairs, or sometimes in small flocks; feeds on ants, larvæ, and other insects, and endeavours to conceal itself in the thick bushes or hedges, and on being driven away, flies off to the nearest bush or tree with a low jerking flight. I once procured the nest of this species: it was open at the top, neatly made with grass well interwoven, without any lining, and fixed in a low bush very near the ground; it contained four blue eggs."—(Jerdon.)

511. *DRYMOICA NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Drymoica nipalensis, *Hodgs.* *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. Nepal (No. 913, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

D. nipalensis. Above rufous brown; wings dusky brown; the primaries exteriorly, and secondaries interiorly and exteriorly,

* Previously used by Latham.

margined with bright rufous-brown; tail rufous-brown, paler beneath, and distinctly rayed; has a terminal dusky band, seen most conspicuous above, the tips being pale but not white; the whole under-parts rufescent, as in *Prinia socialis*, Sykes; bill dusky horn, paler below at base; legs pale horn. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in., wing $1\frac{10}{12}$ in. tail varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in., bill to front $\frac{4}{12}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{12}$ in., tarsi $\frac{10}{12}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{8}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{7}{12}$ in.

Genus MEGALURUS, *Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 158 (1820).

512. *MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS, Horsfield.*

Megalurus palustris, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 159. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 125. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 372; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 139. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 279.

Malurus marginalis, *Reinw., Temm. Pl. Col.* 65, *f.* 2.

Turdus takko, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 75.

Fenny Warbler, *Lath.*

LARRI-ANGON, Java, *Horsf.*

TAKKO, Hind., *Hamilton.*

A. *b. c.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird has a fine flute-like voice, which it pours forth as it ascends to some height above the reeds which it frequents, and then suddenly drops down among them. It has a remarkable freedom of action of the legs, enabling it to sprawl widely as it clambers among the reeds and grass-stems."—(Blyth.)

Genus CHAËTORNIS, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 167 (1848).

513. *CHAËTORNIS STRIATUS, Jerdon Sp.*

Megalurus striatus, *Jerd., Suppl. Cat. B.* (1841); *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 169 (1844); *pt.* 2, *p.* 128.

Chaëtornis striatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 167. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 280.

Sphenura striata, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 139.

Dasyornis locustelloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 602 (1842); XIII. *p.* 373, ♀.

Dasyornis colluriceps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 603; XIII. *p.* 373 (1844), ♂.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"It has been suggested by Mr. R. W. G. Frith, that the very remarkable ant-orbital bristles of this bird are admirably adapted to protect the eyes when it is forcing its way through the dense tufts of high grass and reeds among which it is constantly found. The nest of this bird nearly accords with that of a *Malacocercus*, and the eggs being blue."—(Blyth.)

Genus ARUNDINAX, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 595 (1845).

PHRAGMATICOLA, *Blyth, MS.*

514. *ARUNDINAX OLIVACEUS, Blyth.*

Phragmaticola olivacea, *Blyth, MS. Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 129 (1844).

Arundinax olivaceus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 595; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 181. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 287.

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. *c.* Nepal (No. 930, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

d. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

Genus ACROCEPHALUS, *Naum. Vœg. alte Augs. Nachtr.* (1819).

CALAMOHERPE, *Boie, Isis* (1822) *p.* 972.

515. *ACROCEPHALUS BRUNNESCENS, Jerdon Sp.*

Agrobates brunnescens, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 269 (1839).

Acrocephalus brunnescens, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 181.

Calamoherpe brunnescens, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 288. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

Malacocercus abornis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus v. turdoides of India, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 112; XIV. *p.* 594. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64.

Calamodyta arundinacea, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

The Greater Indian Reed-Warbler.

A. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

b. China. From Reeves's Collection.

c. d. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler, Feb., 1854.

"This is an uncommon bird; in its manners it somewhat approaches the *Orthotomi* and *Priniæ.* I have seen it in the Carnatic, near Trichinopoly, also near Jaulnah, and in other parts of the table-land. It frequents high grain fields, to the stalks of which it clings, and, on being observed, conceals itself among them. At Jaulnah, I have seen it in my garden, hunting about various low shrubs, peas, and beans, &c., among which, on being observed, it immediately withdrew, most carefully hiding itself, and being with difficulty driven from its place of refuge. I occasionally heard it utter a harsh clucking note. I found its food, in two instances, to consist of small grasshoppers and ants."—(Jerdon.)

516. *ACROCEPHALUS MONTANUS, Horsfield Sp.*

Sylvia montana, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 156 (1820). *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 217.

Calamodyta montana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

Calamoherpe montana, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

The Java Reed-Warbler.

Chret, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

517. *ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM, Blyth.*

Acrocephalus dumetorum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 815 (1849), *et App. to Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 326. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 263.

Sylvia montana, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 5; XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 150.

Acrocephalus montanus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.*

XIV. *p.* 594; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 181. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nepal, p.* 64. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 690.

Salicaria arundinacea? *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Sylvia arundinacea, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 17.

The Lesser Indian Reed-Warbler.

PODENA, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 86.

TICKTICKEE of the Musselmen, *Hamilton.*

TICKRA, Bengal, *Hamilton.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. Nepal (No. 818, 903, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

f. g. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

"This bird is very common throughout the Peninsula, and comes a good deal into gardens, frequenting pea-rows and the like. In wilder marshy districts, such as the swampy thickets in the vicinity of the salt-water lake near Calcutta, not one is to be met with, while *A. brunnescens* abound; and *A. agricola* is rarely seen in the haunts of *A. dumetorum.*"—(Blyth.)

"This species arrives in the hills, up to 7,000 feet at least, in April, when it is very common, and appears in pairs, with something of the manners of *Phylloscopus.* The note is a sharp '*tchik-tchik,*' resembling the sound emitted by a flint and steel. It disappears by the end of May, in which month they breed; but, owing to the high winds and strong weather experienced in that month in 1848, many nests were left incompleted, and the birds must have departed without breeding. One nest, which I took on the 6th May, was a round ball, with a lateral entrance; it was placed in a thick barberry-bush growing at the side of a deep and sheltered ditch; it was composed of coarse dry grasses externally, and lined with finer grass. Eggs three, and pearl-white, with minute scattered specks of rufous, chiefly at the larger end; diameter $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ in."—(Hutton.)

Mr. Jerdon states: "It is certainly migratory in the south of India."

518. *ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLUS*, *Jerdon.*

Sylvia agricola, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 131 (1844).

Acrocephalus agricolus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 182.

Calamoherpe agricola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 595. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

Calamodyta agricola, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

A. B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. Nepal (No. 903* Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"I found this species of Reed Warbler frequenting rice-fields in the neighbourhood of Nellore during the cold weather."—(Jerdon.) Mr. Blyth has also found it very abundant in reedy ground near Calcutta.

Genus Calamodyta, *Meyer et Wolf* (1815).

519. *CALAMODYTA CINNAMOMEA*, *Rüpp. Sp.*

Salicaria cinnamomea, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 111, *t.* 42, *f.* 1.

Calamodyta cinnamomea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

Calamoherpe cinnamomea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 286.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Dumeticola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 583 (1845).

520. *DUMETICOLA AFFINIS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Salicaria affinis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64, *et App. p.* 151.

Calamodyta affinis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172, *t.* 49, *f.* 1.

Calamoherpe affinis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

Dumeticola thoracica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 584 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Tribura, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30.

521. *TRIBURA LUTEOVENTRIS*, *Hodgson.*

Tribura luteoventris, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 201; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 583.

Calamodyta luteoventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

Pseudoluscinia luteoventris, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 182.

The Luteous-bellied Tribura, *Gray.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird inhabits the Kachar region of Nepal, among bushwood." —(Hodgs.)

Genus Horornis, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 584.

522. *HORORNIS FULVIVENTRIS*, *Hodgson.*

Horornis fulviventris, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 202. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Regulus fulviventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

523. *HORORNIS FULIGIVENTER*, *Hodgson.*

Horornis fuligiventer, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 201. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Regulus fuliginoventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Phyllopneuste, *Meyer et Wolf* (1815).

524. *PHYLLOPNEUSTE RAMA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Sylvia Rama, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 5.

Phyllopneuste Rama, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 594; XVI. *p.* 440; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

Calamodyta Rama, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This bird occurs abundantly in Lower Bengal, upon the sandy soil above the tideway of the Hoogly, frequenting baubul topes and scattered trees near villages, as well as hedges and low bush-jungle; I have also observed it in the jungles north and west of Midnapore." —(Blyth.)

"It is a lively and active bird, hopping about the branches, and capturing various small insects, occasionally on the wing, but generally on the branches or leaves. It has a rather harsh chuckling note, which it incessantly utters on being approached, and endeavours to hide itself, creeping to the farther side of the tree."—(Jerdon.)

Genus Phylloscopus, *Boie, Isis* (1826) *p.* 792.

525. *PHYLLOSCOPUS TRISTIS, Blyth.*

Phylloscopus tristis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 966 (1843); XIV. *p.* 591; *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 178; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Regulus tristis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis tristis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Sylvia trochilus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 6.

A. *b.* Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

"Common in swampy places wherever there is jungle, and diffused generally over India; I also found this bird abundant in a mango tope near Hooghly, where there was no marshy ground in the immediate vicinity."—(Blyth.)

"In Southern India, I obtained a specimen in a wooded valley along the edge of the northern range of Ghauts. It appeared active and lively in its habits, occasionally flying from some reeds and perching on a stone in a brook, and from thence making short sallies after insects in the air, or seizing one on the sand of the rivulet."—(Jerdon.)

526. *PHYLLOSCOPUS MAGNIROSTRIS, Blyth.*

Phylloscopus magnirostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 966 (1843).

Phyllopneuste magnirostris, *G. R. Gray, App. Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 151.

Phyllopneuste indicus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 593; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

Phylloscopus javanicus, (*Horsf.*) *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 393; XIV. *p.* 591; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185; *App. p.* 22.

Sylvia javanica, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174.

Phyllopneuste javanicus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Phyllopneuste trochilus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65.

A. *b. c.* Bengal (*P. magnirostris,* Bl.), *d.* Chusan (*P. indicus,* Bl.). Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Nepal (*P. trochilus,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

This is a rare bird in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; and "my shikaree, who shot it, informed me that it sung prettily; and on my imitating the well-known note of the *Ph. trochilus,* L., he assured me that the song of this bird was quite different."—(Blyth.)

527. *PHYLLOSCOPUS LUGUBRIS, Blyth.*

Phylloscopus lugubris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 968 (1843); XIV. *p.* 591; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Regulus lugubris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis lugubris, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Abrornis xanthogaster, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 66.

Phyllopneuste flaveolus, *G. R. Gray, App. Cat. B. Nep. p.* 152.

Regulus flaveolus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis flaveolus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

a. Bengal (*P. lugubris,* Blyth). Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. c. d. e. Nepal (*Ab. xanthogaster,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

528. *PHYLLOSCOPUS VIRIDANUS*, *Blyth.*

Phylloscopus viridanus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 967 (1843); XIV. *p.* 591; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Phyllopneuste viridanus, *G. R. Gray, App. Cat. B. Nep. p.* 152.

Regulus viridanus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis viridanus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Phyllopneuste affinis, *Blyth, Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98.

Abrornis tenuiceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66.

Phyllopneuste rufa, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 191.

a. Nepal (*A. tenuiceps*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This is very numerous in the vicinity of Calcutta during the hyemal months, and is likewise common in Nepal. The note of this bird is weak, and is expressible by the sound *tiss-yip*, frequently uttered, but never repeated a number of times in continuous succession, like the much louder *tsih-tseh* of the European species."—(Blyth.)

529. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BRUNNEUS*, *Blyth.*

Phylloscopus brunneus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 591 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Phylloscopus fuscatus, var. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 443-4.

A. B. C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Abrornis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

530. *ABRORNIS CANTATOR*, *Tickell Sp.*

Motacilla cantator, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576 (1833).

Abrornis cantator, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

Culicipeta cantator, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 440.

Rhipidura cantator, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 12.

The Chiming Wren, *Tickell.*

a. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

A. cantator. "Plumage above, clear olive-green; crown black,

with a longitudinal central yellow stripe; black stripe through the eye and a yellow one over it; throat bright yellow, extending towards the breast; lower parts lint-white; vent yellow. Length 4 in. Male."—(Tickell.)

"Frequents trees in the thickest parts of the jungle, and has a loud and incessant note, like '*pio, pio, pio, pio.*'"—(Tickell.)

531. *ABRORNIS SCHISTICEPS, Hodgson.*

Abrornis schisticeps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 688.

Culicipeta schisticeps, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67, *et App. p.* 153.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

A. schisticeps. Crown, occiput, and ear-coverts, greyish slate, passing to olive-green on the shoulders, back, and rump; wings and tail duksy, margined with olive-green; the inner webs of the outer tail-feathers white; abdomen white; a broad streak from the front, above each eye, the throat, breast, and vent, bright yellow; lores, base of lower mandible, under and over the eye, black; bill and feet horny. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $1\frac{9}{10}$ in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill from front $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{12}$ in., and tarse $\frac{8}{12}$ in.

"A common species at 5,000 feet, and commences building in March. A pair of these birds selected a thick China rosebush trained against the side of the house, and had completed the nest and laid one egg, when a rat destroyed it. I subsequently took two other nests in May, both placed on the ground, in holes in the side of a bank by the roadside: in form, the nest is a ball with a round lateral entrance, and is composed externally of dried grasses and green moss, lined with bits of wool, cotton, feathers, thread, and hair. The eggs are three in number, and pure white; diameter $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$ in."—(Hutton.)

532. *ABRORNIS XANTHOSCHISTOS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Phyllopneuste xanthoschistos, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65, *et App. p.* 151.

Phyllopneuste schisticeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 592 (1845); XVI. *p.* 441.

Abrornis schisticeps, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Regulus schisticeps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 175.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

533. *ABRORNIS EROCHROA, Hodgson.*

Abrornis erochroa, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Regulus erochroa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis pulchra, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*the young*).

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

534. *ABRORNIS ALBOGULARIS, Hodgson.*

Abrornis albogularis, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. B. Nepal (No. 936, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. albogularis. Forehead, lores, over and under the eyes to nape, and ear-coverts, brightish ferruginous, the crown being dusky ferruginous, passing to yellowish olive-green on the back and shoulders, the rump being yellowish; wings black, margined with the colour of the back; tail pale dusky greenish, edged exteriorly throughout with yellowish green; base of lower mandible and throat white, the feathers of the latter black at the base; breast bright yellow; abdomen white; vent yellowish; bill horny, paler beneath; feet pale horny; the rictorial bristles black, strong, nearly as long as the bill. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the first quill $\frac{1}{2}$ in. shorter than the second; third $\frac{7}{10}$ in. longer than the first; fourth, fifth, sixth, nearly equal, the fifth being longest; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill to frontal plumes $\frac{3}{12}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{12}$ in., tarsus $\frac{6}{10}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{5}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{3}{8}$ in., tarsus and hind claw strong.

535. *ABRORNIS POLIOGENYS, Blyth Sp.*

Culicipeta poliogenys, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 441 (1847).

Abrornis poliogenys, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Rhipidura poliogenys, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 12.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (No. 920, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. poliogenys. Head and nape, base of lower mandible, and ear-coverts, dark ash-grey, the loral feathers tipped with greyish white; round the eye a clear white ring; back, rump, and shoulders, bright olive-green; wings dusky black, margined with olive-green, the greater coverts tipped with whitish yellow; throat greyish white; the rest of the under-parts clear yellow; tail dusky on the six central feathers, which are margined with olive-green, the three outer being greenish dusky on the terminal half of the outer web, the basal half with the whole of the inner web being white; upper mandible blackish horn; lower yellowish; feet yellowish horn. Length about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing 2 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and tarse the same.

536. *ABRORNIS AFFINIS*, *Hodgson.*

Abrornis affinis, *Hodgs.*, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

a. Nepal (No. 920*, Hodgs. Cat.).† Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

This species is closely allied to *A. poliogenys*, but differs from it in having the lores, base of lower mandible, lower portion of the ear-coverts, chin and throat, the same bright yellow as the rest of the under-parts; the feathers of the crown are pale shafted, which does not appear in *poliogenys;* the tail is pale dusky, the two outer feathers only being white on the apical portion of the inner web, the basal portion of which is dusky; the outer web in both is pale dusky green; the other ten are fringed with greenish on the outer web. The wing in *affinis* is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. longer, but has the same markings; the tarsus is also longer by $\frac{1}{10}$ in.: other characters agree in both species. The bill in this and *poliogenys* is broader than in *A. xanthoschistos*, H.

Genus Culicipeta, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 968 (1843).

Cryptolopha, *p. Swainson.*

Neornis, *p. Hodgs.*

537. *CULICIPETA BURKI*, *Burton Sp.*

Sylvia Burkii, *Burton, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 153.

Culicipeta Burkii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 968; XIII. *p.* 393; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183;

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† This is an additional species to Mr. Hodgson's collection, to which an asterisk has been added to distinguish it from No. 920.

Ann. N. H. XII. *p.* 99. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 327.

Rhipidura Burkii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 12.

Cryptolopha auricapilla, *Swains.,* 2¼ *Cent. p.* 343 (1838).

Muscicapa bilineata, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 104.

Neornis strigiceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

? Acanthiza arrogans, *Sundev., Phys. Sellsh. Tidsk.* I. 62.

A. B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This pretty little bird is not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Calcutta during the cold season."—(Blyth.)

A considerable number of specimens have been collected in Nepal by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Reguloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 442 (1847).

538. *REGULOÏDES PROREGULUS, Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla proregulus, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 499.

Reguloïdes proregulus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Regulus proregulus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Regulus modestus, *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 149.

Reguloïdes modestus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 184.

Phylloscopus modestus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 963 ; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. App. p.* 152.

Regulus inornatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 191 (*abraded plumage*).

Phyllopneuste reguloides, *apud Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Phyllopneuste nitidus, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66.

A. Bengal (*P. modestus,* Bl.). Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Nepal (*P. reguloides,* H., No. 862 in Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird is solitary, and its song-note is nearly similar to that of *Ph. sibilatrix*, but considerably weaker. Its nest is an elegant structure, a specimen of which I procured, together with the birds attached; it was pendent from a twig of *Guava*, and was placed at a considerable height from the ground, being of a domed form, with two apertures, one in front above the middle, having a distinct overhanging canopy, the other on one side behind, placed rather higher up: the upper part is attached throughout its breadth to the twig. The body of the nest is constructed of a fine and soft vegetable fibre, like fine tow, closely interlaced to the thickness of half an inch, and this forms the internal lining; the domed part is much less substantial, though sufficiently strong behind where the lower part is supported. Outside are affixed a number of bits of bark, spider cocoons, and a variety of other substances, recalling to mind the external lining of the nest of the European Bottle-tit, which latter nest is fully double the size, but its single orifice is scarcely so large. There were no eggs in this nest, the outer lining of which was not completely finished."—(Blyth.)

539. *REGULOÏDES TROCHILOÏDES*, *Sundevall Sp.*

Acanthiza trochiloïdes, *Sundevall.*

Reguloïdes trochiloïdes, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 184.

Regulus trochiloïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis trochiloïdes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Phyllopneuste reguloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 191; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98 (*nec. Hodgs.*).

Phylloscopus reguloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 963.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (No. 862*, Hodgs. Catal.).† Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species inhabits the Himalayas, and migrates southward in the cold season."—(Blyth.)

540. *REGULOÏDES CHLORONOTUS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Abrornis chloronotus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep., p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

† No. 862*, to distinguish it from No. 862 of Mr. Hodgson's catalogue.

Reguloïdes chloronotus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 184.

Regulus chloronotus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.*175.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

541. *REGULOÏDES CASTANEOCEPS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Abrornis castaneoceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 593.

Regulus castaneoceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 175, *t.* 49, *f.* 2.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Sylvia, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 506 (1790).

Curruca, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 372 (1790).

542. *SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla atricapilla, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 332.

Sylvia atricapilla, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 508; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 13. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 174; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 53.

Curruca atricapilla, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 294.

The Black-cap Warbler, *Pennant.*

A. England. Purchased.

543. *SYLVIA CURRUCA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla curruca, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 329.

Sylvia curruca, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 509; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 82. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 125, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 293. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 187.

Sylvia sylviella, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 515; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 47. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89.

Curruca sylviella, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 564; XVI. *p.* 439.

Curruca garrula, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 384. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 269.

The Lesser White-Throat.

Cheea, Sindh, *Blyth.*

a. b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. N. India. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I shot a pair of these birds about 100 miles above Calcutta. I observed many of them frequenting the baubul *Mimosæ* in little parties, and, as in England, keeping chiefly to the trees, and not to low bush-covert, as is the habit of *S. cinerea.*"

Subfam. IV. MOTACILLINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Enicurus, *Temminck, Text de Pl. Col.* 113 (182–).

544. *ENICURUS LESCHENAULTI, Vieillot Sp.*

Turdus Leschenaultii, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XX. *p.* 269; *Gal. des Ois. t.* 145. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Motacilla speciosa, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 155; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 319.

Enicurus coronatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 113.

Leschenault's Enicurus.

Chenginging or Kingking, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird is exclusively found near small rivulets: in the beds of these, particularly where they abound with rocks and gravel, it is seen running along with alacrity, moving its tail incessantly, and picking up worms and insects. It is very locally distributed, and uniformly deserts the neighbourhood of populous villages. It is almost entirely confined to the southern coast of Java, which abounds in small streams, descending rapidly from the southern hills, and shaded by luxuriant shrubs. Here I first discovered this bird, in the district of Pajittan, in the year 1809; I afterwards met with it again, along this coast, in the district of Karang-bollong, and in the provinces south of Kediri. Among more central situations, it frequents the banks of an elevated lake near the declivities of the mountain Prahu, where I found it more numerous than in any other part of Java. In the extensive forests of Pugar and Blambangan,

April 19th, 1854.

I never noticed it, although I devoted a considerable time to their examination."—(Horsfield.)

545. *ENICURUS FRONTALIS, Blyth.*

Enicurus frontalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 156; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

a. b. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Theodore Cantor, April, 1854.

This species is at once distinguished from *E. Leschenaulti* by its smaller size, being little more than half its size, and by its less-developed white frontal crest, its shorter wings and tail, and by its smaller feet.

546. *ENICURUS SCHISTACEUS, Hodgson.*

Enicurus schistaceus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 189 (1836). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Catal. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 204. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 157; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

The Slaty Enicurus, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

547. *ENICURUS IMMACULATUS, Hodgson.*

Enicurus immaculatus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 190. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 204. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 157; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

The Unspotted Enicurus, *Gray.*

Tsam-beng-kya, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

b. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

548. *ENICURUS MACULATUS, Vigors.*

Enicurus maculatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 9. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 27. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *Jameson, Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* VII. *p.* 363. *G. R. Gray,*

Gen. of Birds, I. *p.* 204. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 156; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Enicurus fuliginosus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 190 (*the young*).

The Spotted Enicurus, *Gray.*

Khunjun, Hills, *Royle.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This appears to be a very common Himalayan species, and occurs rarely in Arracan."—(Blyth.)

Dr. Jameson remarks: "Is common; two or three being met with on every mountain-stream."

549. *ENICURUS VELATUS, Temminck.*

Enicurus velatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 160. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

A. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

550. *ENICURUS SCOULERI, Vigors.*

Enicurus Scouleri, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 174. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 28. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 204. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *Jameson, Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* VII. *p.* 363. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 157; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Enicurus Scouleri v. heterurus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Scouler's Enicurus, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"This species is excessively rare in the Himalayas."—(Jameson.)

Genus Motacilla, *Linn., S. N.* (1748).

551. *MOTACILLA MADERASPATANA, Brisson.*

Motacilla maderaspatana, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 478. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 319. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 428; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 268.

Motacilla maderapatensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 961. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 203. *Gould*, *B. of Asia*, *t.* 85.

Motacilla variegata, *Steph.* *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 234. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 101.

Motacilla picata, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 119.

Pied Wagtail, *Lath.*, *Hist.* *p.* 320, *t.* 104.

The Great Pied Wagtail, *Gould.*

Mhamoola, Hind., *Jerdon.*

A. B. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 902 Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"This is distributed over the whole of the Indian peninsula, with the exception of lower Bengal, where Mr. Blyth states it is not found, and it is also included in Mr. Layard's 'List of the Birds of Ceylon.' Mr. Jerdon mentions: "Found only in beds of rivers;" and Captain Boys states that it "is very nimble on its legs, and runs with great facility, constantly jerking its tail, and, like the other members of the genus, making occasional jumps after flies and other insects. It is not so common as the other Indian species, and differs much in weight, according to the season, but generally averages between nine and ten drachms."—(Gould.)

552. *MOTACILLA ALBA*, *Linn.*

Motacilla alba, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 331. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 315. *Macgill*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 221. *Gould*, *B. of Eur.* *t.* 143. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 203; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M.* *p.* 70. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 137. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 250.

The White Wagtail, *Yarrell.*

a. Tangier. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

553. *MOTACILLA LUZONIENSIS*, *Scopoli.*

Motacilla luzoniensis, *Scopoli.* *Blyth*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 37. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 203.

Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p. 75. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137.

Motacilla alba, var. B, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 318.

Motacilla alboïdes, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 191 (1836).

Motacilla leucopsis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 78. *Blyth, Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 165.

Motacilla Hodgsoni, *Blyth.*

Khunjun, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 97.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Assam. From J. McClelland's Collection.

e. f. g. h. Nepal (*M. alboïdes*, H.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

554. *MOTACILLA DUKHUNENSIS, Sykes.*

Motacilla dukhunensis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Motacilla alba, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

d. Presented by Dr. Jameson.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Genus Calobates, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. der Eur. Thier. p.* 33 (1829).

Pallenura, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250 (1850).

555. *CALOBATES SULPHUREA, Bechstein Sp.*

Motacilla sulphurea, *Bechst., Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 459. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203, *et Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 72.

Calobates sulphurea, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. p.* 33.

Motacilla boarula, *Pennant, Brit. Zool.* I. *p.* 492 (*nec. Linn.*). *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, *et Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 75. *Hutton,*

J. A. S. Beng. XVI. *p.* 780. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853) *p.* 268.

Pallenura sulphurea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

Motacilla xanthoschistos, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Motacilla bistrigata, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Pallenura javensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

The Grey Wagtail, *Bewick.*

Wood or Jungle Wagtail, *Jerdon.*

Letti Letti, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. e. Nepal (*M. xanthoschistos*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Drawing. Sumatra. (*M. bistrigata*, Raffles). From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

g. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

" This European species is common throughout India and Malaisa; specimens from Java absolutely resembling those from England."—(Blyth.)

"Not uncommon at Candahar during the autumn, winter, and spring months, but departs when the great heats of summer set in." —(Hutton.)

"This species is numerous on the Neilgherries, where it frequents running streams, also enters gardens, &c. It is very abundant on the passes leading up to the hills, hopping along the road, and flying before a traveller, often for some distance. I have once or twice seen it lately in woody streams in the more northern portion of the table-land, during the cold weather only."—(Jerdon.)

Genus Budytes, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* (1817), I. *p.* 371.

556. *BUDYTES VIRIDIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla viridis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 962. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, p.* 203.

Budytes viridis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 132. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 430; *Cat. B. Mus.*

A. S. Beng. p. 138. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 268.

Motacilla flava, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 156.

Budytes Beema, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90.

Budytes neglecta et B. flava, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 9.

Budytes dubius v. anthoïdes, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Budytes fulviventer et B. schisticeps, *Hodgson, id.*

Motacilla flava, var. B, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 329.

Black-headed Wagtail, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 334.

Wagtail Lark, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 306 (*jun.* ♀).

PILKYA, Hind., *Jerdon. Hamilton.*

PILUC of the Mussulmen, *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 19.

BESSIT, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. *c.* Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

D. E. Dukhun (*B. Beema*, Sykes). Presented by Col. Sykes.

F. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

g. Java (*M. flava*, apud Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

h. Assam (identical with the Java specimen). From McClelland's Collection.

i. j. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

k. l. Nepal (*B. dubius*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

m. n. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

o. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"The Pilkya is an extremely common bird in all parts of India during the cold weather, remaining till April. It associates together, occasionally in large flocks, frequenting damp spots of ground near tanks and marshy places, but also the grain-fields and dry plains, feeding among cattle."—(Jerdon.)

557. *BUDYTES MELANOCEPHALA, Sykes.*

Budytes melanocephala, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90.

Jerdon, Madr. Journ. XI. *p.* 9. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 138.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"These are solitary birds, and are rarely found, excepting in the beds of rivers."—(Sykes.)

558. *BUDYTES FLAVA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla flava, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 331. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 327. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 72. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 138. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 249.

Motacilla neglecta, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 129.

The Grey-headed Wagtail, *Yarrell.*

a. France. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

559. *BUDYTES CITREOLA, Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla citreola, *Pallas, It.* III. *p.* 696. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 962. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 330, *et* var. A. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203.

Budytes citreola, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 9. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 138. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

Motacilla sheltobriuskha, *Lepech., It.* II. *p.* 187, *t.* 8, *f.* 1.

Budytes calcaratus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 190 (1836); *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76.

Budytes citreoloïdes, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Yellow-headed Wagtail, *Lath.*

Pilkya, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 98.

Zurcha, Cabul, *Blyth.*

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Nepal (*B. calcaratus et citreoloïdes,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. h. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"This species is met with in most parts of India during the cold season, but is not so abundant as the other species. I have seen it on the banks of rivers, and also in wet paddy-fields."—(Jerdon.)

Genus Nemoricola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429 (1847).

560. ***NEMORICOLA INDICA***, *Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla indica, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 962. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 334. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 268.

Nemoricola indica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 136. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 132. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Motacilla variegata, *Vieill., Encycl. Méth. p.* 408. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10.

The Indian Wagtail, *Lath.*

Nget Rahat, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Gomarita ('Dung-spreader'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

Rode Rode, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"Inhabits India generally, Arracan, Ceylon and Malacca, but nowhere a common species; in the vicinity of Calcutta, I have obtained it at all seasons."—(Blyth.)

"In Ceylon, this elegant little bird is frequently met with in shady places where cattle have been. They scratch among the ordure in search of the larvæ of insects; hence their native name. It is migratory."—(Layard.)

Genus Anthus, *Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl.* III. (1802).

Spipola, *Leach, Syst. Cat. Mam. and Birds, B. M. p.* 21 (1816).

Corydalla, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 397 (1825).

Pipastes et Leimoniptera, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

Agrodroma, *Swains., Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 241 (1837).

Cichlops, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Dendronanthus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 432 (1847).

561. *ANTHUS ARBOREUS*, *Bechstein.*

Anthus arboreus, *Bechst.*, *Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 706. *Temm.*, *Man. d'Orn.* (1815), *p.* 153. *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 174. *Gould*, *B. of Eur. t.* 139. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 206; *Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 75. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Pipastes arboreus, *Kaup*, *Naturl. Ent. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 33.

Alauda trivialis? *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 288.

Dendronanthus trivialis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 432; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135.

Motacilla spipola, *Pall.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 512.

The Tree Pipit, *Selby.*

a. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

562. *ANTHUS AGILIS*, *Sykes.*

Anthus agilis, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91.

Anthus maculatus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Dendronanthus maculatus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135.

Anthus brevirostris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus arboreus, *apud Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 11. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76.

Anthus trivialis, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 432.

The Indian Tree-Pipit, *Blyth.*

Musarichee, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Mutchassee, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. Dukhun (*A. agilis*, Sykes). Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Nepal (*A. maculatus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Bengal. From Dr. Lord's Collection.

e. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

g. Dacca. Presented by Lieutenant R. C. Tytler.

"This bird abounds in Bengal during the cold season, and, it would seem, in suitable localities throughout the country, frequenting groves and gardens, with a disposition to be social, if not gregarious; and where an extent of thin tree-jungle harbours them in considerable numbers, I have noticed that towards evening, they commonly fly to and fro over their haunts in scattered parties, now perhaps two or three, then several, and then perchance a solitary bird, each frequently uttering a slight chirp, and often several descending to alight for a while near together on the same tree; this restlessness they will continue to evince till it is getting dark, and it would scarcely be guessed what bird it was till one had been brought down. I never heard this species sing."—(Blyth.)

"In the south of India it is only a visitor during the cold weather, coming in October, and remaining till April or May. Associates generally in small flocks, frequenting beds of wooded streams, edges of tanks, and other moist places; it is also found in grain-fields, gardens, and groves of trees. It feeds partly on the ground, on various insects, and also on grain, and on being disturbed flies up to the nearest tree. It frequently, however, feeds on trees, hopping about the upper branches like a *Sylvia*, and occasionally even snapping at an insect on the wing. Mr. Elliot says: 'Its flesh is used by falconers as a restorative to the Bhyree (*Falco peregrinus*), and is said to be very delicate.'"—(Jerdon.)

Colonel Sykes says: "Found on open stony lands."

563. *ANTHUS RICHARDII*, *Vieillot.*

Anthus Richardii, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXVI. *p.* 491. *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* I. *p.* 411, *t.* 14. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 135. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 206; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 74. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 77. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 433; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135.

Corydalla Richardii, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* (1825), *p.* 395.

Cichlops monticolus v. Corydalla Richardii, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Slender Lark, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 305.

Richard's Pipit, *Yarrell.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*C. monticolus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

564. *ANTHUS SIMILIS, Jerdon Sp.*

Agrodroma similis, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 35 (1840); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 45. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 435; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 206. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

a. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"I only once observed this large Titlark in an open stony plain; there were a pair of them together, and I noticed that their flight was performed somewhat differently to that of the Titlarks in general, there being a more frequent flapping of the wings. I found fragments of insects in the specimens I then procured."—(Jerdon.)

565. *ANTHUS THERMOPHILUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Cichlops thermophilus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus striolatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 435; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 136. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Anthus rufescens, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 77.

The Indian Marsh-Pipit.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*A. thermophilus,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Darjeeling (*A. striolatus,* Blyth). From Pearson's Collection.

f. Madras (ditto). Presented by J. Gould, Esq., from Jerdon.

566. *ANTHUS RUFULUS, Vieillot.*

Anthus rufulus, *Vieill. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXVI. *p.* 494; *Gal. des Ois. t.* 161. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 17. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Cichlops ubiquitarius, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus ubiquitarius, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 77.

Cichlops fortipes, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus agilis, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 33.

Anthus malayensis, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 797, 885; XVI. *p.* 436.

Common Indian Pipit.

Rugail, Hind., *Jerdon.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*A. ubiquitarius,* Hodgs.), *e.* (*A. fortipes,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

g. Canara. From S. N. Ward's Collection.

h. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is one of the commonest birds of Lower Bengal during the cold season, in all open places, and a few remain throughout the year. Habits, much as in *A. pratensis,* and song very insignificant, a mere repetition of one note, as often mounting some forty or fifty feet into the air, it descends sailing to the ground in the usual manner of the birds of this genus. It also appears to be generally diffused throughout India, as well as in the countries eastward of the Bay of Bengal."—(Blyth.)

567. *ANTHUS MALAYENSIS, Eyton.*

Anthus malayensis, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 206.

Alauda pratensis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 215.

The Malay Pipit.

Lancha Lancha or Hamba Puyu, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

b. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Malacca. Pesented by Dr. Cantor.

568. *ANTHUS ROSEACEUS, Hodgson.*

Anthus roseaceus v. rufogularis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus cervinus, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 136. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Anthus aquaticus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 437.

Anthus axillaris, *Gould, MS.*
The Rufous-throated Pipit.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*A. roseaceus,* Hodgs., No. 603, 734). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
g. Olipore. From Griffith's Collection.
h. Himalaya. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

This species may be distinguished by the throat, forepart of the neck, chest, and eyebrows being of a uniform delicate vinous purple, and by the axillaries being yellow.

569. *ANTHUS AQUATICUS? Bechstein.*

a. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus Macronyx, *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds* (1837).

570. *MACRONYX CAPENSIS, Linn. Sp.*

Alauda capensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 288. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 498.
Macronyx capensis, *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds.*

A. Cape of Good Hope. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

571. *MACRONYX FLAVICOLLIS, Rüppell.*

Macronyx flavicollis, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 102, *t.* 38, *f.* 2 ; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 79.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. V. ACCENTORINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Accentor, *Bechst., Naturg. Deutschl.* (1802).

Prunella, *Vieill., Analyse &c.* (1816).

Tharrhaleus et Spermolegus, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

572. *ACCENTOR ALPINUS, Gmelin Sp.*

Motacilla alpina, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 957.
Accentor alpinus, *Bechst., Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 700. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 99. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of*

Birds, I. *p.* 187; *Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 64. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 130. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Sturnus moritanus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 804.

Sturnus collaris, *Scop., Ann.* I. *p.* 131, *No.* 192. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 805. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 323.

Fringilla collaris, *Lath., Gen. Hist.* VI. *p.* 65.

The Alpine Accentor, *Eyton.*

A. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

573. *ACCENTOR NIPALENSIS, Hodgson.*

Accentor nipalensis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958 (1843); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 34; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 71. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 187. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 42; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 130. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Accentor cacharensis, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 34.

The Nepal Accentor, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal (*A. nipalensis et A. cacharensis,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

574. *ACCENTOR VARIEGATUS, Blyth.*

Accentor himalayanus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 187.

Accentor variegatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958 (1843); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 187. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Accentor Alpinus, *apud Vieill., Gal. des Ois. t.* 156.

The Variegated Accentor.

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 964, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

This species differs from *A. nipalensis* by its smaller size, being little larger than *A. modularis,* and by the markings on the throat extending to the ear-coverts; from thence the whole under-parts are ferruginous, the feathers of the abdomen being broadly margined with white, and some having dark streaks on the flanks posteriorly. It has also a pale line over the eye.

575. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla modularis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 329.

Accentor modularis, *Bechst.*, *Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 617. *Gould*, *B. of Eur. t.* 100. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 187; *Catal. Brit. B. in B. M.* *p.* 65. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 305.

The Hedge Accentor, *Selby.*

A. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

576. *ACCENTOR STROPHIATUS*, *Hodgson.*

Accentor strophiatus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 959; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 34; *Catal. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 72. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 187, *t.* 51. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 305.

The Rufous-breasted Accentor, *Gray.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

577. *ACCENTOR HUTTONI*, *Moore.*

Accentor atrogularis,* *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 811 (1849). *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 131. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 305.

A. *b.* Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

A. atrogularis. "General colour above brown, the feathers centered dusky, more rufescent on the back, greyer on the nape, rump, and upper tail-coverts; crown darker; a broad line above the superciliary streak, with the ear-coverts and throat, dusky black, the latter divided from the ear-coverts by a pale line proceeding from the base of the lower mandible, and this, with the entire supercilium and the breast, of an uniform light rufescent-sandy hue; belly whitish, the flanks streaked with dusky; wing-coverts slightly-tipped albescent, forming slight cross-bands; bill dusky,

* This name has been previously used by Dr. Brandt, for a species of this genus from Siberia.

yellowish towards the gape, and feet pale; irides brown. Length 6 in., of wing $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in."

578. *ACCENTOR RUBECULOIDES*, *Hodgson.*

Accentor rubeculoïdes, *Hodgs.* *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 970, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. rubeculoïdes. Forehead, crown, nape, ear-coverts, and chin, brown; infra-orbital feathers tipped with whitish; throat, sides of neck, and shoulder of wings, dingy grey-brown, the feathers of the throat blackish at base; back and rump ferruginous, centered with dusky; wings dusky, margined exteriorly with ferruginous; lesser and greater coverts tipped with white; tail dusky, margined exteriorly with pale ferruginous; breast and forepart of flanks ferruginous, the latter streaked with dusky; belly white, tinged with ferruginous on the flanks posteriorly, vent and margins of the under tail-coverts, the latter centered dusky; bill blackish; feet pale reddish. Length 6 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to front $\frac{4}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

579. *ACCENTOR IMMACULATUS*, *Hodgson.*

Accentor immaculatus v. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 34; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 71, *et App. p.* 153. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Accentor mollis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 581 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 306.

The Unspotted Accentor, *Gray.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal (No. 487, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

A. immaculatus. "Upper parts a rich brown, passing into pure dark ash colour on the head and neck, and into maroon on the scapularies and tertiaries, and less deeply on the hind part of the back; coverts of the secondaries pure dark grey, those of the primaries, with the winglet, black, as are also the primaries, these last having their unemarginated portion externally bordered with pale grey; tail greyish dusky; frontal feathers to above the eyes

3 *a*

May 2nd, 1854.

margined with white; the lores blackish; and the entire underparts slightly embrowned deep ash colour, as far as the vent, which is pale and tinged with ferruginous, the under tail-coverts being deeper ferruginous, and the hind portion of the flanks dark ferruginous; bill blackish; feet pale. Length 6 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., wing $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to front $\frac{5}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Colouring soft and delicate."

"The species named *nipalensis*, *strophiatus*, and *immaculatus*, are found in the central and northern regions of the hills only, and chiefly in the northern. They avoid houses and cultivation. They breed on the ground, making a saucer-shaped nest of moss, well-compacted. They are much on the ground, and have an ambulatory structure of legs and feet."—(Hodgson.)

Fam. V. PIPRIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. PACHYCEPHALINA.

Genus Pachycephala, *Swains.*, *MSS.* *Vigors et Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 238 (1826).

Timixos, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 195 (1841).

580. *PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS*, *Lath. Sp.*

Muscicapa pectoralis, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Supp. p.* 51.

Pachycephala pectoralis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 176. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 328.

Turdus gutturalis, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 42; *Hist.* V. *p.* 136.

Pachycephala gutturalis, *Gould*, *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 64. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 271.

Thunder-Bird, Colonists of New South Wales, *Gould.*

Pe-dil-me-dung, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

581. *PACHYCEPHALA GLAUCURA*, *Gould.*

Pachycephala glaucura, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 19; *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 65. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 271. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 328.

Pe-dil-me-dung, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

582. *PACHYCEPHALA RUFIVENTRIS, Lath. Sp.*

Sylvia rufiventris, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Supp. p.* 54; *Hist.* VII. *p.* 141.

Pachycephala rufiventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 271. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 176. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 328.

Pachycephala striata, *Vig. et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* (*the female*).

Pachycephala pectoralis, *apud Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 67.

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

583. *PACHYCEPHALA OLIVACEA, Vig. et Horsf.*

Pachycephala olivacea, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 241. *Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 271. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 176. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 329.

Timixos meruloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 195.

a. Drawing (*Timixos meruloïdes,* Blyth). From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Parisoma, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 490 (1831).

584. *PARISOMA GALINIERI, Guerin.*

Parisoma Galinieri, *Guer., Rev. Zool.* (1843), *p.* 62. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 194.

Parisoma frontale, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 43, *t.* 22.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. II. LEIOTHRICHINA.

Genus Leiothrix, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. Aves, p.* 490 (1831).

Furcaria, *Lesson* (1831).

Bahila, et Minla, et Mesia, et Siva, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838).

CALIPYGA, et PROPARUS, et PHILACALYX, et HEMIPARUS, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 29.

LEIOTHRIX, et CERTHIPARUS, et FRINGILLOPARUS, et IOROPUS, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1844), *p.* 935.

585. *LEIOTHRIX LUTEUS, Scopoli Sp.*

Sylvia lutea, *Scop., Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub.* II. *p.* 96.

Leiothrix luteus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 552; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 99. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Turnagra sinensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 897.

Leiothrix sinensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 269. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Parus furcatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 287, *f.* 1.

Leiothrix furcatus, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. Aves, p.* 490.

Bahila calipyga, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 88.

Leiothrix calipyga, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 934; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 94.

Leiothrix calipyga v. furcatus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Calipyga furcata, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

? Chinese Finch, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 85.

NANCE CHURA, Doon, *Shore.*

The Yellow-Bellied Leiothrix.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"This bird is one of the indigenous and stationary species of Upper India, over the hilly parts of which it is generally diffused. It is, consequently, one of the commonest birds in all our collections. The older writers have also given China and Manilla as its habitats, but I believe, as yet, no examples have been received from either of those countries. It was procured by Captain Boys between Bumorie and Burthal, and by the late Hon. F. J. Shore in the Doon, where it would appear to be very abundant, as Mr. Shore mentions in his 'Notes' that he killed five at one shot, while engaged in picking up worms or insects from the dry gravelly bed of a stream from which the water had recently retired. It is there known to the natives by

the name of *Nance Chura*, and retires to the cold regions of the hills during the hot season. He further states that it builds in small bushes, where the underwood is tolerably abundant, a nest composed of grass and hair, and lays four or five eggs which are 'black spotted with yellow.' "—(Gould.)

In Nepal " it inhabits the central and hilly regions; feeds equally on grass-seeds and upon insects and their larvæ and pupæ."—(Hodgson.)

586. *LEIOTHRIX ARGENTAURIS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Mesia argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 88 (1838); *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 94.

Leiothrix argentauris, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 332.

Philocalyx argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Fringilloparus argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 935.

Fringilloparus (Mesia) argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

The Silver-eared Leiothrix.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

587. *LEIOTHRIX STRIGULA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Siva strigula, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 89; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 95.

Leiothrix strigula, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

Hemiparus strigula, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Ioropus strigula, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 935.

Ioropus (Siva) strigula, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Muscicapa (Siva) strigula, *Deless.*, *Souv. Voy. dans l'Inde*, II. *p.* 24, *t.* 8.

Muscicapa variegata, *Delessert*, *Mag. de Zool.* (1840), *p.* *t.* 19.

Garrulax feliciæ, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 164.

Leiothrix chrysocephala, *Jameson.*

The Striped-Throat Leiothrix.

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

588. *LEIOTHRIX CYANOUROPTERA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Siva cyanouroptera, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 88; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 95.

Leiothrix cyanouroptera, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 332.

Hemiparus cyanouropterus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Ioropus cyanouropterus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 937.

Ioropus (Siva) cyanouropterus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Leiothrix lepida, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162.

The Blue-winged Leiothrix.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. and Drawing. Assam (*L. lepida*, McClell.). Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

589. *LEIOTHRIX IGNITINCTA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Minla ignitincta, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 32; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 94.

Leiothrix ignitincta, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

Proparus ignitinctus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Certhiparus ignitinctus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 939.

Leiothrix ornata, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162.

The Fire-tinted Leiothrix.

Minla, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

590. *LEIOTHRIX CASTANICEPS, Hodgson Sp.*

Minla castaniceps, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 33; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 94.

Leiothrix castaniceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 269. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 333.

Proparus castaniceps, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Certhiparus castaniceps, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 939.

The Chestnut-headed Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

591. *LEIOTHRIX CINEREA, Blyth Sp.*

Minla cinerea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 449 (1847).

Leiothrix cinerea, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Grey Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Nepal (No. 671, Hodgs. Catal.*). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

L. cinerea. "Allied in form and size to *L. castaniceps.* Colour olive-grey above, tinged with green; beneath white, tinged on the flanks with ashy, and showing some yellow along the middle of the abdomen; a broad yellowish-white supercilium, and over this a black one; the coronal feathers margined with black, and the cheeks mingled black and white; orbital feathers subdued white; wings and tail without markings; the tertiaries edged with grey, and the secondaries with very faint dull yellowish. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in."—(Blyth.)

592. *LEIOTHRIX CHRYSŒUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Proparus (Siva) chrysœus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (*June,* 1844), *p.* 84.

Proparus chrysotis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 938 (*Nov.* 1844). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 448.

Leiothrix chrysotis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 12. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 333.

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* No. 887 of Mr. Hodgson's Catalogue was attached to these birds, which number was previously used for *Loxia himalayana;* the above number being unoccupied, it is retained for the present species.

Siva chrysotis, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 94.

Leiothrix chrysotis (chrysopterus? seu leucotis), *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100.

The Golden-bellied Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

593. *LEIOTHRIX VINIPECTUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Siva vinipectus, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 89; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 94.

Leiothrix vinipectus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 269. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 333.

Proparus vinipectus, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 938.

Proparus (Siva) vinipectus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Pœcila vinipecta, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 230.

The Vinous-breasted Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" In all the species of Leiothrix the tongue, without being elongated, is pointed, rather deeply forked, and more or less jagged on the edges, anteally. And in all, the stomach has a good deal of muscular power, being almost mediate between the typical Finches and Tits. In conformity with this structure the food is Pariano-fringillidan, consisting almost equally of insects, their nests, larvæ, and pupæ, and of seeds. (They explore opening buds so diligently that they might be called Bud-hunters. Their frontal plumes are, in consequence, frequently aggluminated by the pollen and viscid juices of plants and trees.) Berries are also frequently taken, but I never found gravel in the stomach of any, save one or two specimens of Calipyga (*L. luteus*)."—(Hodgson.)

Subfam. III. PARIANA.

Genus Parus, *Linn. S. N.* (1735).

Lophophanes, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 92 (1829).

Cyanistes, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 99 (1829).

Pœcile, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 114 (1829).

Melanochlora, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 42.
Crataionyx, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104.

594. *PARUS SULTANEUS, Hodgson.*

Parus sultaneus, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1836), *p.* 31; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 72. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943. *Jardine's Cont. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 48. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 333.

Parus flavocristatus, *Lafres., Mag. de Zool.* (1837), *t.* 80. *Horsf., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 184; XII. *p.* 955; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 333.

Melanochlora sumatrana, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 42.

Parus sumatranus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 792. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192.

Crataionyx flava et C. ater, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839) *p.* 104.

Sultan Tit, *Hodgson.*

The Great Crested Titmouse, *Gray.*

Seray Seray, Malacca, *Eyton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀, and Drawings. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. ♂. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

g. ♂. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

This bird inhabits " Nepal, Sikim, Bootan, Assam, and Sumatra." Mr. Hodgson states " it is found in the central and northern regions of the hills, passing into the southern in winter. Manners and habits typical. Explore foliage, feeding upon the softer arboreal insects, perfect and imperfect. Exceedingly fond of caterpillars. Occasionally take pulpy berries."

595. *PARUS MONTICOLUS, Vigors.*

Parus monticolus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 29, *f.* 2. *Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831),

p. 119. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 72. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 103. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 229. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 49.

The Mountain Titmouse, *Gray.*

a. b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

596. *PARUS CINEREUS, Vieillot.*

Parus cinereus, *Vieill.* (*Levaillant, Ois. d'Afr. t.* 139, *f.* 1.) *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 466; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 103. *Jard., Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 229. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 267.

Parus atriceps, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 160 (1821). *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 257. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 287, *f.* 2. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 7. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943.

Parus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 31; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 72. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 459; XII. *p.* 182.

Parus schistinotus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Parus major, var. B., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 247.

The Grey Titmouse.

Ramgaungra, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 113.

Glate-wingko, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* Java (*P. atriceps,* Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

G. and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

" In Northern India this bird inhabits bamboo groves. It forms

its nest in hollow trees, and lives on insects."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.)

"In Southern India," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "I have only seen this bird on the Neilgherries, where it is common in the woods, associating in small families, and feeding on various insects and seeds, to obtain which it occasionally resorts to the gardens. I have seen it once or twice only along the range of Northern Ghauts, but it probably is to be found all along the range of Western Ghauts."

597. *PARUS XANTHOGENYS*, *Vigors*.

Parus xanthogenys, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 23. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 29, *f.* 1. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 7. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 72. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 103. *Jard.*, *Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 50, *t. f.* 1. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 960. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 228.

Parus aplonotus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 444 (1847).

The Yellow-cheeked Titmouse, *Gray*.

A. N. W. Himalaya. From Reeves's Collection.

b. c. Nepal (No. 397, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Common in the Hills throughout the year. It breeds in April, in which month a nest containing four partly-fledged young ones was found at five thousand feet elevation; it was constructed of moss, hair, and feathers, and placed at the bottom of a deep hole in a stump at the foot of an oak-tree. The colour of the eggs was not ascertained."—(Hutton.)

598. *PARUS SPILINOTUS*, *Blyth*.

Parus xanthogenys, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 445.

Parus spilinotus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 103. *Jard.*, *Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 49, *t. f.* 2. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 228.

The Black-spotted Yellow-cheeked Titmouse.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (No. 397*, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

599. *PARUS MELANOLOPHUS, Vigors.*

Parus melanolophus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 30, *f.* 2. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 8. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 446; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 228. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 50, *t. f.* 2.

The Black-crested Titmouse.

a. b. Cabul. From Griffith's Collection.

" This species inhabits the N. W. Himalaya, as about Simla and Masuri."—(Blyth.)

600. *PARUS RUBIDIVENTRIS, Blyth.*

Parus rubidiventris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 445 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 9. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 228. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Ornith,* (1852), *p.* 50, *t. f.* 1.

Parus melanolophus, *apud Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 73.

The Lesser Black-crested Titmouse.

a. (No. 846), *b. c.* (No. 952, Hodgs. Catal.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Sept., 1853.

601. *PARUS DICHROUS, Hodgson.*

Parus dichrous, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943; *Ann. N. H.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Jard., Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 229.

The Gray-backed Titmouse, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

602. *PARUS CŒRULEUS, Linn.*

Parus cœruleus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 341. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 566; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 247. *Eyton, Cat. Brit.*

Birds, *p.* 17. *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 431. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 154. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192; *Cat. Brit. Birds in B. M. p.* 66.

Cyanistes cœruleus, *Kaup*, *Ent. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 229.

The Blue Titmouse, *Bewick.*

a. Formosa. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

603. *PARUS ATER*, *Linn.*

Parus ater, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 341. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 564; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 250. *Eyton*, *Cat. Brit. B. p.* 17. *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, II. *p.* 440. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 155, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192; *Cat. Brit. Birds in B. M. p.* 67. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 229.

Pœcile ater, *Kaup*, *Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 114.

The Cole Titmouse, *Bewick.*

a. ♀. Formosa. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Genus Sylviparus, *Burton*, *P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 153.

604. *SYLVIPARUS MODESTUS*, *Burton.*

Sylviparus modestus, *Burton. P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 154. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 942; XVI. *p.* 446; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 333. *Blyth*, *Jard. Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51.

Parus sericophrys, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844) *p.* 83; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 942; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 73; *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192.

The Yellow-browed Titmouse, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Orites, *Mœhring*, *Gen. Av. p.* 45 (1752).

Mecistura, *Leach*, *Syst. Cat. Birds*, *B. M. p.* 17 (1816).

Acredula, *Koch*, *Baier*, *Zool.* (1816).

605. *ORITES CAUDATA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Parus caudatus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 342.

Orites caudata, *Mœhring, Syst. Av. p.* 45.

Acredula caudata, *Koch, Baier, Zool.* I. *p.* 200.

Mecistura vagans, *Leach, Syst. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. p.* 17.

The Long-tailed Titmouse, *Bewick.*

A. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

606. *ORITES ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Vigors Sp.*

Parus erythrocephalus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 30, *f.* 1. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 689.

Orites erythrocephalus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104; *Jard. Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51.

Pœcila erythrocephala, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 230.

The Red-headed Titmouse, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Common at Mussooree and in the Hills generally throughout the year. It breeds in April and May. The situation chosen is various, as one taken in the former month at Mussooree, at seven thousand feet elevation, was placed on the side of a bank among overhanging coarse grass, while another, taken in the latter month, at five thousand feet, was built among some ivy twining round a tree, and at least fourteen feet from the ground. The nest is in shape a round ball with a small lateral entrance, and is composed of green mosses, warmly lined with feathers. The eggs are five in number, white with a pinkish tinge, and sparingly sprinkled with lilac spots or specks, and having a well-defined lilac ring at the larger end. Diameter $\frac{8}{16}$ in. × $\frac{6}{16}$ in."—(Hutton.)

607. *ORITES LEUCOGENYS, Moore.*

Orites leucogenys, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. *b. c.* Afghanistan. From W. Griffith's Collection.

O. leucogenys. Colour above grey, tinged with pinkish on the rump; before the eye, and a broad streak over it, black, passing to mixed black and grey on the nape; the centre of the head dusky reddish-isabelline; base of lower mandible, below the eyes, ear-

coverts, and sides of the neck white; chin and throat jet-black; abdomen pale pinkish-isabelline; wings dusky, and having an isabelline tinge; the winglet and coverts of the primaries black, the primaries and secondaries fringed externally with grey; axillæ white; tail dusky, tinged with isabelline, the outer feathers graduated and obliquely tipped externally with white, the centre feathers margined with grey. Bill black; feet yellowish-brown. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., the three outer feathers graduated, the middle pair $\frac{2}{10}$ in. shorter than the next; bill to frontal plumes $\frac{2}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{12}$ in.; height from chin to front $\frac{2}{12}$ in.

This species is allied to *P. jouschistos*, Hodgs., from which it may at once be distinguished by its broad, thick, and higher bill, by its white cheeks and ear-coverts, and by its black chin and throat; and from *P. erythrocephalus*, Vigors, by its larger size, by the absence of the white superciliary streak, white chin, and black ear-coverts.

"Found in pairs, in the woods above Balu Chughur, at four thousand feet elevation. Irides straw-colour." — (Griffith, MS. Notes.)

608. *ORITES* (?) *JOUSCHISTOS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Parus jouschistos, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 73. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 104. *Jard.*, *Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51.

Pœcila jouschistos, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 230.

The Rufous-fronted Titmouse, *Gray.*

a. b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

The following genus, which was enumerated in p. 169 of this Catalogue, is believed to be better placed at the end of the present sub-family.

Genus Falcunculus, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 40 (1816).

FALCUNCULUS LEUCOGASTER, *Gould.*

Falcunculus leucogaster, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 144.

a. b. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Subfam. IV. PARADOXORNINA.

Genus Paradoxornis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 17.
Bathyrhynchus, *McClell., Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 513 (1838).
Heteromorpha, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 448 (1843).

609. *PARADOXORNIS FLAVIROSTRIS, Gould.*

Paradoxornis flavirostris, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 17; *Mag. Zool. and Bot.* I. *p.* 62; *Icones Avium, p. t.* 6. *McClell.* (*Horsf.*), *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 389. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Bathyrhynchus brevirostris, *McClell., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 513 (*with a figure*).

A. and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

b. Nepal (No. 842, Hodgs. Catal.).* Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

This bird inhabits the Eastern Himalayas, and the mountains of Assam and Nepal.

610. *PARADOXORNIS UNICOLOR, Hodgson Sp.*

Heteromorpha unicolor, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1843), *p.* 448 (*with a figure*); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578.

Paradoxornis unicolor, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 111. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III., *App. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

A. Nepal (No. 843, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

" Inhabits the Cachâr of Nepal, dwells in thick brushwood; frequently alights on the ground, but seems to feed aloft on bugs and other hard insects; in small flocks; not noisy."—(Hodgson.)

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* No. 885 was attached to this bird, which number, being previously occupied, this species is transferred to No. 842.

611. *PARADOXORNIS RUFICEPS, Blyth.*

Paradoxornis ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 177 (1842); XII. *p.* 1010 (*with a figure*). *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 446. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 389, *t.* 94, *f.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Heteromorpha ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102.

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal (No. 972 Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"Inhabits the mountains of Bootan, Arracan" (and Nepal).—(Blyth.)

Captain Tickell remarks: "I have killed several specimens of this bird, and watched it in its wild state at Geeng, near Darjeeling; and I cannot agree in opinion with those who would class its group among the *Crateropodines.* This bird is a great devourer of grain (maize, rice, and buckwheat, which last is common about Nepal). It perches on the tops of high trees, as well as bushes, when off its feed; and in fact shows nothing in its manners of the thicket-loving, skulking, habits of the *Crateropodines.*"

612. *PARADOXORNIS GULARIS, Horsfield.*

Paradoxornis gularis, *Horsf., MSS. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 389, *t.* 94, *f.* 2 (1845). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Paradoxornis caniceps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 810 (1849).

Heteromorpha (? Paradoxornis) caniceps, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

The following genus, having a nearer affinity to *Paradoxornis* and *Suthora,* than to *Crateropus* (vide p. 214), close to which it had previously been placed in this Catalogue, is now transferred to the present subfamily.

Genus Conostoma, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 856 (1841).

CONOSTOMA ŒMODIUM, Hodgson.

Conostoma œmodium, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 857, *t.*

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Suthora, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 32 (1838).

Temnoris, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841); XII. *p.* 449; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

Hemirhynchus, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

Chleuasicus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578 (1845).

613. *SUTHORA NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Suthora nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 73. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 193. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 579; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 334. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* (*upper figure*).

Temnoris nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 450.

Temnoris (Suthora) atrifrons, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Temnoris atrifrons, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

Suthora, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

The Nepal Suthora, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 470, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

S. nipalensis. "Crown of the head and back of the neck brownish grey; ear-coverts and sides of the neck grey; face and superciliary stripes white, bounded above by a broad black line; chin transversely barred with black and rusty-red; upper and under surface rusty-red, fading into white on the centre of the abdomen; wings dark brown, the first two or three quills edged with white, the next two or three edged at the base with rufous, and the remainder edged throughout their entire length with the same colour, but of a deeper hue; tail dark brown, edged externally with rufous; bill black, bluish at the base; legs fleshy white."

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $1\frac{11}{12}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill $\frac{1}{4}$ in., tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in., central toe and nail $\frac{1}{2}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mr. Hodgson remarks: "Sexes alike. Inhabits the central and northern regions of Nepal;" and adds: "Observed in the Cachâr in small flocks; frequenting brushwood and tall grass; manners and food of Parus."

614. *SUTHORA FULVIFRONS*, *Hodgson.*

Temnoris (Suthora) fulvifrons, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Suthora fulvifrons, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 579; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 334. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 61.

Temnoris fulvifrons, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

Temnoris nipalensis, *apud Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. (*figure to p.* 450).

Suthora nipalensis, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 193.

The Fulvous-fronted Suthora.

A. Nepal (No. 684, 888, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

S. fulvifrons. "Upper parts light rufescent brown, inclining to fulvous on the forehead, throat, and breast, with a broad pale-dusky streak along each sinciput; secondaries and base of caudals broadly margined with bright chestnut fulvous; the belly and flanks albescent greyish; bill pale, dusky along the ridge of the upper mandible; legs light brown."

Length 5 in., of wing $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., its outermost feathers $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. less, bill to forehead $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

615. *SUTHORA POLIOTIS, Blyth.*

Suthora poliotis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 522 (1851).

Suthora nipalensis, *apud Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* (*the two lower figures only*).

A. B. *c. d.* Nepal (No. 918, Hodgs. Catal.*). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

S. poliotis. "Crown bright fulvous, passing to duller fulvous on the back; front and a broad streak over the eyes to the nape coal-black; lores and sides of face, with the plumes growing from the base of the lower mandible, pure white; ear-coverts and a spot behind the eye below the black streak, bright fulvous; below the ear-coverts and sides of the neck pure ash; paler on the breast, and passing to white on the abdomen; chin and throat black with whitish

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* This has been given as a distinct species by Mr. Hodgson, and to which he has affixed the above number in his Catalogue.

margins; wings and tail coloured as in *S. nipalensis*, but of much brighter hues."

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing 2 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The following are the descriptions of the other known species of this interesting genus.

SUTHORA WEBBIANA, G. R. Gray.

Suthora webbiana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds P. Z. S.* (1852), *p.* 70. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 62.

HAB. Shanghai (China). In British Museum Collection.

S. webbiana. "Crown of the head and back of the neck sandy red, passing into the olive tint of the back and upper surface generally; tail of the same colour, but of a shade darker than the back; primaries strongly edged with bright rufous; throat and breast light buff, washed with a rosy tint; abdomen inclined to olive; bill light brown, washed with rosy pink; legs fleshy white."

Length about $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{3}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{10}{12}$ in.

SUTHORA RUFICEPS, Blyth.

Chleuasicus ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578.

Suthora ruficeps, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 334.

HAB. Sikim. In Mus. As. Soc. Bengal.

S. ruficeps. "Head and neck bright ferruginous; the rest of the upper parts olive brown, more or less inclining to ferruginous, especially towards the shoulder of the wing; the entire under parts white; bill whitish horn colour; legs greenish-plumbeous."

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to forehead $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

"The bill in this species is rather larger and decidedly broader than in the typical species of Suthora, and the outline of which (as seen laterally) is still more tumid and anomalous-looking. The legs, with the toes and claws, are thicker and stouter than in the other species."—(Blyth.)

APPENDIX No. I.

Additional Species, received in the Museum during the printing of the Catalogue.

Genus Spizaëtus, *Vieill.* (*p.* 32).

616. *SPIZAËTUS NIPALENSIS, Hodgson, Sp.*

Nisaëtus nipalensis, Crested var., *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 229 (1836); VI. *p.* 361; *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 33.

Spizaëtus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep., p.* 41. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 24.

Nisaëtus pulchrior, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Nisaëtus pulcher, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 305.

Falco orientalis, *Temm. et Schleg., Faun. Japon. t.* 3 ?

Falco lanceolatus, *Temm. et Schleg., Faun. Jap. p.* 7 ?

a. Nepal (No. 786, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Neopus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Heteropus, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 881 (1842).

Ictinaëtus, *Jerdon* (*nec. Kaup*), *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 117 (1844).

617. *NEOPUS MALAYENSIS, Reinwardt Sp.*

Falco malayensis, *Reinw., Temm. Pl. Col.* 117.

Aquila malayensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14;

Catal. Birds B. M. I. *p.* 13. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Aquila malayana, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 39.

Ictinaëtus malayensis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 117. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 218.

Onichaëtus malayensis, *Kaup, Class. der Sœug. und Vœg.* (1844), *p.* 120.

Neopus malayensis, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 42.

Aquila pernigra, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 227 (1836); *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 32.

Neopus perniger, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Nisaëtus ovivorus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 158 (1844).

Reinwardt's Black Eagle.

a. Nepal (*Neopus perniger*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is a shy bird, which adheres exclusively to the wild and mountainous tracts of the Hills. Its body is entirely free from offensive odour and vermin, and its prey chiefly the pheasants of the region it frequents, as well as their eggs. Its weight is about 4½ lbs."—(Hodgson.)

"This bird hunts about the edges of the hills more generally than on the higher parts of the table-land, and most frequently over bushy ground, though I have also seen it over forest, both on the tops of the hills, and halfway down the Coonoor Ghaut. It sails slowly along with very little motion of its wings, usually very close to the ground, hunting tolerably regularly, not unlike the *Harriers*, and like them hardly ever alights except for the purpose of feeding. In three specimens I have examined, I found that eggs and nestlings had formed its only food. Among these I recognized the eggs of the Hill-Quail (*Coturnix erythrorhyncha*), of the *Malacocercus Somervillei*, and of some doves (*Tutur tigrina* and *T. cambayensis*), besides others I did not know, and several nestlings. I have seen it since I procured my specimens alight for a few seconds on a large bush over which it had been circling for some time, and apparently devour something. I found in this bush a dove's nest empty, which it had evidently robbed. This eagle thus appears to be a robber of bird's nests, and as doves, as well as some other birds,

breed throughout the whole year, it can probably sustain itself mostly on its favourite food, though it doubtless occasionally destroys young, feeble, or sickly birds, and perhaps reptiles."—(Jerdon.)

Subfam. BUTEONINÆ.

Genus ARCHIBUTEO, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), *p.* 1269.

TRIORCHIS, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. der Eur. Thierw. p.* 84 (1829),

BUTAËTES, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 83 (1831).

BUTAQUILA, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

HEMIAËTUS, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

618. *ARCHIBUTEO HEMIPTILOPUS, Blyth.*

Archibuteo hemiptilopus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 1 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 28. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 12. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 18.

Archibuteo cryptogenys, *Hodgs., Calc. Journ.* (1847), *p.* 96.

A. Tibet (No. 935, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Fam. MEROPIDÆ.

Genus NYCTIORNIS, *Swains.* (*p.* 89).

619. *NYCTIORNIS AMICTA, Temminck Sp.*

Merops amictus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 310.

Nyctiornis amicta, *Swains., Zool. Ill. 2nd ser. t.* 56. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 87; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 72. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 164.

Alcemerops amicta, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 52.

The Red-throated Nyctiornis, *Gould.*

KAY CHUA, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Malacca. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Subfam. HIRUNDININA.

Genus HIRUNDO, *Linn.* (*p.* 91).

620. *HIRUNDO DOMICOLA*, *Jerdon.*

Hirundo domicola, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 173 (1844). *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 198.

Hirundo javanica, *apud Shaw*, *Zool.* X. *p.* 101. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 300.

Bungalow Swallow, of Residents in the Neilgherries, *Jerdon.*

A. B. *c. d e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

" This curiously-plumaged little swallow is by no means rare on the Neilgherries, and builds in retired or deserted bungalows, outhouses, &c., making a small mud nest, quite open at the top, and profusely lined with feathers."—(Jerdon.)

Genus DELICHON, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

621. *DELICHON NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.**

Delichon nipalensis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Nepal Martin.

A. B. Nepal (No. 963, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Gen. char. Bill short, thick, robust; gape rather wide; the culmen rounded; the nostrils basal, lateral, rounded; wings rather long, with the first quill the longest; tail short and emarginated, or nearly even at the end; tarsi longer than the middle toe, and clothed with plumes; toes long, and clothed with plumes, the inner shorter than the outer; the claws moderate and curved.

Spec. char. Top of the head, chin, cheeks, ear-coverts, nape, back,

* In the Leyden Museum there is a bird from Borneo allied to but distinct from this, to which M. Temminck has applied the name of *Hirundo dasypus*, and which is placed in Bonaparte's " Consp. Gen. Av." p. 343, under the genus *Chelidon*, with the following remarks : " Media quasi inter *Cotyles* et *Chelidonem*, cujus autem altera species ; pedibus dense plumosis : minor ; cauda multo breviore, minus emarginata : coloribus similibus, subtus autem sordidior, collari adumbrato."

upper and under tail-coverts, fine glossy black; wings black, paler beneath, the upper coverts margined with glossy black, the lower wing-coverts dusky black; tail black, fringed externally with glossy black; a band of white across the rump; throat, breast, abdomen, hind parts of flanks, and vent, pure white; fore part of flanks black; tarsi and toes covered with white plumes; claws pale fleshy; bill black. Length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., of tail $1\frac{5}{8}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{16}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; height from chin to front $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; breadth at front $\frac{3}{20}$ in.; tarse $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; middle toe and claw $\frac{9}{20}$ in.; hind ditto $\frac{7}{20}$ in.

This interesting bird differs from the type of the genus *Chelidon* by its smaller and more robust bill, and by its short and nearly even tail, the wings also being shorter; from *Cotyle* it is at once distinguished by its plumed feet.

Genus Chelidon, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 550.

622. *CHELIDON URBICA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Hirundo urbica, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 344. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 283. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 31.

Chelidon urbica, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 550. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. pt.* 2, *p.* 31. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 343.

Hirundo lagopoda, *Pallas, Zoogr.*, I. *p.* 532.

Chelidon rupestris et C. fenestrarum, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 140.

The Common Martin, *Lath.*

Hab. Europe, N. Asia, Africa; rare in S. India.

a. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Subfam. CYPSELINA.

Genus Cypselus, *Illiger* (*p.* 106).

623. *CYPSELUS VITTATUS*, *Jardine et Selby.*

Cypselus vittatus, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 39. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Cypselus australis, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 886.

A. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

624. *CYPSELUS SUBFURCATUS, Blyth.*

Cypselus subfurcatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 807 (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Cypselus affinis, *apud Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 99.

A. B. *c. d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"The nidification of this bird is remarkably different from *Cypselus affinis;* several pairs inhabiting a continuous common nest, which is affixed to an eave in the manner of that of *Hirundo urbica,* or of *Cyp. affinis;* the latter species, however (so far as we have observed), so placing its nest as to be concealed, or at least rendered inconspicuous by a rafter or other object in front. According to the following account by Colonel Low, 'a colony of *C. subfurcatus* inhabited the verandah of a house in the island of Pinang. They began with a pair, and now compose a harmonious family of about sixteen or eighteen. The nests are fastened to the beam much in the same way as the nest of the swallow, but their nidificatory habits differ from those of the latter birds by their running two, three, or more nests into one. There were about six or eight birds in the specimen of a nest herewith sent, which had three apertures. They seem to keep a regular watch at night, for, on the least noise, the sentinel pipes a little, and is then followed by all the rest. They lay two eggs; and are not migratory,—at least, my friends are not—for they have been domiciled upwards of a year where they are now."
"The nest above noticed is a beautiful fabric in its way, remarkably light and compact, being composed of feathers and other light substances firmly bound together by a good deal of the saliva-like gluten, several shed primaries and other feathers of the birds themselves, doubtless cast within the nest, are thus fastened in to add to the lining. The only aperture visible, now that the nest has been cut away from its place of attachment, is a somewhat prolonged entrance at one extremity; and there appear to be but two depressions adapted for the reception of eggs, which renders it probable that several of its inhabitants were the young of a former brood, or perhaps broods. The total length of the interior is 12 in. by nearly 5 in., where broadest, and this capacity would indicate that it is intended as much for a habitation for a number of the birds, as for the ordinary purpose of incubation. Procuring some nests of *Cyp. affinis* for comparison, the size of these also indicates the fact that they are similarly inhabited, but it would appear that there is no

convenience in them for more than one pair of birds to incubate. They consist of a much thicker and heavier mass of material than the nest of *C. subfurcatus;* but where two are built in contact, the wall of separation is thin, though we suspect it will be always found intact and completely separated. During the night, *C. affinis* is equally vigilant with its Malayan representative. The latter would appear to be the common house Swift of the Malayan peninsula, taking the place of *C. affinis* of India; while *C. vittatus* would seem to be exclusively a mountain species, which is common at Pinang, and which has been obtained by Captain Hutton from the Tyne range of mountains near Simla, and *C. leuconyx* may be the representative of the last on the mountains of S. India."—(Blyth.)

Genus Acanthylis, *Boie* (*p.* 111).

625. *ACANTHYLIS GIGANTEUS, Temminck Sp.*

Cypselus giganteus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 364.

Acanthylis giganteus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 64.

Chœtura gigantea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 885.

Acanthylis caudacuta, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84.

A. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Genus Batrachostomus, *Gould* (*p.* 112).

626. *BATRACHOSTOMUS AURITUS, Vigors Sp.*

Podargus auritus, *Vigors, Griffith's Transl. of Cuv. An. Kingd.* II. *t. p.* 114; *App. to Mem. of Sir T. S. Raffles, p.* 653. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 81.

Batrachostomus auritus, *Gould, Icones Avium, p.* , *t.* 7. *G. R. Gray, Cat. Birds in B. M.* II. *p.* 3; *Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 45. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 57.

Bombycistomus Fullertonii, *Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 574 (1841).

Podargus Fullertonii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 798.

The Great-eared Goat-sucker, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

627. *BATRACHOSTOMUS STELLATUS, Gould Sp.*

Podargus stellatus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 43.

Batrachostomus stellatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 45 ; *Cat. Birds in Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 3.

Podargus crinifrons, *Temm., Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 57.

A. *b. c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Genus Lyncornis, *Gould, Icones Avium* (1838).

628. *LYNCORNIS TEMMINCKI, Gould.*

Lyncornis Temminckii, *Gould, Icones Avium, t.* 6. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 62.

Eurostopodus Temminckii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 50 ; *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 12. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 82.

Caprimulgus pulcher, *Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 161 (1844).

Caprimulgus imberbis, *Temminck, MSS.*

A. *b. c.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Genus Caprimulgus, *Linn.* (*p.* 112).

629. *CAPRIMULGUS ALBONOTATUS, Tickell.*

Caprimulgus albonotatus, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 580 ; XVII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 301. *G. R. Gray, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 8. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 5. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus gangeticus, *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 95.

Caprimulgus macrourus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 586.

Caprimulgus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 ; *Catal. Birds of Nepal, p.* 53.

The Nepal Goatsucker, *Gray.*

The Jungle Goatsucker, *Tickell.*

Chuppa, Hind., *Tickell.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal (*C. nipalensis*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. f. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

g. h. i. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is extremely common in the jungles, keeping in thickets during the day, and coming out to the open parts as evening sets in, grass plains, and *khéts*, which it skims over with a low silent flight. When on the wing, it emits a low chirp, somewhat like a sparrow; it has another and very peculiar note, when seated on the top of some decayed tree, and which, on a calm night, may be heard for a mile, sounding as if some one was striking a plank with a hammer deliberately."

"Makes no nest; eggs laid on the bare ground, in bush jungle, in general two; shape blunt, and both ends nearly equal; male egg $1\frac{7}{32} \times \frac{15}{16}$ in., pale fleshy clay-colour, sprinkled with patches of darker brownish-red; female egg $1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in., paler and redder."—(Tickell.)

"Of this species," remarks Captain Hutton, "which is a summer visitant at Mussooree, I took two eggs at an elevation of 5,000 feet, on the 19th April, from the bare ground, beneath bushes on the side of a hill, the colour being a rich cream white, with darker blotches of reddish brown or clay-colour. Of one, the diameter was $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in., the other was somewhat smaller."

Fam. TODIDÆ.

Genus AMPELIS, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

BOMBYCILLA, (*Briss.*) *Vieill.*, *Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.*, (1807).

BOMBYCIPHORA, *Meyer*, *Taschenb.* (1810).

BOMBYCIVORA, *Temm.*, *Man. d'Orn. p.* 76 (1815).

630. *AMPELIS GARRULUS*, *Linn.*

Ampelis garrulus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 297. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 278; *Catal. Brit. Birds in B. M. p.* 86. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 194. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 336.

Bombycilla bohemica, *Brisson.*

Bombyciphora poliocœlia, *Meyer.*

Bombycivora garrula, *Temminck.*
Parus bombycilla, *Pallas, Zoogr.* I. *p.* 548.
The Bohemian Waxwing, *Selby.*

a. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Genus Cochoa, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 358 (1836).
Prosorinia, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).
Oreas, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 274.

631. *COCHOA PURPUREA, Hodgson.*

Cochoa purpurea, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 359; XII. *p.* 450 (*with plate*); *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 96. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 182; XV. *p.* 313; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 280. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*
The Purple Cochoa, *Hodgs.*
Cocho, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Mr. Hodgson remarks: "Like most of the Nepalese Thrushes, these birds are common to all the three regions of the kingdom. They are shy in their manners, adhere exclusively to the woods, live solitarily or in pairs, breed and moult but once a year, nidificate on trees, and feed almost equally on the ground and on trees. I have taken from their stomachs several sorts of stony berries, small univalve mollusca, and sundry kinds of aquatic insects."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 358.)

Fam. HALCYONIDÆ.

Genus Todiramphus, *Lesson* (*p.* 128).

632. *TODIRAMPHUS VARIUS, Eyton Sp.*

Halcyon varia, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79.
Todiramphus varius, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 11; XVI. *p.* 1181; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 156.

A. *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"Cap green, rufescent on forehead, and margined posteriorly with verditer; a broad black stripe commences at the lores and meets its opposite behind; above this is a slight rufous supercilium, and below it a broad rufous streak continued to the nape, and comprising the lower ear-coverts; below this again, is a very large rich purplish blue moustache, commencing at the base of the lower mandible; the nape and breast are brilliant ferruginous, paling on the throat and belly; and the mantle, wings, and tail are deep purplish-blue, each feather touched with ultramarine-blue on the wings, while the rump and upper tail coverts are vivid verditer; bordering the ferruginous of the nape, is a band of deep black; bill dusky above, the rest apparently bright yellow; and legs probably coral-red. Adult male (and perhaps the adult of either sex)."

"The young have the mantle and wings dark green, with a terminal pale fulvous spot on each feather, imparting a pretty speckled appearance."—(Blyth.)

Genus CEYX, *Lacep.* (*p.* 132).

633. *CEYX TRIDACTYLA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo tridactyla, *Linn.*, *Mant.* (1771), *p.* 524. *Pallas*, *Spicil. Zool.* VI. *t.* 2, *f.* 1. *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 459.

Ceyx tridactyla, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1817), *p.* 417. *Jerdon*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 25. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 99. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 80; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 59.

Alcedo purpurea, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 449.

Alcedo erythaca, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 39.

Ceyx erythaca, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 50.

Alcedo rubra, *Bodd.*, *Tabl. des Pl. enl. d'Aubent. p.* 48.

Ceyx luzoniensis, *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 106.

Ceyx microsoma, *Burton*, *P. Z. S.* (1838), *p.* 89.

Ceyx tridactyla et C. purpurea, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 157.

Le Martin-pêcheur de l'isle de Luçon, *Sonn.*, *Voy. Ind. t.* 32.

Martin-pêcheur de Pondicherry, *Buff.*, *Pl. Enl.* 778, *f.* 2.

The Purple Tridactylous Kingfisher.

RAJA WHODAN, Malays, *Eyton.*

DEIN-NGYEEN, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Nepal (No. 975, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

B. *c. d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Fam. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Genus TCHITREA, *Lesson* (*p.* 133).

634. *TCHITREA INCEI*, *Gould Sp.*

Muscipeta Incei, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1852), *p.* ; *Birds of Asia, t.* (1852).

Ince's Paradise Flycatcher, *Gould.*

A. Shanghai (China). Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

" In the male, the head, throat, and crest is very deep glossy steel-green; upper surface, wings, and tail very deep chestnut; primaries and secondaries black, margined with deep chestnut on their outer webs; chest dark grey; abdomen and under tail-coverts greyish white; bill blue. In the young bird, the head and neck are dull black; back and wings deep chestnut; wings brownish black, margined with pale chestnut; tail brown; breast and flanks sooty; middle of the abdomen and vent dull white.

This species is intermediate in colour between *Tch. paradisi* and *Tch. principalis* of Japan; it partakes of the characters of both, but is quite distinct from either; from the former, it differs in the broader, rounder, and shorter plumes of the crest, and in the dark chestnut colouring of the upper surface; and from the Japanese bird in the dark colouring of the throat not extending on to the flanks, in the upper surface not being of so rich a plum-colour, and in the tail being chestnut instead of black."—(Gould.)

Genus PHILENTOMA, *Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 228.

DRYMOPHILA,* *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 334 (1838).

635. *PHILENTOMA VELATUM*, *Temm. Sp.*

Drymophila velata, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 334 ♂.

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* Previously used by Swainson.

Philentoma velatum, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Monarcha velata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 260. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 326.

Monarcha cæsia, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167 ♀.

Muscicapa pectoralis, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 161 (1844).

Myiagra pectoralis, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *p.* 131.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Sincapore. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., 1853.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus Pericrocotus, *Boie* (*p.* 140).

636. *PERICROCOTUS SOLARIS, Blyth.*

Pericrocotus solaris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 310 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 13. *Gould's Birds of Asia, t.* (*the* ♂ *only*). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Phœnicornis affinis (*the* ♀ *only*), *Horsf., McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157.

The Yellow-throated Pericrocotus, *Gould.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 296, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

c. ♂. Darjeeling. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

It may here be mentioned that Mr. Gould has figured the female of *P. brevirostris* for that sex of the present species, as has been determined from the comparison of the specimen presented to the Museum with the specimen from Nepal. The female has no yellow on the forehead; the sides of the throat and chin are whitish.

Genus Chaptia, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 159).

637. *CHAPTIA MALAYENSIS, A. Hay.*

Chaptia malayensis, *A. Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294 (1846). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 13. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

? Drymonax niger, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167.
The Malayan Bronze Shrike.

a. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Distinguished from *Ch. ænea* by its inferior size, much less deeply forked tail, shorter wing, and by its deeper bill.

Genus Enneoctonus, *Boie* (*p.* 167).

638. *ENNEOCTONUS SUPERCILIOSUS*, *Latham Sp.*

Lanius superciliosus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Suppl. p.* 20; *Gen. Hist.* II. *p.* 36. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 363.
The Supercilious Shrike, *Latham.*

A. *b.* Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.
c. d. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

639. *ENNEOCTONUS ARENARIUS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Lanius arenarius, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304 (1846).
Lanius superciliosus, var., *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152.

A. *b. c.* Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

This is distinguished by its pale colouring, a predominant dull sandy-grey, scarcely tinged with rufous, except on the rump and tail, the lores being whitish, but with a slight black spot adjoining the orbit above.

" This species was found abundantly by Captain Boys in the country lying between Scinde and Ferozepore."

Genus Campephaga, *Vieill.* (*p.* 176).

640. *CAMPEPHAGA AVENSIS*, *Blyth.*

Campephaga melanoptera,* *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 307 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 191. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 356.
Campephaga Avensis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 327.

a. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

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* Previously occupied by Rüppell.

Genus LALAGE, *Boie* (*p.* 175).

641. *LALAGE CULMINATUS, A. Hay.*

Ceblepyris culminatus, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 157 (1844).

A. ♀. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

This female is readily distinguished from the same sex of *L. orientalis* by the absence of the large white tips to the lesser and greater wing-coverts. The specimen examined has the head, neck, back, and upper tail-coverts of a greyish-cyaneous, each feather being marked at the point with a black bar, and then tipped with white; ear-coverts marked longitudinally with white; wings black; shoulders cyaneous; greater coverts slightly tipped with white, and the primaries and secondaries slightly fringed with the same; tail black, tipped with white; under-parts greyish white, each feather having two blackish bars across; under tail-coverts whitish; bill broader than in *L. orientalis*, blackish; feet the same. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $3\frac{7}{10}$ in., tail 3 in.

Subfam. MYIOTHERINA, *Swains.* (*p.* 178).

Genus EUPETES, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 516 (1836).

AJAX, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839).

642. *EUPETES MACROCERCUS, Temminck.*

Eupetes macrocercus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 516. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 207. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 102. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 158. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 252.

BURONG TANA RIMBA, Malays, *Cantor*.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus HODGSONIUS, *Bonap., Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 300 (1850).

BRADYPTERUS,* *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

BRADYBATES,* *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 181 (1846).

SYLVANIA,* *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136 (1847).

643. *HODGSONIUS PHŒNICUROÏDES, Hodgs. Sp.*

Bradypterus phœnicuroïdes, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.*

* These three names have been previously used.

(1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 70; *App. p.* 153.

Hodgsonius phœnicuroïdes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300.

Bradybates phœnicuroïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 181.

Sylvania phœnicuroïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus CALLENE, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136 (1847).
CINCLIDIUM,* *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 181 (1842).

644. *CALLENE FRONTALE, Blyth.*

Cinclidium frontale, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 181; XII. *p.* 954, *t. p.* 1010. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Callene frontale, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Ruticilla frontalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180.

Brachypteryx scapularis, *Horsf., MSS.*

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

B. C. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 950, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"This bird is reported to be a fine songster, and heard chiefly in the evening."—(Blyth.)

Genus DRYMOCATAPHUS, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 815 (1849).

645. *DRYMOCATAPHUS NIGROCAPITATUS, Eyton Sp.*

Brachypteryx nigrocapitata, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178.

Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 815.

A. B. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

D. nigrocapitatus. Colour of the upper parts rufous brown, of the

* Previously occupied by Mr. Gould.

under bright ferruginous; throat white, flanked by a black streak; cap black, bordered by a white superciliary streak and loral feathers; ear-coverts dusky, minutely lineated with white, and posteriorly with rufous; sides of the head ashy; bill horny black above, below yellowish; legs brownish. Length 6¼ in., of wing 2⅝ in., and tail the same, its outermost feather ⅝ in. shorter, bill to forehead (through the feathers) 11/16 in., to gape ⅞ in., and tarse 1⅛ in.

Genus Brachypteryx, *Horsf.* (*p.* 178).

646. *BRACHYPTERYX CRURALIS, Blyth.*

Calliope cruralis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 933 (1843). *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 70.

Brachypteryx cruralis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178.

Larvivora cruralis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Ruticilla cruralis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180.

Larvivora homochroa, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 589, 885, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Sept. 1853.

B. cruralis. Male, colour above a deep cyaneous, or dark greyish-blue, paler on the belly, and relieved by a white superciliary streak confined to the base of the feathers, and yet showing conspicuously. Female, olivaceous-brown above; forehead, lores, and throat ferruginous, paler or dusky ferruginous beneath; wings and tail ferruginous-brown; bill black; legs brownish dusky. Length 5¼ in., of wing 2⅝ in., tail 1¾ in., bill to front (through the feathers) ⅝ in., and typically formed, tarse 1¼ in.

647. *BRACHYPTERYX NIPALENSIS, Hodgson.*

Brachypteryx nipalensis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 943, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Sept., 1853.

B. nipalensis. Male, colour above a greyish cyaneous, or light greyish blue, as are also the cheeks, sides of breast, and flanks, and paling to greyish white on the middle of the breast; throat, middle of belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, a streak over, but not extending beyond the eye, white. Female, ferruginous-brown above, paler on

the sides; throat, breast, belly, under tail-coverts, and superciliary streak whitish; the feathers on the breast and sides fringed with brown; bill dark horn; legs paler. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{6}{8}$ in., and tarse 1 in.

Genus Pnoëpyga, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 180).

648. *PNOËPYGA LONGICAUDATA, Moore.*

Pnoëpyga longicaudata, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

P. longicaudata. Colour of the upper parts deep olive-brown, the feathers slightly margined with black, and having blackish shafts; wings and tail inclined to ferruginous-brown; upper tail-coverts long; throat whitish; breast and sides of abdomen pale dusky ferruginous, the feathers having pale centres and blackish margins; middle of lower part of breast and abdomen white; flanks the same as the back; vent and under tail-coverts dark ferruginous; bill dark brown, legs paler. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing 2 in., the tail is rounded, the central feathers being $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, and the outer $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to front (through the feathers) $\frac{1}{2}$ in., to gape $\frac{6}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

Genus Pitta, *Vieill.* (*p.* 181).

649. *PITTA BOSCHII, Müller et Schlegel.*

Pitta Boschii, *Müll. et Schl., Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Av. pp.* 5, 16, *t.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213.

Pitta elegans, (*nec. Temm.*) *Less., Voy. de la Bon. Ois. t.* 3.

Pitta elegans, (*Temm.*) *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 256.

Pitta affinis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 301.

Sintar, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

d. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

e. ♂. Drawing. From Parry's Collection.

650. *PITTA AVENSIS, J. E. Gray Sp.*

Turdus Avensis, *J. E. Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. Kingd. Av.* I. *t. p.* 530.

Pitta Avensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Pitta Avensis. Crown and nape bright brown; rest of the upper parts, wings, tail, throat, and breast blackish; before and behind the eye, base of lower mandible, chin, belly, vent, and lesser wing-coverts yellowish-white; bill black; legs reddish. Length about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing 4 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{5}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{9}{10}$ in., tarsus 1 in. The above description is from Sir T. S. Raffles's drawing.

This bird has very much the appearance of *T. interpres*, Temm., Pl. Col. 458, also from Sumatra, but which is a well-marked species of the genus *Geocichla*.

651. *PITTA ATRICAPILLA*, *Cuvier*.

Pitta atricapilla, *Cuvier*. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 256.
Corvus philippensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 375.
Pitta philippensis, *Vieill.* *Müll. et Schl., Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. p.* 19.
Pitta melanocephala, *Wagler*.
Pitta brevicaudata, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 214.
Pitta macrorhyncha, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 3.
Merle des Philippines, *Buff., Pl. Enl.* 89.
The Black-headed Pitta, *Gould*.

A. Borneo. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

652. *PITTA CUCULLATA*, *Hartlaub*.

Pitta cucullata, *Hartl., Rev. Zool.* (1843), *p.* 65. *Strickl. Ann. N. H.* (1844), *p.* 410, *t.* 20. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 213. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 255.
Pitta nigricollis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 960.
Pitta rhodogaster, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 961 (*young*).
Pitta malaccensis, *apud Schlegel*.
Pitta Schlegeli, *Bonaparte*.

A. B. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus Petrocincla, *Vigors* (*p.* 185).

653. *PETROCINCLA LONGIROSTRIS*, *Blyth.*

Petrocincla longirostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 150 (1847).

Petrocincla cyaneus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Petrocossyphus cyaneus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

A. B. c. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus Geocichla, *Kuhl* (*p.* 190).

654. *GEOCICHLA INNOTATA*, *Blyth.*

Geocichla innotata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 370 (1846); XVI. *p.* 146; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Turdus innotatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 10.

Geocichla albogularis *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 146 (*the female*).

The Malayan Orange-headed Thrush.

A. ♂. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"Resembles *G. citrina*, but has the ferruginous colour of the head and under parts, and the ash-colour of its upper parts much more intense; no white upon the wings; and the lower tail-coverts only (not the vent) are white. The female is smaller, and has the throat white, and some white at the sides of the vent; the wings, rump, and tail only are deep ashy; the back and scapularies being olive-green, much as in the female of *G. citrina*."

Genus Oreocincla, *Gould* (*p.* 192).

655. *OREOCINCLA LUNULATA*, *Latham Sp.*

Turdus lunulatus, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Supp., p.* 42; *Gen. Hist.* IV. *p.* 180.

Oreocincla lunulata, *Gould, Birds of Austr. t.*

Turdus varius, *apud Vig. et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 218.

Oreocincla Novæ-Hollandæ et O. macrorhyncha, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (183), *p.* 145.

Lunulated Thrush, *Latham.*

Mountain Thrush, of the Colonists of Van Diemen's Land.

A. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus Turdus, *Linn.* (*p.* 196).

656. *TURDUS RUFULUS*, *Drapiez.*

Turdus rufulus, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.* X. *p.* 443. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143.

Turdus modestus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100.

Turdus javanicus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161.

Striée, Java, *Drapiez.*

Kwaran, Malay, *Eyton.*

Myai-loo-nghet, Arracan, *Phayre.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Turdus rufulus. "Upper parts greenish olive-brown, with a dull white supercilium; chin, and generally the medial portion of the throat, with the belly and lower tail-coverts, white; breast and flanks brownish fulvous, brighter in old males; the throat and foreneck streaked laterally with olivaceous, which in some specimens crosses the breast above the fulvous hue, and is more or less ashy; others again, evidently the old males, have the entire crown and neck all round of a dusky ash-colour, mingled with white on the middle of the throat; bill dusky above, the basal two-thirds of the lower mandible, yellow; legs pale brown. Length 8½ to 9 in., of wing 4½ to 5 in., tail 3½ in., bill to gape 1 in., and tarse 1¼ in."

Genus Merula, *Leach* (*p.* 196).

657. *MERULA SIMILLIMA*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Turdus simillimus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 253 (1839). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 882. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 274.

Merula simillima, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 148; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.

Turdus nigropileus, *Lafres., Deless. Voy. dans l'Inde Av. p.* 27 (1843). *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 127.

The Neilgherry Blackbird, *Jerdon.*

A. B. C. *d. e.* ♂ ♀ and young. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

f. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

"Inhabits the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it is very common, and may be daily heard pouring forth its charming song, especially towards evening, and in cloudy weather. It is found alone, or in small families. It lives chiefly on fruit of different kinds, especially of the pleasant Brazil cherry, now so abundant in the woods there; also feeds on worms, caterpillars, and other soft insects."—(Jerdon.)

658. *MERULA WARDII*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Turdus Wardii, *Jerd.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 882 (1842); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 8; *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 127. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.*, *p.* 81.

Merula Wardii, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 146; XX. *p.* 177. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1853), *p.* 270.

Turdus melanoleucus, *Hartlaub.*

Turdus picaoides, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, ♂.

Oreocincla (s. g. Turdulus) micropus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, ♀.

Turdus micropus, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 80.

Ward's Blackbird.

A. ♂. S. India. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

M. Wardii. "Male black, with white eye-streak and under-parts from the breast, except the feathers of the flanks, which are only margined with white; and, besides a white wing-patch under the scapularies, the wing-coverts and tertiaries are tipped with the same, and the secondaries and middle tail-feathers, with the upper tail-coverts, more slightly, the rest of the tail-feathers being successively more deeply so tipped, increasing in amount to the outermost. The female has the upper parts brown instead of black, with slight whitish tips to the upper tail-coverts, and less white on the tail-feathers, which is also less pure; the wing-coverts are each tipped with a triangular spot of fulvous-white, and the tertiaries more slightly; the supercilium is also fulvous-white, and the entire under-

parts, except the lower tail-coverts, which are purer white, a little variegated with dusky; while the feathers of the throat, breast, and flanks are each tipped with a transverse dusky spot, more or less triangular on those of the breast; axillaries chiefly pure white; bill and legs yellowish. Length 9 in., of wing $4\frac{6}{10}$ in., tail $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{4}$ in., to gape $1\frac{2}{10}$ in., and tarse $1\frac{2}{10}$ in."

Genus TROCHALOPTERON, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 210).

659. *TROCHALOPTERON MERULINUM*, *Blyth Sp.*

Garrulax merulinus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 521 (1851); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 7.

A. Darjeeling? From Pearson's Collection.

T. merulinum. "General colour deep olive-brown, the medial portion of the under-parts pale rufescent whitish-brown, and spotted with black on the throat and upper part of the breast, much as in *Turdus musicus;* a narrow white streak behind the eye; [vent and under tail-coverts dark rufous;] irides whitish-brown; bill dusky plumbeous; legs brown, with albescent toes. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., expanse of wings 12 in., closed wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to front $\frac{8}{10}$ in., to gape $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $1\frac{5}{8}$ in."

Genus DUMETIA, *Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140 (1851).

660. *DUMETIA ALBOGULARIS*, *Blyth.*

Malacocercus albogularis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 453 (1847).

Dumetia albogularis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1853), *p.* 272.

Timalia hyperythra, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 261; *Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Pellorneum albogulare, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXI. *p.* 357.

SHAH DUMRI, Hind., *Jerdon.*

PUNDI JITTA (i. e. 'Pig-Bird'), Telugu, *Jerdon.*

A. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

"This bird," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "I have seen but very seldom; once at the top of the Tapoor pass in thick jungle, and in the

neighbourhood of Jaulnah, in jungly district, in thick hedges, and thick wooded nullahs. From the dense nature of the bushes it frequents, it is with difficulty observed and obtained. I have generally seen it in parties of five or six, occasionally giving out a low and indistinct sort of chattering. Fragments of various insects were found in the stomachs of those I procured. It is called *Pundi jitta*, or Pig Bird, in Telugu; a name given from its habits of making its way under the bushes, never showing itself above."

Mr. Blyth states: "Its note considerably resembles that of *Malacocercus caudatus*, except in being proportionally weaker."

"In Ceylon, it is confined to the vicinity of Colombo, and is not uncommon; it is generally found in small flocks about the cinnamon and other low bushes, creeping about in search of insects."—(Layard.)

Genus TRICHIXOS, *Lesson, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167.

TURDIROSTRIS, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 163 (1844).

661. *TRICHIXOS PYRRHOPYGA*, *Lesson.*

Trichixos pyrrhopyga, *Lesson, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xx.

Turdirostris superciliaris, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 163 (1844). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Macronus superciliaris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 9.

Napothera pyrrhomelanura, *Müller.*

A. ♂. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

C. *d.* ♀ or jun. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

T. pyrrhopyga. Male, colour of the head, nape, back, chin, throat, breast, and shoulders ashy black, deepest above; a white superciliary stripe above, but not beyond, the eye; rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail bright rufous, the latter tipped with a broad deep brown-black band; wings brown, margined with ashy; flanks and under tail-coverts rufous; belly and vent whitish, washed with rufous; bill black; legs pale yellow. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing 4 in., tail 4 in. (its outermost feathers shorter), bill to front (through the feathers) $1\frac{1}{10}$ in., to gape $1\frac{2}{8}$ in., tarse $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. In the young, or female, the plumage above is brown mixed with rufous; the forehead, round the eyes, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts dusky-

rufous, whitish on the middle of the belly and vent; the wings brown, the coverts tipped with rufous; the bill is rather shorter and thicker, and is of a horny colour above, yellowish below at base.

Genus Trichastoma, *Blyth* (*p.* 226).

662. *TRICHASTOMA ABBOTTI*, *Blyth.*

Malacocincla Abbotti, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 601 (1845).

Trichastoma Abbotti, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Malacopteron Abbotti, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 9.

A. Nepal (No. 919, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

B. *c. d.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler, 1854.

T. Abbotti. Colour above, plain olive-brown, tinged with rufous on the rump and tail; the upper tail-coverts ferruginous brown, under-parts paler; the throat and middle of the belly white; the ear-coverts, sides of the breast, and flanks rufescent; the lower tail-coverts pale ferruginous; bill horn-colour, paler beneath. Length 6 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{12}$ in., and tarse the same.

663. *TRICHASTOMA ROSTRATUM*, *Blyth.*

Trichastoma rostratum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 (1842); XIII. *p.* 383; XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.

Malacopteron rostratum, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

T. rostratum. Colour of the upper parts uniform olive-brown, somewhat darker on the crown, and having a slight ruddy tinge on the rump and tail; the whole under-parts pure white, a little sullied on the breast and lower tail-coverts; lores and sides of the head pale fulvescent brown, and sides of the neck to the breast ashy; upper mandible horny black; lower yellowish white, except at its extreme tip; legs deeply tinged with yellowish brown. Length about 6 in.,

of wing $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., tail 2 in., its outermost feather $\frac{3}{8}$ in. shorter; bill to forehead (through the feathers) $\frac{3}{4}$ in., to gape $\frac{15}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{15}{16}$ in.

Genus Alcippe, *Blyth* (*p.* 226).

664. *ALCIPPE CINEREA*, *Eyton Sp.*

Malacopteron cinereum, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209.

Alcippe cinerea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384; XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 148. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. *d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Irides grey; bill blackish; feet reddish grey, soles dirty orange. Food seeds and insects."—(Cantor's Notes.)

665. *ALCIPPE AFFINIS*, *Blyth.*

Trichastoma affine, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 (1842).

Alcippe affinis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384; XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 148. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 359.

Malacopteron affine, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209.

Napothera atricapilla, *Müller, Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 359.

Burong Nipa, Malay, *Cantor.*

A. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

B. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Distinguished by its dark crown, pale nape, rufescent hue of the back and rump, and deep ferruginous tail-feathers; white under-parts, and having a distinct brownish-grey band crossing the breast. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., its outermost feather $\frac{5}{8}$ in. shorter; bill to forehead, through the feathers, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{13}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in."

666. *ALCIPPE CANTORI*, *Moore.*

Alcippe Cantori, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

A. Cantori. Upper parts olive-brown, tinged with rufous on the rump; crown ash-brown, being much lighter than in *A. affinis;* nape

paler; lores, a streak over and behind the eyes, with the ear-coverts, ashy white; throat, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts white; breast mingled white and ash; wings rufescent brown, the remiges margined brighter; upper tail-coverts and tail deep rufo-ferruginous, darker towards the tip; bill horny above, pale below; feet greenish. Length nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing 3 in., tail $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{1}{2}$ in., to gape $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{10}{12}$ in.

Distinguished from *A. affinis* and *A. albogularis* by its larger size, longer wings and tail.

667. *ALCIPPE MAGNIROSTRIS, Moore.*

Alcippe magnirostris, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

A. magnirostris. Upper parts olive-brown, darkest on the crown, palest on the nape, and tinged with rufous on the rump; the feathers of the crown spatulate, and have a perceptibly darker shaft and margin; lores and streak over, but not beyond, the eye whitish; base of lower mandible, down the sides of the throat, with the tips of some of the feathers of the cheek, dark ash; throat, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts white; sides of the breast ashy-olive, the middle more ashy; wings rufescent brown; upper tail-coverts and tail deep rufo-ferruginous; bill horny above, paler below; feet greenish. Length 6 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{6}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{9}{10}$ in., tarse $\frac{11}{12}$ in.

May be known from the other described species by its longer and more robust bill, and by the dark ash streak down the sides of the throat.

668. *ALCIPPE STRIATA, Blyth.*

Timalia striata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 793 (1842).

Alcippe striata, *Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

Macronus striatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 210.

? Myiothera epilepidota, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 448, *f.* 2.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

A. striata. "Head and neck above black, or rather brown-black; the feathers of the mesial line white about the shaft, forming a streak of this colour along the middle of the head, besides which are two slight lateral streaks not observable in every specimen, in addition to a superciliary line of the same; on the nape, the white centres of the feathers broader, and are more irregularly disposed, while on the

back they become much narrower again, more or less so in different specimens, and wholly disappear on the rump; the ground hue of the back and rump is rich fulvous brown, brightening on the latter, and tending to rufous on the upper tail-coverts; lores conspicuously pale fulvous, and the throat and foreneck fulvous white, the ear-coverts margined with black; sides of the breast white, handsomely bordered with black, and a very slight margin of the same to the medial pectoral feathers; rest of the under-parts white, the flanks bordered with fulvous brown, which spreads nearly over the whole feather posteriorly; lower tail-coverts more or less tinged with the same; wing-feathers dusky interiorly, the coverts having terminal longitudinal white spots; tail ruddy brown, margined with more rufous brown at base; bill black; legs yellowish. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail 2 in., bill to forehead (through the feathers) $\frac{5}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in."

Genus PYCTORHIS, *Hodgs.** (1844), (*p.* 230).
CHRYSOMMA, *Hodgs.* (1845).

669. *PYCTORHIS LONGIROSTRIS*, *Hodgson.*

Pyctorhis longirostris, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. B. Nepal (No. 892, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Pyc. longirostris. Forehead, crown, nape, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail rufous brown, darkest on the crown, wings, and tail, the last distinctly rayed; chin, throat, base of lower mandible, middle of belly, and vent white; ear-coverts, sides of the neck, and breast pale rufescent, brightening on the flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts; under wing-coverts also rufescent; bill black, yellowish beneath at base; legs pale horny. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., tail $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{5}{8}$ in., to gape 1 in., height from chin to front $\frac{2}{10}$ in., tarse 1 in., middle toe and claw $1\frac{1}{10}$ in., central and lateral ditto $\frac{7}{10}$ in., and hind ditto $\frac{7}{10}$ in.

This bird may possibly be the species noticed (but not described) by Mr. J. W. Frith in the J. A. S. Beng. XIII. p. 370, as being

* It may here be mentioned in connection with this genus, that Mr. Hodgson, in P. Z. S. (1845), p. 24, refers the species *sinensis* only to his genus *Pyctorhis,* and not the bird named *rufifrons,* as quoted by many authors, which is there described as an *Actinodura,* it being synonymic with the species previously described by Mr. Gould under the name of *Act. Egertoni.*

found in Bengal, which he states "differs from the common species in being about half larger."

Genus Stachyris, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 232).

670. *STACHYRIS RUFICEPS, Blyth.*

Stachyris ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 452 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* ..

The Rufous-headed Stachyris.

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal (No. 923, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

St. ruficeps. Allied in form and size to *St. pyrrhops,* but having the crown light ferruginous, and the chin and middle of the throat white, with slight black central streaks to the feathers; rest of the upper parts plain olive, and of the lower whitish, with a fulvous tinge on the sides of the neck and breast; [in some specimens, the crown and nape is bright ferruginous, and the whole under parts pale ferruginous;] bill and legs pale horny. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., tail 2 in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{4}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{6}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Genus Pycnonotus, *Kuhl* (*p.* 238).

671. *PYCNONOTUS NIGROPILEUS, Blyth.*

Pycnonotus nigropileus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 472 (1847); *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

A. *b.* Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"This species differs from *P. hæmorrhous* in having no black on the throat and breast, which are brown, with greyish margins to the feathers, like the back; and the whole nape and back are much paler than in *P. hæmorrhous*; the under tail-coverts crimson, and the cap alone being black."—(Blyth.)

Dr. Helfer, in his MSS. notes, states that "this bird is very common about habitations throughout the Tenasserim provinces."

Genus Microtarsus, *Eyton* (*p.* 248).

672. *MICROTARSUS CANTORI, Moore.*

Microtarsus Cantori, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

M. Cantori. The head, back, rump, and shoulders of an olive-green colour; wings dusky ferruginous on the outer webs, and margined with olive-green, coverts rufous olive-green; tail rufous, paler beneath, the feathers of the rump copious; flanks dusky, with a broad yellowish-white tip to most of the feathers; throat white; the breast brownish-grey; fore part of abdomen white, tinged with yellow, the latter colour becoming brighter on the vent and under tail-coverts bill and feet dark horn-colour. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and tarse rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Quite distinct from the bird to which the name of *M. olivaceus* has been given.

This may possibly be a state of plumage of the female of *M. melanoleucos*, Eyton.

Genus Criniger, *Temm.* (*p.* 252).

673. *CRINIGER CANTORI, Moore.*

Criniger Cantori, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

C. Cantori. Crown deep ash, the feathers brown at base, paler on the nape, and passing to yellowish olive-green on the back, rump, and shoulders; wings rufous brown, edged with olive-green; tail rufous brown, edged paler; lores, ear-coverts, and sides of neck pale ash; base of lower mandible and throat white; rest of the under parts bright yellow; bill horny above, pale below; feet yellowish. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The nuchal hair-like barbs are well developed in this species. Like *C. gularis*, Horsfield, it is not crested.

Genus Phyllornis, *Boie* (*p.* 258).

674. *PHYLLORNIS CYANOPOGON, Temm.*

Phyllornis cyanopogon, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 512, *f.* 1. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 213. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396. *Cabanis, Cat. Mus. Heine, p.* 114.

Phyllornis moluccensis, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 33. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *p.* 130.

Phyllornis malabaricus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 957.

Phyllornis cochinchinensis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn.*

Soc. XIII. *p.* 309; *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 565. *Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. E. I. Compy. p.* 260.

BURONG DAUN, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. ♂. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

675. *PHYLLORNIS MYSTICALIS, Swainson Sp.*

Chloropsis mysticalis, *Swains.*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ *Cent. p.* 296 (1838) (*young*).

Phyllornis malabaricus, *Temm.* (*nec. Gmel.*), *Pl. Col.* 512, *f.* 2.

Phyllornis icterocephalus, (*Temm.*) *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 396 (1850). *Cabanis, Cat. Mus. Heine, p.* 114.

Phyllornis cyanopogon, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 564.

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus IXULUS, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 262).

676. *IXULUS OCCIPITALIS, Blyth.*

Siva occipitalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 937 (1844).

Ixulus occipitalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 552; XVI. *p.* 448; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. Nepal (No. 955, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

I. occipitalis. "Colour dull brownish olive-green above, the shafts of the dorsal and scapulary feathers pale; below much lighter, and rufescent; the throat whitish, the feathers of the fore neck having dark shafts; crown, nape, and lower tail-coverts ferruginous-brown, which also tinges the flanks; coronal feathers considerably elongated, and the occiput beneath the crest white; bill black; legs yellowish-brown. Length about 5 in., of wing $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail 2 in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in."—(Blyth.)

677. *IXULUS CASTANICEPS, Moore.*

Ixulus castaniceps, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

I. castaniceps. Colour above dull brownish olive, the shafts of the dorsal and scapular feathers pale; crown dark chestnut, and sub-crested, the frontal plumes short and scaly, and having pale margins; the occiput pale chestnut; behind the eye whitish; ear-coverts chestnut; wings blackish, the secondaries and tertiaries having pale shafts; axillaries white; tail black, the three outer feathers graduated, and tipped obliquely externally with white, the next white at the extreme tip only, and the rest entirely black; the whole under parts are of a dirty ruddy-white colour; bill reddish brown; legs yellowish. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{3}{10}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., its outermost feather $\frac{5}{8}$ in. less, bill to front $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Genus Erythrosterna, *Bonap.* (*p.* 287).

678. *ERYTHROSTERNA ERYTHACA, Blyth.*

Erythrosterna erythaca, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 126 (1847).

A. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

E. erythaca. "Closely allied in form and structure to *E. leucura*, Gmel., but the whole throat, breast, and fore part of the abdomen bright yellowish-ferruginous; two narrow whitish bands across the wings, formed by the tips of the coverts; and the white on the sides of the base of the tail much reduced (as compared with *E. leucura*), occupying only the extreme base of the outermost tail-feathers, and successively increasing in quantity upon the next four; belly and lower tail-coverts pure white; the flanks fulvous-brown; behind the eye, a whitish spot; a slight olivaceous tinge on the upper parts generally; and the tertiaries margined with whitish. Length nearly 5 in., of wing $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and tarse the same."—(Blyth.)

Genus Abrornis, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 341).

679. *ABRORNIS ? HODGSONI, Moore.*

A. *b. c.* Nepal (No. 899, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. Hodgsoni. Colour above, olive-green, yellowish on the rump; forehead and crown deep ferruginous; infra-orbital plumes blackish, tipped with white; above and below the eyes, ear-coverts, and sides of the neck grey; throat and breast greyish-white; abdomen bright

yellow; wings dusky, margined with ferruginous olive-green; tail dusky, the two outer feathers on the whole of the inner web white, the rest margined with olive-green; bill horny, yellowish bencath; legs yellowish. Length 4 in., of wing 2 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{7}{16}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{12}$ in., width at base $\frac{2}{12}$ in., tarse $\frac{11}{12}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{7}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

July 27th, 1854.

APPENDIX No. II.

Specimens added to the Museum during the printing of the Catalogue; also Corrections and Additions of Synonymes, Native Names, &c.

No.

7. Add specimen *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

10. Keeshee, Kumaon, *Madden.*

12. Add specimens *c. d.* Nepal (No. 891, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

14. Seeap Belang, Pinang, *Cantor.* Add specimens *e.* Malacca, *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

21. Add specimen *i.* Nepal (*F. thermophilus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

24. Ditto *b. c.* Nepal (*F. rufipedoïdes*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

26. Ditto *c. d.* Nepal (No. 50, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

27. Ditto *f.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

35. This is *Elanus minor*, Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 22. *Elanus melanopterus*, of India and Malasia, Auctorum. It will stand as Elanus minor, Bonap. Add specimen *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

37. Add specimens *d. e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

38. Ditto *d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

39. Ditto *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. This is believed to be *Falco cirrhatus*, Gmelin.

46. Ditto *h.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

49. This is Melierax polyzonus, Rüpp., *Falco polyzonus*, Rüpp., *Melierax musicus*, apud Kaup. *M. musicus*, Daud, is a distinct species.

No.

52. *Astur barbatus*, Eyton, Ann. Nat. (1845), p. 327, is probably a state of plumage of this species.

57. Dapheni, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

65. Add specimens *d.* adult, *e.* nestling. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

66. This bird was from Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq. Add specimen *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

67. Add specimen *e.* Nepal (*H. albipes*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

68. Ditto *d. e. f. ?* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Kohassa, Hind., *Blyth.*

69. Ditto *l.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

72. Krishna Chura (' Black-crested '), Hind., *Blyth.*

73. This is *Falco* (*Lophotes*) *Reinwardtii*, Schlegel et Müller, Verh., Naturl. Gesch. t. 5; *Falco Forstenii*, Temm., Mus. Lugd.; *Lophastur Jerdoni*, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 464; *Falco sumatrensis*, Lafr.; *Avicida Reinwardtii*, Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 20. It will stand as Baza Reinwardtii, *Schl. et Müller Sp.*

74. Add specimens *c. d.* Nepal (No. 727, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

75. Khukusat, Upper Provinces, *Blyth.*

77. Add specimens *b. c.* Nepal (No. 486, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, June, 1853.

79. Ditto *e.* Keddah (Malayan Peninsula). Presented by Dr. Cantor.

80. Ditto *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. This species should be separated from the genus *Athene*, and arranged as Ninox scutulatus.

83. Ditto *i. j. k.* Malacca, Pinang, and Province Wellesley. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

86. Ditto *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

90. Ditto *d. e.* (adult et jun.). Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. In syn. *Strix ceylonensis*, Lath., insert *nec. Gmel.* in brackets.

92. Ditto *g.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

96. Ditto *d. e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Burong Antoo, Pinang, *Cantor.*

98. Add syn. *Strix flammea*, Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 41; Lakki or Iakki Pencha, Beng., *Blyth;* Kareya or Kurail, Hind., vulgò Booree Chooree, *Jerdon;* Jilei, Bhagulpore, *Blyth.*

No.

99. This is correct, and will stand as *Strix capensis*, A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (1836), p. ; Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t. 45. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p. 41; Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p. 110. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 55.

102. Add specimen *b*. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

103. Ditto *c. d.* Nepal (No. 827, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

104. *h. i.* Specimens from Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853. Atedan, Sindh, *Blyth.*

105. *g. h.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

106. Add syn. *Merops bicolor*, Bodd.; *? Merops Latreillei*, Vieill.; *? Merops cyanopygius*, Less., Tr. d'Orn. p. 238. Specimens *b. c.* from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

108. Add as syn. *Merops Leschenaultii*, Vieill. Specimens *c. d. e.* from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

110. This is not *M. variegatus*, Vieill., but *M. Lafresnayii*, Guerin. Rev. Zool. (1843), p. 322. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p. 86. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 163.

111. Add syn. *Alcemerops paleazureus*, Less. Rev. Zool. (1840), p. 262. Add specimen *d*. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

112. Specimens *k. l. m. n.* from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. In syn. *H. javanica*, erase Latham and Shaw's reference, which applies to *H. domicola*, Jerdon.

122. Specimens *f. g.* from Nepal (No. 962, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

125. Specimen *c*. from Bengal. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

129. In syn. *Macropteryx longipennis*, alter t. 74 to 47.

131. Erase the syn. *Podargus stellatus*, Gould, which is a distinct species (vide App. p. 388). The name should be *javanensis*, not *javensis*.

132. Erase specimens *d. e.* from Assam, which prove to be *C. albonotatus*, Tickell. Add specimens *d. e. f.* from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854; *g.* Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

133. Add A. Nepal (*C. saturatior*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853; *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. Transfer specimens *a. b. c.* to *C. albonotatus* (vide App. p. 389), *d.* to *C. macrourus*.

136. Specimen C. Nepal (*C. gymnopus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B.

No.

H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853. *f.* Bengal. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

137. Specimen *f.* from Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.
140. Specimens *e. f.* from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.
141. Specimens *d. e. f.* from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
142. *c. d. e.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
143. *c. d.* Specimens from Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.
146. *f. g.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Syn. *Erolla nasica*, Less.
147. *e. f.* Specimens from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
148. Add specimen *d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. *e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
149. *d. e.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

Genus *Halcyon* (p. 123), erase the syn. *Todiramphus.*

151. *h.* Malacca. Presented by J. Gould, Esq. (1853). *i.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
153. *d. e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
155. This is the same as No. 154. It will stand as *H. smyrnensis.* Add specimen *e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
158. Separate this from the genus *Halcyon*, and place it under the genus *Todiramphus.*
161. Erase the query to syn. *Alcedo nigricans*, which Mr. Blyth states is the young of *euryzona*, the adult of which is *A. grandis*, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 190; XV. p. 11; XXII. p. 409.
162. Add specimens *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
163. Ditto *d. e. f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
164. This will bear the prior name of *A. beryllina*, Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. XIX. p. 414 (1818); Dict. des Sci. Nat. Ornith. t. 63, f. 2. Cassin, Cat. of Halcy. in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. (1852). ALCEDO BERYLLINA, *Vieill. Sp.*
165. Specimen *h.* Keddah. Presented by Dr. Cantor. In the reference to Hamilton's MSS., correct vol. I. to II.
168. For KADDEHOORA read RADDEHOORA (i. e. 'Cotton thief'), Ceylon, *Layard.* GINIHOORA (i. e. 'Fire thief'), Ceylon, *Layard.*
169. Erase specimens *b. c.* which are *T. paradisi.* Add specimens *b. c. d. e.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. In the reference to the J. A. S. Beng. it is vol. XVI. not XVII.

No.

Genus *Hemipus*, add as syn. MYIOLESTES, Cabanis, Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 67 (1850).

174. Add syn. *Myiolestes obscurus*, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 67.

177. Add specimen *c*. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

178. Add specimens *e. f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

182. Add as syn. *Pericrocotus sordidus*, Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844), p. 84. Erase the syn. and specimen *P. affinis*, ♀, (Horsf.) McClell., which is the ♀ of *P. solaris*, Blyth (vide App. p. 393). Add specimens *d. e.* ♀. Assam. From McClelland's Collection. *g.* ♂. Nepal (No. 947, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

183. Add specimen *g. h.* ♀. Assam (*P. affinis*, ♂, McClell.). From McClelland's Collection.

184. Erase the syn. *P. igneus*, Blyth, which is a much smaller bird than *P. xanthogaster*, the latter being $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, wing $3\frac{2}{8}$ in., and tail 3 in.

186. Add specimens *b. c.* ♀. Assam, *d.* ♂. Keddah. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

187. Ditto *c. d. e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

189. Ditto *c. d.* Nepal (No. 932, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

190. Type of the genus SAULOPROCTA, Cabanis, Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 57 (1850).

192. Add specimen *i*. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

193. KUNICH and KAL KOLACHI, Sindh, *Blyth*.

195. Add specimen *b*. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler. *c. d. e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

199. Add specimen *b*. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

201. This belongs to the genus *Lanius*, and will stand as *L. divaricatus*, Raffles.

203. Type of the genus DISSEMURUS, Gloger (1842). Caban., Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 111. Add specimens *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

204. Type of the genus TRICHOMETOPUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 112 (1851). In syn. *Edolius barbatus*, add p. 34.

208. *d.* young. From Griffith's Collection. *e.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

212. *e.* Specimen from China. Presented by John Reeves, Esq.

214. Transfer specimens A. B. to *L. tephronotus*. Add specimens *a. b. c.* From Griffith's Collection. Native name LATORA PILA MUTTRA, Blyth.

No.

217. B. C. Specimens from Madras and Assam. *e.* Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

218. *i.* Specimen from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. Erase the syn. *Lanius arenarius*, Blyth, which is separated as a species (vide App. p. 394).

219. *e. f. g. h.* Specimens from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. Add as syn. *? Lanius ferox*, Drapiez, Dict. Class.

220. Transfer this genus to Subfam *Pariana* (vide p. 375).

221. This is not *Eur. anguitimens*, Smith, but *Eur. Rüppelli*, Bonap., Rev. Zool. (1853), p. 440; *Eur. anguitimens* apud Rüpp. Syst. Uebers, p. 23, t. 27, the true *anguitimens* being from S. Africa.

222. *h.* Specimen from Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

223. *b.* Ditto from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

225. Add as syn. *Thamnocataphus senilis*, Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. XVIII. p. 813. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p. xxi. Add specimens *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 895, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

233. Add specimens *h. i.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Syn. *Pycnonotus humeraloïdes*, Lesson; *Saxicola orientalis*, Vieill.; *Sylvia leucophæa*, Vieill.

236. Syn. *Pycnonotus carbonarius*, Less., Rev. Zool. (1841), p. 226. N.B. It is doubtful whether this is *C. fimbriatus*, Temm.; if not, it will stand as *C. silens*, Tickell (1833). Erase the specimen from Tenasserim, which is *C. avensis*, Blyth (vide App. p. 394).

Genus *Tesia* (p. 179), add as syn. *Anura*, Hodgs. (1841).

240. Add syn. *Pnoëpyga* (*Tesia*) *concolor*, Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844), p. 82; also add specimen *e.* (*P. unicolor*, Hodgs.) from Nepal.

241. Add syn. *Pnoëpyga* (*Tesia*) *pusilla*, Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844) p. 82.

244. Add specimens *c. d. e.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

247. Erase the native name Sintar, and also Raffles's specimen, which is *P. Boschi*, Müll. et Schleg. (vide App. p. 398).

248. Add specimens B. C. D. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

250. Add specimens B. C. D. E. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

253. Erase specimen *e.* from Afghanistan, which is *P. longirostris*, Blyth (vide App. p. 400).

254. Add specimens C. D. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

No.

256. Add specimen D. (young). Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection. KRISHEN PATTII, Nepal, Hodgson.

258. Type of the genus THAMNOLÆA, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 8 (1850).

261. Specimens of this bird were sent home by Mr. Blyth, under the MSS. name of *T. hyperythrus*.

267. Add specimens E. *f.* (young.) Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

274. Ditto C. China. Presented by John Gould, Esq. Erase the specimen from Madras, which is *M. simillima*, Jerd.

275. Add specimens *f. g.* ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection.

285. Add specimen B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

304. Ditto B. China.

307. Syn. *Actinodura rufifrons*, Hodgson, P. Z. S. (1845), p. 24.

309. Transfer this genus to subfam. *Paradoxornina* (vide App. p. 377).

Genus *Sibia*, add as syn. MALACIAS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113 (1851).

314. Add syn. *Malacias capistratus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113.

315. For *Malacocircus*, read Malacocercus. Add specimen B. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

316. Add specimen C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

318. Ditto *e.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

324. Ditto *c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

325. Ditto *c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

326. Syn. *? Napothera pileata*, Müller, Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 359.

327. To syn. *Napothera coronata*, Müll., add Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 358.

328. Syn. *Napothera rubicauda*, Müll., Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 359.

329. This is a species of *Trichastoma*, and will stand as *Trichastoma sepiaria*, Horsf., Sp.

Genus *Timalia*, add as syn. NAPODES, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 77 (1850).

332. Add syn. *Napodes pileata*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 77.

334. Add specimens *d. e.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

335. Ditto *d. e.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

336. Add specimen *d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

No.

337. Add specimens *c. d. e f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Add syn. *Formicivora gularis*, Menetries, Mem. de l' Acad. Imp. des Sci. de St. Petersb. I. p. 514; *Myiothera gularis*, Voigt. das Thierr. I. p. 494.

339. *Pyctorhis* was published in 1844, *Chrysomma* in 1845; therefore, this will stand as PYCTORHIS SINENSIS. Erase the syn. *Pyctorhis rufifrons*, which is a synonym of *Actinodura Egertoni* (vide App. p. 408).

354. Type of the genus OTOCOMPSA, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109 (1851). Syn. *Ixos erythrotis*, Bonap. Consp., Gen. Av. p. 265 (1850). Add Malayan variety (with a much shorter subocular tuft of a deeper crimson colour). *a. b. c. d.* Pinang (*Ix. erythrotis*, Bonap.). Presented by Dr. Cantor.

355. Add specimen *g.* young. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

356. Ditto *e.* young. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

359. Ditto *b. c.* Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

360. Add syn. *Otocompsa leucogenys*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109.

361. Type of the genus LOEDORUSA, Reichenb. (1850). Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109. Add specimens *c. d. e.* Pinang. From Dr. Cantor's Collection.

d. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

362. Add syn. *Otocompsa flavirictus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109.

367. Type of the genus SPHAGIAS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 110 (1851).

371. ZURD BULBUL, Beng. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 89. PAHARIGA KANGDHARA, Gorakpore. Ditto. Add specimen *d.* Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

372. In syn. *Malacopteron aureum*, correct vol. XIV. to XVI. Add specimens *c. d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

373. Type of the genus PROSECUSA, Reichenb. (1850). Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 110. Add specimens *d. e. f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

374. Add specimens *d. e. f. g. h.* ♂ (adult et jun.). Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. *i.* ♀ (?)

381. Syn. *Pycnonotus rufocaudatus*, Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist. XVI. p. 228. Erase the syn. *Ixos phæocephalus*, Hartl., and *Trich. caniceps*, Lafr.

385. This is considered distinct from the genus *Criniger*, being the

No.

type of the genus TRACHYCOMUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109 (1851). Add specimens *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

391. Add specimens *c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

395. Ditto *c.* ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection. *d.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

397. This is not *P. cochinchinensis*, but *P. cyanopogon*, Temm. (vide App. p. 410).

398. Add specimens D. jun. Java. (*P. viridis*, Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection. *e.* ♀. Sumatra. (*P. zosterops*, Vig.). From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection. *f. g.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. MIRBA-DAUN, Malays, Eyton.

Genus *Yuhina*, add as syn. ODONTERUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113 (1851).

399. Add syn. *Odonterus gularis*, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113.

400. Add syn. *Odonterus occipitalis*, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113.

407. Add specimens *d. e.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

408. Ditto *g. h.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

410. Ditto *e. f.* ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

415. Ditto *e. f.* ♂. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

421. For *Malayensis* read *Malayana.*

423. Add specimens *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

425. Ditto *e. f. g.* ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

428. Ditto *c.* ♂. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

429. Ditto *c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

430. This is *Sylvia pammelina*, Stanley, Trav. in Abyss., App. p. lix. (1811). Lath., Gen. Hist. VII. p. 95; *Saxicola melæna*, Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t. 28, f. 2; *Thamnobia melæna*, G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p. 185. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 298. *Pentholœa melæna*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 40 (1850). It will stand as PENTHOLŒA PAMMELINA, Stanley Sp.

432. Add specimen *a.* ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

449. Genus *Hypothymis*, Boie, is distinct. This species will come under the genus EUMYIAS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 53 (1850). GLAUCOMYIAS, Cabanis, being co-equal. It will stand as *Eumyias indigo*, Horsf. Sp.

450. This will stand as *Eumyias albicaudata*, Jerd. Sp.

451. This will stand as *Eumyias melanops*, Vigors Sp. Add as syn. *Glaucomyias melanops*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 53.

No.

455. Specimen *c.* ♂. Nepal (No. 419, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

461. Ditto *b.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson.

465. In note at bottom, for 140 read 142.

470. No. 404 Hodgs. Catal.

471. Nos. 403, 405 Hodgs. Catal.

474. Add specimens *d. e.* Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

484. It is not certain whether this is *suecica*, Linn.; if not, it will bear Hodgson's name of *suecicoïdes*.

492. Add specimen *h.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus *Prinia*, add as syn. DASEOCHARIS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p, 45 (1850).

493. Add syn. *Daseocharis familiaris*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 45.

507. Specimen *b. c.* Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

524. Ditto *c.* S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus *Reguloïdes*, add as syn. PYLLOBASILEUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 33.

538. Add syn. *Phyllobasileus proregulus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 33.

567. Add syn. *Anthus euonyx*, Cabanis, Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 14 (1850).

577. In the description, for *atrogularis* read *Huttoni.*

597. Type of the genus MACHLOLOPHUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91 (1850).

598. Add syn. *Machlolophus spilinotus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91.

599. Add syn. *Machlolophus melanolophus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91.

600. Add syn. *Machlolophus rubidiventris*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91.

606. This is separated from the genus *Orites*, and forms the type of the genus ÆGITHALISCUS, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 90 (1850). It will stand as *Ægith. erythrocephalus*, Vigors Sp.

607. This will stand as *Ægithaliscus leucogenys*, Moore Sp.

608. This will stand as *Ægithaliscus* (?) *jouschistos*, Hodgs. Sp.

673. This has been previously described as *Ixos phaiocephalus*, Hartl., Rev. Zool. (1844) p. 401, and as *Trichophorus caniceps*, Lafr., Rev. Zool. (1845), p. 367. It will stand as CRINIGER PHAIOCEPHALUS, Hartl. Sp.

INDEX

OF

NATIVE NAMES.

AAGAB, (Arabic) Babylon *p.* 45
ABABEEL, Hind. . . 94, 107
ABALI, Hind. 96
ABBEKA, Hind. 279
ABLAK PETAHA, Nepal . 26
ABU AGEB, (Arabic) Mesop. 28
ABU AGEB ABYETH, (Arab.) Babylon 25
ABU JERYAYDI, (Arabic) *Id.* 61
ADAGOOTA, (Arabic) Abyss. 35
ADAVEE SEEDA, Telinga . 219
AKTAP, Malay 134
ALLAP, Java 15
—— ALLAP, Java . . 15, 39
—— ALLAP GINJENG, Java 23
—— ALLAP SAPI, Java . . 13
AMDEYFIR AL QATEH, (Arabic) Babylon 27
AMRAI KA GHOOGHOO, Hind. 78
ANGKAL-ANGKAL, Java . . 29
ARRENG ARRENGAN, Java 198
AS KAPPRI GADOO, Telinga 113
ATMEJEH, (Arabic) Babylon 36
ATTAT, Java 268
AYAM AYAMAN, Java . . 192
BABEELA, Hind. 107
BACCA MEENA, Ceylon . . 115
BAGAHA TENTHA, Nepal . 167
BAJUNGA, Sylhet 158
BAKAYARI, Hind. . . . 45
BALA, Bengal 53, 55
BAN BUKRA, Masuri . 235, 254
BANG KAKO, Sumatra . *p.* 123
BANIA-BHOU, Bengal . . . 269
BANS-PUTTER, Bengal . 85, 87
BARAI BARAI, Sumatra . . 87
BAROU BAROU, Malay 171, 253
BASHA, Hind. 36
BASHEEN, Hind. 36
BASHIN, Hind. 36
BASI (Arabic) Abyssinia . 36
BASRA, Hind. 37
BATASSIA, Bengal 108
BAZ, Hind. 41
—— KHANI, Hind. . . . 41
BENTET, Java 164
BERIBBA BURONG LILIN, Sumatra 155
BERRAY BERRAY, Malay . 87
BESRA, Hind. 37
BESSIT, Java 351
BHADRAYA, Nepal 167
BHAUSE, Bengal 41
BHERM, Hind. 156
BHRING RAJ, Hind. . . 156
BHUCHANGA, Bengal . . . 160
BHYREE, Hind. 17
—— BACHA, Hind. . . . 17
BIANG KAPOOR, Sumatra . 274
BIDO, Java 49
BINTI, Sumatra . . 129, 130
—— ABANG, Sumatra . . 133
BIRIBBA, Sumatra . 243, 244
BIRI BIRI, Sumatra . . . 87

3 *i*

Blo-ketupa, Java . . p. 67
—— watu, Java 76
Bochrit, Java 196
Boing-dan-they, Arracan 258
Bojunga, Hind. 150
Bokkreh, Java 233
Bok-wa, Arracan 248
Booree Chooree, Hind. . 415
Boro-putringa, Hind. . . 87
Bres, Java 252
Bressi, Java 274
Bukay-chera, Nepal . . 90
Bulal Chusm, Hind. . . 140
Bulbul, Hind. 240
Burong Antoo, Pinang . 415
—— Biru, Java 130
—— Capas, Malay . . . 266
—— Kaka, Sumatra. . . 123
—— Lilin, Sumatra. . . 248
—— Map, Malay . . . 225
—— Nipa, Malay . . . 406
—— Palano, Sumatra . . 120
—— Papa, Sumatra . . . 164
—— Pelow, Malay . . . 76
—— Puding, Sumatra . . 229
—— Saiang, Malay . . . 112
—— Saweh, Sumatra . . 157
—— Tampo Pinang, Sum. 121
—— Tanah, Malay . 171, 228
—— —— Rimba, Malay 395
—— Tanal-uban, Malay 225
—— Udang, Sumatra . . 125
—— Ujuu, Malay . . . 120
Burra Phenga, Hind. . . 223
Ca-Cooroolla, Ceylon . 267
Cajeer, Cabul 10
Caravy Cooroovi, Mal. . 275
Cary Cooroovi, Mal. . . 282
Cassraj, Sylhet 158
Chaba, Java 114
—— Wonno, Java . . . 112
Chahtuck, Bengal . . . 267
Changchooi, Sumatra . . 279
Changoun, Hind. . . . 5
Chanwa, Hind. 29
—— Musaher, Hind. . . 29
Chanwi, Malay 157
Chaptya, Nepal 160
Chatarrhea, Bengal . . 220
Cheea, Scinde . . . p. 345
Cheel, Hind. 31
Cheelcheel, Hind. . . . 223
Cheffie, (Arabic) Abyss. . 10
Chenta, Java 155
Chenginging, Java . . . 345
Chetoya, Hind. 24
Chetwa, Hind. 24
Chhotki Latora, Hind. . 165
Chichohan, Java . . . 226
Chiglet, Java 314
Chil, Hind. 31
Chinching Goleng, Java, 245, 291
Chinda, Telinga 221
Chipka, Hind. 39
Chippuck, Hind. . . . 39
Chito, Java 266
Chitta Gooba, Telinga . 70
Chiung, Java 198
Chok Doyal, Bengal . . 145
Chooa, Bengal 28
Chooghd, Hind. . . 65, 68
—— Besruh, Hind. . . 69
—— Cusial, Nepal . . . 70
Choohmar, Saharunp. . . 58
Chota Ghooghoo, Hind. . 79
—— Kal-pechak, Bengal 68
—— Kesraj, Gorakpore . 160
—— Kilkila, Hind. . . 129
—— Match-ranga, Muss. 129
—— Phenga, Bengal . . 223
Chret, Java 332
Chtap, Malay 256
Chuchack, Java 243
—— Gunung, Java . . . 245
—— iju, Java 261
—— Rawa, Java . . . 253
—— urang, Java . . . 132
Chudukka, Bengal . . . 170
Chuha-mar, Hind. . . . 61
Chukdeel, Saharunp. 145, 146
Churiali, Nepal 42
Chutki, Beng. . . 290, 298
Cohy, Parbutties . . . 63
Curcutea, Bengal . . . 168
Custoora, Hills 199
Dama, Bengal 190
Dapheni, Nepal 415

Daris, Java . . . . p. 81
Dasharee Pitta, Telugu 146
Dast-mal, Hind. 26
Daun, Malay 261
Dawit, Java 227
Dawoun, Malay 261
Dayal, Bengal 275
Dayyur, Hind. 275
Dechu, Java 285
Deris, Java 81
Desi Pawai, Hind. . . . 191
Deyr, Hind. 275
Dhapri, Hind. 154
Dharti, Hind. 37
Dhherjeh, (Arabic) Babyl. 24
Dhobia Chil, Hind. . . 58
Dhotee, Hind. 37
Dhough, Bengal 153
Dhoulee, Bengal 154
Dhuter, Nepal 23
Doung-oo-nkouk, Arracan 15
Doungtswon, Arracan . . 51
Dudhiya Latora, Hind. 163
Dumbuk, Cabul 312
Dumchitri, Bengal . . . 146
Dumri, Hind. 223
D'zee-Gwet, Arracan . . 66
Fatikja Toufik, Bengal . 267
Feetchkuna, Sylhet . . 158
Finga, Bengal 150
Foomaee, Cabul 10
Foorjbaj, Saharunpore . . 51
Fruz, Bengal 48
Ganghai, Muttra . . . 220
Gangular, Nepal . . . 313
Gar Bazra, Hind. . . . 42
Gauza, Nepal 207
Gedakede, (Arabic) Abyssinia 60
Geedh, Hind. 4
Ghaska Phutki, Hind. . 324
—— Pitpittee, Hind. . 324
Ghoghoye, Hind. . . . 218
Ghooghoo, Hind. . . . 74
Gidh, Hind. 4
Gini-hoora, Ceylon . . . 134
Gir Chaondeea, Hind. . 309
Glate-wingko, Java . . 370
Gogo-stite, Java . . . 227
Gomarita, Ceylon . . p. 353
Goobur, Mahr. 74
Goodie Goodie, (Arabic) Abyssinia 60
Goomcan Mooryala, Mahr. 50
Gotah, Hind. 231
Gougya, Canarese . . . 218
Gowa Seeda, Telugu . . 218
Gulchasm, Hind. . . . 231
Gunpigera, Hind. . . . 312
Gurial, Bengal 123
Gurpedrah, Hind. . . . 312
Guti-mar, Hind. . . . 34
Gyo-thin, Arracan . . . 13
Haameh, (Arabic) Babylon 72
Hamba Puya, Sumatra . 357
Hanta, Malay 76
Hasaini Bulbul, Hind. . 133
Hedo, Scinde 223
Hoamy, China 211
Hokra Chil, Doon . . . 74
Houa-ma, China 211
Huhu, Nepal 73
Huhu Chil, Nepal . . . 73
Huni, Tamul 223
Hurrial, Hind. 85
Husaini Pidha, Hind. . 312
Huwa Bulbul Kunchya, Saharunpore 107
Huzar Dustan, S. India . 156
Jakki Pencha, Bengal . . 415
Jamal Katha, Nepal . . 42
Jard-piluck, Bhagulpore . 269
Jawolum, Telugu . . . 18
Jeniku, Japan 100
Jens, Japan 100
Jenwa, Japan 100
Jhaggar, Hind. 21
Jhamp, Saharunpore . . 150
Jilei, Bhagulpore . . . 415
Jiyadha, Hind. . . . 34, 45
Ijoan, Java 261
Jokowuru, Java 53
Joombiz, Hind. 48
Joomiz, Hind. 48
Juggur, Hind. 21
Junglee Ghooghd, Hind. 68
Junglee Kur, Hind. 217, 219
Jurye, Nepal 42

Kabasi, Bengal . p. 174, 177
Kachangan, Java . . . 87
Kacher, Java 279
Kachichi, Sumatra . . . 314
Kachkacha Latora, Hind. 163
Kaha Korulla, Ceylon . 243
Kaing Kaing Kimba, Malay 122
Kajala Latora, Hind. . 164
Kala Bulbul, Bengal . . 240
—— Mata Kutkutia, Bengal 138
—— Pidha, Hind. . . . 285
Kalee Pholia, Hind. . . 309
Kalgia, Nepal. 156
Kaljanga, Hind. 45
Kal Kolachi, Scinde . . 418
Kaloe Koeroelgrya, Cey. 26
Kalong Wiwi, Java. . . 80
Kal Pechak, Bengal . . 69
Kanda Bulbul, Sylhet. . 239
Kandera Bulbul, Hind. . 239
Kangdhara, Bengal . . . 242
Kapasi, Hind. 29
Kara Bulbul, Bengal . . 239
Kareya, Hind. 415
Karikuta, Bengal . . . 131
Karjanna, Nepal. . . . 23
Kate-ongal, Mahr. . . . 156
Kathia, Nepal. 39
Katkati, Bengal 168
Katoria Pechak, Bengal . 65
Kay Chua, Malay . . . 383
Kayr, Hind. 219
Keeshee, Kumaon . 10, 414
Kepodang, Java 271
—— Sungu, Java . . . 174
Keroula, Hind. 170
Kesh Raj, Bengal . . . 158
Kesya, Nepal 158
Ketek, Java 178
Ketilan, Java 241
KetomboRatanapye,Malay 76
Keyr, Hind. 221
Khatya, Nepal 227
Khemankari, Sansc. . . 58
Kheng-boop, Arracan . . 69
Kher Ghusa, Bhagulpore 324
Kher Khetta, Tickell . 168
Khukusat, Hind. . . p. 65
Khunjun, Bengal. . 347, 349
Khurmutia, Hind. . . . 13
Khukusat, Upp. Prov. . 415
Khuthrek, (Arab.) Mesop. 89
Khutya, Nepal 227
Kilkila, Hind. 126
Kingking, Java 345
Kirikahaye, Ceylon . . 267
Kishen Raj, Bengal . . 158
Koela, Hind. 18
Kohassa, Hind. 56
Kohee, Hind. 18
Kokna, Hind. 55
Koko Blo, Java 72
Kolsa, Hind. 150
Konda Korulla, Ceylon . 240
—— Poda Pigli, Telugu . 246
—— Vanga Pandu, Telugu 269
Kootur, Hind. 28
Koreyala Kilkila, Hind. 131
Korontea, Hind. . . . 13
Koteswor, Hind. . . . 42
Kotwal, Hind. 150
Kras, Malay 175
Krishen Pattii, Nepal . 420
Krishna Raj, Bengal . . 158
—— Chura, Hind. . . . 415
Krouing, Malay 274
Kulchsir, Hind. . . . 28
Kulchuri, Hind. . . . 282
Kuljet, Doon 199
Kulia Kooravi, Tamul . 221
Kuliyan, Malayalum . . 221
Kul-moorgh, Hind. . . 7
Kung-quait, Malay . . 117
Kunich, Scinde 418
Kupassee, Hind. . . . 29
Kurail, Hind. 415
Kurrowtia, Hind. . . . 13
Kushandra, Punjab . . . 242
Kushantra, Punjab . . . 242
Kwaran, Malay 401
Labam, Malay 249
Læmmergeyer, Swiss . . 10
Lagger, Hind. 21
Laila, Scinde 223
Laki Anjin, Passumahs . 17
Lakki, Bengal 415

Lal-gardi, Bengal . . *p.* 302
Lal-mata Shukuni, Beng. 2
Lancha Lancha, Sumatra 357
Lang Bondol, Sumatra . 58
—— Laut, Sumatra . . . 56
—— Tambikar, Sumatra . 33
Larri-angon, Java . . . 330
Larwa, Java 279
Latora, Hind. 165
Lattya Cudyal, Nepal . . 71
Lay Khya, Arracan . . . 285
Layong Layong, Sumatra . 100
Lawet, Java 100
Leishra, Hind. 94
Lempiji, Java 71
Lengta, Arracan 5
Lenjettan, Java 175
Letti Letti, Sumatra . . 350
Linchi, Java 101
Luggadoo, Telugu . . . 21
Luggur, Hind. 21
Maal, Mahratta 186
Machreyicha, Hind. . . 196
Madhava, Nepal 64
Madhuya, Hind. 53
Mahah Dhoh, Mahratta . 4
Malah Poymah, Malay . 123
Mal Pilli Hudua, Ceylon 129
Mam-palla-cooroovi, Mal. . 267
Manatee, Malayalum . . 146
Manik Bazra, Hind. . . 42
Matcharang, Nepal . . 53, 55
Mat-Chil, Bengal 28
Match Korol, Bengal . . 55
—— manga, Hind. . . 53, 55
—— morol, Bengal . . . 53
—— ranga, Bengal . . . 129
Meninting, Java 130
—— Watu, Java . . . 130
Mhamoola, Hind. . . . 348
Mhorungah, Hind. . . . 46
Mhorungee, Hind. . . . 46
Minla, Nepal 366
Mira Jabone, Malay . . 134
Mirba Daun, Malay . . 422
Mirba Tando, Malay . . 249
Mo-na-gyee, Arracan . . 85
Moorai, Sumatra 278
Moorai Kandang, Sum. *p.* 144
—— Kichow, Sumatra . . 278
Mortua Plando, Malay . 185
Mucharera, Hind. . . . 53
Muchasah, Bengal . . . 191
Muchee Bagh, Doon . . 132
Muchurharea, Hind. . . 146
Mulla Gidh, Hind. . . . 2
Mulpatur, Canarese . . . 51
Murabuta, Malay . . . 279
Murasing, Mussulmen . . 161
Musarichee, Hind. . . . 354
Mutchassee, Bengal . . . 354
Myai-ngon, Arracan . . . 183
—— loo-nghet, Arracan . 401
Nac-tha-chop-fou, Siam . 127
Nakuti, Bengal 96
Nance Chura, Doon . . 364
Nardunah, Scinde . . . 13
Nazari-Nazaranah, Hind. 13
Neel Kunthee, Hind. . . 312
Newar, Nepal 83
Nget Dan, Arracan . 156, 159
—— Rahat, Arracan . . 353
—— meng-tha, Arracan . 143
—— meng-tha-me, Arracan 141
—— pya-zak, Arracan . . 273
—— tsin, Arracan . . . 258
—— wa, Arracan 269
Nil-Katkatea, Bengal . . 293
—— Nilan, Java 291
—— Phinga, Bengal . . 153
Niltau, Nepal 285
Nok-hoak, Siam 76
Nou-rung, Hind. 184
Oogoos, Hind. 55
Ooloo, Hind. 65, 78
Ooman, Malabar 73
Oor Chitlee, Canarese . . 37
Opior Opior, Java . . . 263
Pahariga Kangdhara, Gorakpore 421
Pahariyamasaicha, Bengal 197
Pahatai, Hind. 26
Pampang, Malay 228
Pandoo, Mahratta 186
Pandouvi, Hind. 26
Pariah Chil, Hind. . . . 31

Pareyo, Bengal . . . p. 90
Patia, Nepal 318
Pawseh, Mahratta . . . 272
Pechanuk, Hind. 165
Pedda, Telinga 219
Peebeck, Hind. 272
Peenglah, Mahr. 65
Pengya Maina, Hind. . . 220
Phari Bulal Chusm, Hind. 142
—— Bulbul, Hind. . . . 239
—— Bajunga, Hind. . . 154
Phatka Matchranga, Beng. 131
Phirira, Bengal 302
Phutki, Hind. . . 317, 321
Pidha, Hind. 285
Pilkya, Hind. . . . 351, 352
Piluc, Mussulmen . . . 351
—— Zurduk, Plains . . 269
Pirik, Java 88
Pirola, Gorakpore . . . 269
Pobduya, Bengal 206
Poda Pigli, Hind. . . . 243
Podena, Hind. 333
Polichia, Ceylon 275
Prinya, Java 320
Pundi Jitta, Telugu . . 403
Punglor, Java 183
Punting Alou, Sumatra . 270
Puthir Chitta, Bengal . . 293
Putringa, Hind. 85
Putta Deuli, Hind. . . . 108
Pya-too-nghet, Arracan . 90
Quayang, Malay 274
Qwyai-myee-tshwai, Arrac. 150
Rachamah, (Arabic) Abyss. 7
Raddehoora, Ceylon . . 133
Rai, Nepal 118
—— Suga, Nepal. . . . 119
Rajalee, Tamul 46
Raja-wali, Malay . . . 69
—— Whodan, Malay . . 129
Raj Gidh, Bhagulpore . . 2
—— Sogon, Bhagulpore. . 2
Ramgaungra, Bengal . . 370
Rawil Kuhy, Hind. . . . 201
Rochæme, (Arabic) . . . 7
Rode Rode, Malay . . . 353
Rugail, Hind. 357
Ru-mabarik, Hind. . . p. 58
Sabchur, Bengal 51
Sada Buk Matchranga, Bengal 126
Sadal, Hind. 34
Sahelee, Himalaya . 140, 143
Saka, Siam 275
Salwa, Telugu 46
Samber Galeng, Java . . 110
Samp-mar, Hind. . . . 51, 56
Sang-sagang, Sumatra . . 114
Sanka Chil, Hind. . . . 58
Sap-marilo, Bengal . . . 51
Sarong Burong 100
Sar-smeh, (Arabic) Mesop. 271
Sat Bhai, Hind. 220
Schach, China 163
Seeap Belang, Pinang 15, 414
Seeda, Telugu 221
Selo-puto, Java 84
Semuttan, Java 142
Sepong Rayate, Malay . 268
Serara, Malay 168
Seray Seray, Malay . . 369
Serrak, Malay 81
Shah-baz, Hind. . . . 34, 41
—— Bulbul, Hind. . . . 133
—— Dumri, Hind. . . . 403
Shaheen, Hind. 18
Shahin, (Arabic) Babylon . 18
—— Soki Kapir . . 140, 143
Shahutela, Hind. . . . 64
Shama, Bengal 279
Shamah, Hind. 186
Shanhu, China 202
Shikra, Hind. 39
Show Bheegee, Hind. . . 267
—— Bhugah, Hind. . . 267
Shukar Dumri, Hind. . . 231
Shum Shah, Bengal . . . 184
Sibya, Nepal 216
Sida, Telugu 221
Siebo, Malay 121
Sikap Lang, Sumatra . . 17
Sikattan, Java 144
Simpelong Rait, Malay . 268
Sintar, Sumatra 398
Sipahi Bulbul, Bengal . . 239

Siphya, Nepal . . . . p. 293
Sokuni, Mongopore . . . 2
Soonda, Scinde 7
Soongra, Scinde 7
Sri-gunting, Java . . . 152
Striee, Java 401
Sufid Sira, Hind. . . . 28
Sultana Bulbul, Hind. . 133
Sulz Hariwa, Nepal . . . 258
Sunya Cusyal, Nepal . . 70
Surkhpustah, Cabul . . 23
Suthora, Nepal 378
Suya, Nepal 325
Syama, Nepal 63
Syimya, Nepal 182
Ta Amora Alaka, (Arabic) Abyssinia 22
Tadak Whogan, Malay . 120
Taffika, Bengal 267
Takko, Hind. 330
Tal Chatak, Bengal . . . 161
—— Chutta, Bengal . . 108
Tampalano, Sumatra . . . 120
Tamplana Lilin, Sumatra . 116
—— Qilin 117
Tana, Malay 225
Tarmati, Hind. 24
Teea, Scinde 26
Teedook, Arracan . . . 78
Teesa, Hind. 40
Tee-see, Nepal 179
Tengke, Java 127
—— buto, Java 123
—— cheger, Java . . . 127
—— sumbo, Java 126
—— urang, Java 127
—— watu, Java 122
Tentha, Nepal 170
Tenthaca, Nepal 170
Thabeitgyee, Arracan . . 275
Tharcapni, Nepal . . . 303
Tharkavi Ghooghd, Nepal 71
Thin-kya, Arracan . . . 26
Thinkyet-ma, Arracan . . 39
Thirt-hira, Hind. . . . 302
Thirthir Kump, Plains . p. 302
Ticktickee, Mussulmen . . 333
Tickra, Bengal 333
Tika Bauri, Hind. . . . 28
Tilai Baj, Bengal . . . 50
Tiong-Alou, Sumatra . . 270
—— Batu, Sumatra . . . 121
—— Lampang, Malay . . 121
Tisa, Hind. 40
Tiup Api, Sumatra . . . 164
TonkaPeegeelee Pitta, Tel. 134
Toomtra, Hind. 24
Touki Bulbul, Bengal . . 240
Tunna, Nepal 39
Tuntuni, Bengal 317
Turoomtee, Hind. . . . 24
Turra, Hind. 298
Tsam-reng-kya, Arracan . 346
Tshelvet, (Arabic) Abyss. . 30
Tswon-bop, Arracan . . . 31
—— goungphyoo, Arracan 58
Vaishtapa Dyaga, Telugu . 37
Verree Cheenda, Telugu . 218
Ujuu, Malay 120
Ulung, Java 58
Urgool, Masuri 10
Utum, Bengal 78
Uwis, Java 142
Wahalœna, Ceylon . . . 100
Walkondalatee, Tamul . 134
Wokhab, Hind. 44
Wonlet, Arracan 53
Wonlo, Arracan 48
Wowo Wiwi, Java . . . 80
Wulloor, Tamul 18
Wuru-rawa, Java . . . 33
Yellos, (Arabic) Abyssinia 10
Ypepellagha, (Arabic) Babylon 79
Yuhin, Nepal 261
Zerd Futki, Bengal . . . 148
Zibitaki, Japan 283
Zukkee, Hind. 138
Zurcha, Cabul 352
Zurd Bulbul, Bengal . . 421

INDEX

OF

GENERIC NAMES.

Abrornis, *Hodgson* p. 338, 412
Acanthylis, *Boie* . . 111, 387
Accentor, *Bechstein* . . 358
Accipiter, *Brisson* . . 35
Acis, *Lesson* 139
Acredula, *Koch* . . . 373
Acrocephalus, *Naumann* . 331
Actinodura, *Gould* . 212
Ægithaliscus, *Cabanis* . 423
Ægypius, *Savigny* . . 1
Ægypius, *Kaup* . . . 12
Æsalon, *Kaup* . . . 22
Aëtos, *Nitz* 43
Agrodroma, *Swainson* . 353
Ajax, *Lesson* 395
Alcedo, *Linné* . . . 128
Alcemerops, *I. Geoffroy* . 89
Alcippe, *Blyth* . . 226, 406
Alcopus, *Hodgson* . . 216
Alcurus, *Hodgson* . . 238
Allotrius, *Temminck* . . 172
Aluco, *Fleming* . . . 81
Ampelis, *Linn.* . . . 389
Anorthura, *Rennie* . . 181
Anthus, *Bechst.* . . . 353
Anura, *Hodgson* . . . 180
Apiaster, *Briss.* . . . 84
Apus, *Scopoli* 106
Aquila, *Mœhring* . . . 43
Archibuteo, *Brehm.* . . 383
Arrenga, *Lesson* . . . 198
Artamus, *Vieillot* . . . 160
Arundina, *Blyth* . . . 331
Asio, *Briss.* . . . p. 72
Astur, *Lacepede* . . . 41
Athene, *Boie* . . . 64
Aviceda, *Swains.* . . . 62
Bahila, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Bainopus, *Hodgson* . . 287
Batis, *Boie* 135
Batrachostomus, *Gould*, 111, 387
Bathyrhynchus, *McClelland* 376
Baza, *Hodgson* . . . 62
Bessonornis, *Smith* . . 189
Bhringa, *Hodgson* . 149, 159
Bhuchanga, *Hodgson* . . 149
Biblis, *Lesson* . . . 94
Blagrus, *Blyth* . . . 55
Bombycilla, *Briss.* . . 389
Bombyciphora, *Meyer* . 389
Bombycistomus, *Hay* . . 111
Bombycivora, *Temm.* . . 389
Brachyotus, *Gould* . . 79
Brachypodius, *Blyth* . . 248
Brachypus, *Swains.* . . 238
Brachypteryx, *Horsf.* 178, 397
Brachyurus, *Thunberg* . . 181
Bradybates, *G. R. Gray* . 395
Bradypterus, *Hodgson* . 395
Bubo, *Sibbald* . . . 72
Bucia, *Hodgson* . . . 89
Bulaca, *Hodgson* . . . 82
Busarellus, *Lafresnaye* , 25
Butaquilla, *Hodgson* . . 43
Butastur, *Hodgson* . . 40
Buteo, *Cuvier* . . . 60

3 *k*

Buteogallus, *Lesson* . p. 60
Calamodyta, *Meyer* . . 331
Calamoherpe, *Boie* . . 334
Callene, *Blyth* . . . 396
Calliope, *Gould* . . . 313
Calobates, *Kaup* . . . 349
Calyptomena, *Raffles* . . 120
Campephaga, *Vieill.* . 176, 394
Caprimulgus, *Linn.* . 112, 388
Carine, *Kaup* . . . 64
Ceblepyris, *Cuvier* . . 176
Cecropis, *Boie* . . . 91
Cerchneis, *Boie* . . . 12
Cercotrichas, *Boie* . . 275
Ceryle, *Boie* 131
Ceyx, *Lacep.* . . . 132, 391
Chæmarrhornis, *Hodgson* . 300
Chætoblemma, *Swains.* . 169
Chaëtornis, *G. R. Gray* . 330
Chætura, *Stephens* . . 111
Chaitaris, *Hodgson* . . 287
Chaptia, *Hodgson,* 149, 159, 393
Chelidon, *Boie* . . . 384
Chelidorynx, *Hodgson* . 147
Chibia, *Hodgson* . . 149, 157
Chleuasicus, *Blyth* . . 378
Chloropsis, *Jard. et Selby* . 257
Chrysomma, *Hodgson* . 230, 408
Cichlops, *Hodgson* . . 353
Cilathora, *Hodgson* . . 231
Cinclidia, *Gould* . . . 224
Cinclidium, *Blyth* . . . 396
Cinclosoma, *Vigors* . . 214
Cinclus, *Bechst.* . . . 185
Circaëtus, *Vieill.* . . . 51
Circus, *Lacep.* . . . 25
Cisticola, *Lesson* . . . 324
Cochoa, *Hodgson* . . . 389
Colaris, *Cuvier* . . . 121
Collocalia, *G. R. Gray* . 98
Collurio, *Vigors* . . . 162
Cometes, *Hodgson* . . 149
Conostoma, *Hodgson* . . 377
Copsychus, *Wagler* . . 275
Corydalla, *Vigors* . . 353
Corydon, *Lesson* . . . 116
Corythornis, *Kaup* . . 128
Cossypha, *Vigors* . . . 189
Cotyle, *Boie* . . . 94
Crataionyx, *Eyton* . p. 369
Crateropus, *Swains.* . . 214
Creurgus, *Hodgson* . . 169
Criniger, *Temm.* . . 251, 410
Crossodera, *Gould* . . . 116
Cryptolopha, *Swains.* . . 147
Culicipeta, *Blyth* . . . 341
Cultrunguis, *Hodgson* . . 76
Cuncuma, *Hodgson* . . 55
Curruca, *Briss.* . . . 344
Cutia, *Hodgson* . . . 227
Cyanecula, *Brehm.* . . 311
Cyanistes, *Kaup* . . . 368
Cyanoptila, *Blyth* . . . 291
Cimbirhynchus, *Vigors* . 119
Cyornis, *Blyth* . . . 289
Cypselus, *Illiger* . . 106, 385
Dacelo, *Leach* . . . 122
Dædalion, *Sav.* . . . 41
Dahila, *Hodgson* . . . 275
Dandalus, *Boie* . . . 298
Daseocharis, *Cabanis* . . 423
Decurus, *Hodgson* . . 325
Delichon, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* . 384
Dendrochelidon, *Boie* . . 110
Dendrofalco, *G. R. Gray* . 22
Dendronanthus, *Blyth* . 353
Dentiger, *Hodgson* . . 57
Dicrurus, *Vieill.* . . . 149
Digenea, *Hodgson* . . 293
Dimorpha, *Hodgson* . . 293
Dissemurus, *Gloger* . . 418
Drymocataphus, *Blyth* . 396
Drymoica, *Swains.* . . 327
Dryoscopus, *Boie* . . . 173
Dumetia, *Blyth* . . . 403
Dumeticola, *Blyth* . . 334
Edela, *Lesson* . . . 314
Edolius, *Cuvier* . . 149, 155
Elanus, *Sav.* 28
Enicurus, *Temm.* . . . 345
Enneoctonus, *Boie* . 167, 394
Entomophila, *Leach* . . 123
Entomothera, *Horsfield* . 123
Ephialtes, *Keys. et Blasius*. 69
Erolla, *Lesson* . . . 119
Erpornis, *Hodgson* . . 232
Erucivora, *Swains.* . . 175
Erythaca, *Swains.* . . 298

Erythacus, *Linn.* . . . p. 298
Erythropus, *Brehm.* . . 14
Erythrosterna, *Bonap.* 297, 412
Etoglaux, *Hodgson* . . 72
Eumyias, *Cabanis* . . . 422
Eupetes, *Temm.* . . . 395
Eurocephalus, *Smith* . . 169
Eurylaimus, *Horsf.* . . 116
Eurystomus, *Vieill.* . . 121
Falco, *Linn.* 16
Falcula, *Hodgson* . . . 12
Falcunculus, *Vieill.* . . 375
Ficedula, *Briss.* . . . 298
Ficedula, *Boie* . . . 300
Fruticicola, *McGillivray* . 284
Furcaria, *Lesson* . . . 363
Gampsorhynchus, *Blyth* . 171
Garrulax, *Lesson* . . . 200
Garrulaxis, *Lafr.* . . . 200
Geocichla, *Kuhl.* . . 189, 400
Glaucomyias, *Cabanis* . 422
Glaucopteryx, *Kaup* . . 25
Glaux, *Blyth* 81
Goldana, *G. R. Gray* . . 178
Grandala, *Hodgson* . . 281
Graucalus, *Cuv.* . . . 173
Gryllivora, *Swains.* . . 275
Gypaëtos, *Storr.* . . . 9
Gyps, *Sav.* 3
Hæmatornis, *Vigors* . . 49
Hæmatornis, *Swains.* . . 238
Halcyon, *Swains.* . . . 123
Haliaëtus, *Sav.* . . . 55
Haliastur, *Selby* . . . 57
Hapolophus, *G. R. Gray* . 173
Harpygia, *Spiz.* . . . 32
Heleornis, *Hodgson* . . 181
Heliapteyx, *Swains.* . . 72
Hemiaëtus, *Hodgson* . . 48
Hemiprocne, *Nitz.* . . 111
Hemichelidon, *Hodgson* . 137
Hemigyps, *Hodgson* . . 2
Hemipteron, *Hodgson* . 224
Hemipus, *Hodgson* . . 136
Hemirhynchus, *Hodgson* . 378
Hemixos, *Hodgson* . . 250
Heteropus, *Hodgson* . . 381
Herse, *Lesson* . . . 91
Heterophasia, *Blyth* . . 216
Heteromorpha, *Hodgson* p. 376
Heterornis, *Hodgson* . . 227
Hieraspiza, *Kaup* . . 35
Hierax, *Vigors* . . . 15
Hieraëtus, *Kaup* . . . 43
Hirundapus, *Hodgson* . . 111
Hirundo, *Linn.* . . 91, 384
Hodgsonius, *Bonap.* . . 395
Horeites, *Hodgson* . . 322
Horornis, *Hodgson* . . 335
Huhu, *Hodgson* . . . 72
Hybris, *Nitz.* . . . 81
Hydrobata, *Vieill.* . . 185
Hydroictinia, *Kaup* . . 30
Hypothymis, *Boie* . . 291
Hypotriorchis, *Boie* . . 22
Hypsipetes, *Vigors* . . 254
Hyptiopus, *Hodgson* . . 62
Iantha, *Blyth* . . . 299
Ianthocincla, *Gould* . . 200
Ichthyaëtus, *Lafr.* . . 52
Ictinaëtus, *Kaup* . . 57
Ictinaëtus, *Jerdon* . . 381
Ierax, *Leach* 35
Iole, *Blyth* 254
Iora, *Horsfield* . . . 265
Irena, *Horsfield* . . . 273
Ispida, *Swains.* . . . 131
Ispidina, *Kaup* . . . 128
Ixidia, *Blyth* 247
Ixocincla, *Blyth* . . . 254
Ixocossyphus, *Kaup.* . . 194
Ixodia, *Blyth* 247
Ixops, *Hodgson* . . . 212
Ixos, *Temm.* 238
Ixulus, *Hodgson* . . 262, 411
Keropia, *G. R. Gray* . . 209
Keroula, *J. E. Gray* . . 169
Ketupa, *Lesson* . . . 76
Kittacincla, *Gould* . . 279
Lalage, *Boie* . . . 175, 395
Lanius, *Linn.* . . . 162
Larvivora, *Hodgson* . . 310
Leimoniptera, *Kaup* . . 353
Leiocincla, *Blyth* . . . 212
Leiothrix, *Swains.* . . 363
Lepidogenys, *J. E. Gray* . 62
Leptopteryx, *Horsfield* . 160
Leucocerca, *Swains.* . . 144

Leucospiza, *Kaup* . . *p.* 41
Limnaëtus, *Vigors* . . 32
Loedorusa, *Reichenbach* . 421
Lophastur, *Blyth.* . . 62
Lophophanes, *Kaup* . . 368
Lophospiza, *Kaup* . . 41
Lophotes, *Lesson* . . . 62
Lyncornis, *Gould* . . . 388
Machlolophus, *Cabanis* . 423
Macronus, *Jard. et Selby* . 225
Macronyx, *Swains.* . . 358
Macropterus, *Swains.* . . 110
Macropteryx, *Swains.* . 110
Malacias, *Cabanis* . . 420
Malacocercus, *Swains.* . 217
Malacocincla, *Blyth* . . 226
Malacopteron, *Eyton* . . 225
Mecistura, *Leach* . . . 373
Megalurus, *Horsfield* . . 330
Melanochlora, *Less.* . . 369
Melisseus, *Hodgson* . . 149
Melierax, *G. R. Gray* . . 40
Melittophagus, *Boie* . . 89
Melodes, *Keys. et Blas.* . 313
Merula, *Leach* . . 196, 401
Merops, *Linn.* . . . 84
Mesia, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Meseidus, *Hodgson* . . 82
Mesomorpha, *Hodgson* . 72
Micronisus, *G. R. Gray* . 38
Micropus, *Meyer et Wolf.* . 106
Micropus, *Swains.* . . 249
Microscelis, *G. R. Gray* . 249
Microtarsus, *Eyton* . 248, 409
Microura, *Gould* . . . 180
Milvus, *Cuv.* 30
Minla, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Mixornis, *Hodgson* . . 229
Monticola, *Boie* . . . 185
Motacilla, *Linn.* . . . 347
Muscicapa, *Linn.* . . . 133
Muscicapula, *Blyth* . . 295
Muscipeta, *Cuv.* . . . 133
Muscisylvia, *Hodgson* . . 280
Muscylva, *Lesson* . . 144
Mycophaga, *Lesson* . . 192
Myiagra, *Vigors et Horsfield* 138
Myioletes, *Cabanis* . . 418
Myiomela, *Hodgson* . . 280
Myiophaga, *Less.* . . *p.* 198
Myiophonus, *Temm.* . . 198
Myzornis, *Hodgson* . . 263
Napodes, *Cabanis* . . 420
Napophila, *Hodgson* . . 89
Nemura, *Hodgson* . . 299
Neophron, *Sav.* . . . 6
Neopus, *Hodgson* . . . 381
Neornis, *Hodgson* . . 324
Niltava, *Hodgson* . . 287
Ninox, *Hodgson* . . . 64
Nisaëtus, *Hodgson* . . 32
Nisastur, *Blyth* . . . 38
Nisus, *Cuv.* 35
Nivicola, *Hodgson* . . 322
Nyctalops, *Wagler* . . 79
Nyctichelidon, *Rennie*. . 112
Nyctiornis, *Swains.* . 89, 383
Nyctipetes, *Swains.* . . 64
Noctua, *Sav.* 64
Ochromela, *Blyth* . . . 289
Ocypterus, *Cuv.* . . . 160
Odonterus, *Cabanis* . . 422
Œnanthe, *Vieill.* . . . 287
Oligura, *Hodgson* . . . 179
Onychaëtus, *Kaup* . . 43
Oreas, *Temm.* . . . 389
Oreocincla, *Gould* . . 192, 400
Oriolus, *Linn.* . . . 268
Orites, *Mœhring* . . . 373
Orocetes, *G. R. Gray* . . 188
Orthorhinus, *Blyth* . . 233
Orthotomus, *Horsfield* . 314
Otocompsa, *Cabanis* . . 421
Otogyps, *G. R. Gray* . . 2
Otus, *Cuv.* 79
Pachycephala, *Swains.* . 362
Pæciloptornis, *Kaup* . . 60
Pallene, *Lesson* . . . 111
Pallenura, *Bonap.* . . 349
Pallestre, *Lesson* . . . 110
Paludicola, *Hodgson* . . 181
Pandicilla, *Blyth* . . . 311
Pandion, *Sav.* . . . 52
Panychistes, *Kaup* . . 14
Paradoxornis, *Gould* . . 376
Parisoma, *Swains.* . . 363
Parus, *Linn.* . . . 368
Pellorneum, *Swains.* . . 224

Pentholœa, *Cabanis* . *p.* 422
Percnopterus, *Cuv.* . . 6
Pericrocotus, *Boie* . 139, 393
Pernis, *Cuv.* 63
Petrocincla, *Vigors* . 185, 400
Petrocossyphus, *Boie* . . 185
Petrophila, *Swains.* . . 188
Phene, *Sav.* 9
Philentoma, *Eyton* . . 392
Phœnicornis, *Boie* . . 139
Phœnicura, *Swains.* . . 300
Pholidus, *Geoffr.* . . . 80
Phoneus, *Kaup* . . . 167
Phragmaticola, *Blyth* . . 331
Phyllobasileus, *Cabanis* . 423
Phyllopneuste, *Mey. et Wolf.* 335
Phyllornis, *Boie* . . 257, 410
Phylloscopus, *Boie* . . 336
Pipastes, *Kaup* . . . 353
Pitta, *Vieill.* . . . 181, 398
Platyrhynchus, *Vieill.* . 116
Platysteira, *Jard. et Selby* . 135
Plumipeda, *Flem.* . . 32
Pnoëpyga, *Hodgson* . 180, 398
Pœcile, *Kaup* 368
Pœcilornis, *Kaup* . . . 12
Polihierax, *Kaup* . . 16
Polioaëtus, *Kaup* . . 52
Poliornis, *Kaup* . . . 40
Polyodon, *Hodgson* . . 261
Polypeira, *Hodgson* . . 275
Polypteryx, *Hodgson* . . 1
Pomatorhinus, *Horsfield* . 233
Pomatorhynchus, *Boie* . 233
Pontoaëtus, *Kaup.* . . 55
Pratincola, *Koch.* . . . 284
Prepopterus, *Hodgson* . 149
Prinia, *Horsfield* . . . 320
Prosecusa, *Reichenb.* . . 421
Prosorinia, *Hodgson* . . 389
Prunella, *Vieill.* . . . 358
Psarisomus, *Swains.* . . 116
Psaropholus, *Jard. et Selby* 268
Pteroaëtus, *Kaup* . . 43
Pterocyclus, *G. R. Gray* . 206
Pterura, *Kaup* . . . 32
Pteruthius, *Swains.* . . 172
Ptynx, *Blyth* . . . 82
Pycnonotus, *Kuhl.* . 238, 409
Pyctorhis, *Hodgson* *p.* 230, 408
Pygargus, *Koch.* . . . 25
Raya, *Hodgson* . . . 116
Reguloïdes, *Blyth* . . . 342
Rhipidura, *Vig. et Horsf.* . 144
Rubecula, *Briss.* . . . 298
Rubetra, *G. R. Gray* . . 284
Rubigula, *Blyth* . . . 238
Ruticilla, *Brehm.* . . . 300
Sauloprocta, *Cabanis* . . 418
Saxicola, *Bechst.* . . . 287
Saxicoloïdes, *Lesson* . . 281
Scelospiza, *Kaup* . . . 38
Scops, *Sav.* 69
Scotiaptex, *Swains.* . . 82
Serilophus, *Swains.* . . 116
Setaria, *Blyth* . . . 226
Sibia, *Hodgson* . . . 216
Simornis, *Hodgson* . . 116
Simus, *Hodgson* . . . 116
Siphia, *Hodgson* . . . 293
Siva, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Spermolegus, *Kaup* . . 358
Sphagias, *Cabanis* . . 422
Spilocircus, *Kaup* . . 25
Spilornis, *G. R. Gray* . . 49
Spipola, *Leach* . . . 353
Spizacircus, *Kaup* . . 25
Spizaëtus, *Vieill.* . . 32, 381
Spizastur, *Lesson* . . . 32
Spizixos, *Blyth* . . . 251
Stachyris, *Hodgson* . 231, 409
Stoparola, *Blyth* . . . 291
Stridula, *Selys* . . . 81
Strigiceps, *Bonap.* . . 25
Strix, *Linn.* . . . 81
Suthora, *Hodgson* . . 378
Sutoria, *Nicholson* . . 314
Suya, *Hodgson* . . . 325
Sylvania, *Blyth* . . . 395
Sylvia, *Latham* . . . 344
Sylviparus, *Burton* . . 373
Syma, *Lesson* 123
Synornis, *Hodgson* . . 297
Syrnium, *Sav.* . . . 82
Tachornis, *Gosse* . . . 106
Tachyspiza, *Kaup* . . 38
Tanysiptera, *Vigors* . . 122
Tarsiger, *Hodgson* . . 210

Tchitrea, *Less.* . *p.* 133, 391
Temnoris, *Hodgson* . . 378
Tenthaca, *Hodgson* . . 169
Tephrodornis, *Swains.* . 169
Tesia, *Hodgson* . . . 179
Thamnobia, *Swains.* . . 281
Thamnolæa, *Cabanis* . . 420
Tharrhaleus, *Kaup* . . 358
Tichornis, *Kaup* . . . 12
Timalia, *Horsfield* . . 227
Timixos, *Blyth* . . . 363
Tinnunculus, *Vieill.* . . 12
Todiramphus, *Less.* . . 390
Tolmaëtus, *Blyth* . . . 43
Trachycomus, *Cabanis* . 422
Tribura, *Hodgson* . . 235
Trichas, *Gloger* . . . 252
Trichastoma, *Blyth* . 226, 405
Trichometopus, *Cabanis* . 418
Trichophorus, *Temm.* . . 251
Trichixos, *Lesson* . . 404
Trochalopteron, *Hodgs.* *p.* 210, 403
Troglodytes, *Vieill.* . . 181
Turdinus, *Blyth* . . . 225
Turdirostris, *Hay* . . 404
Turdoïdes, *Temm.* . . 238
Turdus, *Linn.* . . 194, 401
Turnagra, *Lesson* . . 209
Vitiflora, *Leach* . . . 287
Volvocivora, *Hodgson*. . 176
Vultur, *Mœhr.* . . . 1
Ulula, *Cuv.* 82
Uroaëtus, *Kaup* . . . 43
Urospiza, *Kaup* . . . 35
Urrua, *Hodgson* . . . 72
Xiphirhynchus, *Blyth* . . 238
Xiphorhamphus, *Blyth* . 238
Yuhina, *Hodgson* . . 261
Zanthopygia, *Blyth* . . 283
Zoothera, *Vigors* . . . 192
Zosterops, *Vig. et Horsf.* . 263

INDEX

OF

SPECIFIC NAMES.

Abbotti, *Blyth*, Malacocincla . *p*. 405
Abdominalis, *Wagl.*, Pitta . . 184
Abellei, *Less.*, Garrulax . . . 207
Abornis, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . 332
Abyssinica, *Guer.*, Hirundo . . 94
Acrorhynchus, *Vigors*, Oriolus . 270
Acutirostris, *Eyton*, Brachypteryx 229
Adansonii, *Levaill.*, Merops . . 89
Ægyptius, *Temm.*, Vultur . . 3
—— *Forsk*, Merops . . . 89
Æmodium, *Hodgs.*, Conostoma . 377
Æneus, *Vieill.*, Dicrurus . . 159
Ænobarbus, *Temm.*, Allotrius . 172
Æratus, *Steph.*, Dicrurus . . 160
Æruginosus, *Linn.*, Falco . . 27
Æsalon, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 24
Æstigma, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa . 297
Æthiopicus, *Vieill.*, Telephorus . 173
Afer, *Lichst.*, Corvus . . . 152
Affinis, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter . . 37
—— *J. E. Gray*, Cypselus . . 106
—— *Horsf.*, Caprimulgus . . 114
—— *Hay*, Tchitrea . . . 134
—— *McClell.*, Phœnicornis . 141, 393
—— *Blyth*, Dicrurus . . . 152
—— *Horsf.*, Myiothera . . . 183
—— *Blyth*, Petrocincla . . . 187
—— *Hodgs.*, Garrulax . . . 207
—— *Hodgs.*, Salicaria . . . 334
—— *Blyth*, Phyllopneuste . . 338
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Abrornis . 341
—— *Blyth*, Alcippe . . . 406
Africana, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 80
Agilis, *Nicholson*, Sutoria . . 317
—— *Sykes*, Anthus . . . 354
Agricola, *Jerd.*, Sylvia . . . 334
Alaudarius, *Briss.*, Accipiter . 13
Alba, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 348
Albescens, *Less.*, Circus . . 25
Albicans, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 44
Albicaudata, *Jerd.*, Muscicapa *p*. 292
Albicollis, *Royle*, Turdus . . 197
—— *Horsf.*, Pomatorhinus . . 236
Albidus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 25
—— *Cuv.*, Falco 50
Albifrons, *J. E. Gray*, Garrulax . 218
—— *Brandt*, Phœnicura . . 301
Albigula, *Hodgs.*, Rhipidura . . 145
—— *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . . 203
Albipes, *Hodgs.*, Cuncuma . . 55
Albirictus, *Hodgs.*, Bhuchanga . 150
Albiventer, *Hodgs.*, Tesia . . 180
Albocinctus, *Royle*, Turdus . . 197
Albogularis, *Tickell*, Spizaëtus . 35
—— *Less.*, Muscylva . . . 145
—— *Gould*, Ianthocincla . . 202
—— *Blyth*, Dimorpha . . . 297
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Abrornis . 340
—— *Blyth*, Geocichla . . . 400
—— *Blyth*, Malacocercus . . 403
Albofrontata, *Frankl.*, Rhipidura 145
Alboïdes, *Hodgs.*, Motacilla . . 349
Alboniger, *Blyth*, Nisaëtus . . 33
Albonotatus, *Tickell*, Caprimulgus 388
Albus, *Daud.*, Bubo . . . 72
Aldrovandii, *Reinw.*, Falco . . 23
—— *Flem.*, Scops 70
Alpestris, *Pallas*, Hirundo . . 93
Alpina, *Gmel.* . . 358
Amœnus, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . 279
Amaurotis, *Temm.*, Turdus . . 249
Americanus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 47
Amherstiana, *Royle*, Nyctiornis . 90
Amictus, *Temm.*, Merops . . 383
Amouropterus, *Pears.*, Halcyon . 124
Analis, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 243
Annectans, *Hodgs.*, Bhuchanga . 153
Anthoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 351
Antiguanus, *Gmel.*, Lanius . . 166
Aplonotus, *Blyth*, Parus . . 371

Apus, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . *p.* 109
Aquaticus, *Bechst.*, Anthus . . 358
Arboreus, *Bechst.*, Anthus . . 354
Arenarius, *Blyth*, Lanius . . 394
Argentauris, *Hodgs.*, Mesia . . 365
Arrogans, *Sundev.*, Acanthyza . 342
Arsinoe, *Lichst.*, Ixos . . . 241
Asiatica, *Swains.*, Alcedo . . 130
—— *Swains.*, Cinclus . . . 185
Asiaticus, *Lath.*, Caprimulgus . 115
Assimilis, *Bechst.*, Corvus . . 152
Ater, *Gmel.*, Falco 30
—— *Eyton*, Crataionyx . . . 369
—— *Linn.*, Parus 373
Atheniensis, *Daud.*, Bubo . . 72
Athertonii, *Jard. et Selby*, Merops 89
Atrata, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . 302
—— *Lath.*, Sylvia 302
Atricapilla, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 344
—— *Cuv.*, Pitta 393
—— *Müller*, Motacilla . . . 344
Atricapillus, *Gmel.*, Alcedo . . 124
Atriceps, *Temm.*, Ixos . . . 248
—— *Horsf.*, Parus . . . 370
Atrifrons, *Hodgs.*, Suthora . . 378
Atripennis, *Jerd.*, Caprimulgus . 114
Atrogularis, *Temm.*, Turdus . . 195
—— *Blyth*, Saxicola . . . 287
—— *Moore*, Suya 326
—— *Hutton*, Accentor . . . 360
Avensis, *Blyth*, Campephaga . 394
—— *J. E. Gray*, Turdus . . 398
Augur, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 60
Aurantiventer, *Less.*, Petrocossyphus 188
Aureum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron . 247
Auribarbis, *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . 66
Auriceps, *Hodgs.*, Tesia . . . 179
Auricapilla, *Swains.*, Cryptolopha 342
Auricularis, *Hodgs.*, Dimorpha . 289
—— *Daud.*, Vultur . . . 3
Aurifrons, *Temm.*, Phyllornis . 258
Auritus, *Daud.*, Corvus . . . 202
—— *Vigors*, Podargus . . . 387
Aurorea, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 305
Axillaris, *Gould*, Anthus . . 358
Azurea, *Bodd.*, Muscicapa . . 138
Bacha, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 49
Badia, *Hodgs.*, Athene . . . 67
—— *Horsf.*, Strix 80
Badius, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 39
—— *Gmel.*, Merops . . . 87
Balicassius, *Linn.*, Corvus . . 152
Banyumas, *Horsf.*, Muscicapa . 290
Barbatus, *Linn.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *J. E. Gray*, Edolius . . 158
—— *Eyton*, Astur 415
Barletta, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 23
Batassia, *Hamilt.*, Hirundo . . 108
Batassiensis, *J. E. Gray*, Cypselus 108
Bechsteini, *Naum*, Turdus . *p.* 196
Beema, *Sykes*, Budytes . . . 351
Belangeri, *Less.*, Garrulax . . 201
Bella, *Hay*, Muscicapa . . . 291
Bengalensis, *Gmel.*, Vultur . . 4
—— *Blyth*, Hierax 15
—— *Frankl.*, Otus 73
—— *Gmel.*, Icedo . . . 129
—— *Gmel.*, Corvus . . . 184
—— *Briss.*, Merula . . . 220
—— *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . . 240
—— *Briss.*, Ficedula . . . 266
Bennettii, *Sykes*, Orthotomus . 317
Bentet, *Horsf.*, Lanius . . . 163
Beryllina, *Vieill.*, Alcedo . . 417
Besra, *Jerd.*, Accipiter . . . 37
Bharatensis, *Hodgs.*, Pernis . . 63
Biarmicus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 22
Bifasciata, *Hornsch.*, Aquila . 45
—— *J. E. Gray*, Aquila . . 48
Bicincta, *Swains,*, Ispida . . 131
Bicolor, *G. R. Gray*, Ichthyaëtus 53
—— *Swains.*, Muscipeta . . 135
—— *Less.*, Trichastoma . . 226
—— *Lafr.*, Timalia . . . 230
—— *Sykes*, Saxicola . . . 284
Bido, *Horsf.*, Falco . . . 49
Biloba, *Lichst.*, Muscicapa . . 149
Biru, *Horsf.*, Alcedo . . . 130
Bitorquata, *Swains.*, Ispida . . 131
Bilineata, *Less.*, Muscicapa . . 342
Bimaculatus, *Horsf.*, Turdus . 244
Bistrigata, *Raffles*, Motacilla . 350
Blagrus, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 56
Blythi, *Bonap.*, Suya . . . 328
Boarula, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 349
Bohemica, *Briss.*, Bombycilla . 389
Bombycilla, *Pallas*, Parus . . 389
Bonelli, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 46
Boschii, *Müller*, Pitta . . . 398
Boulboul, *Lath.*, Lanius . . 196
Brachydactyla, *Meyer*, Aquila . 51
Brachyotus, *Gmel.*, Strix . . 79
Brama, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 65
Brevicaudata, *McClell.*, Hirundo . 96
—— *Blyth*, Drymoica . . . 324
—— *Bodd.*, Pitta 399
Brevipes, *Hodgs.*, Niltava . . 290
Brevirostra, *Swains.*, Gryllivora . 279
Brevirostris, *McClell.*, Hirundo . 100
—— *Vigors*, Muscipeta . . . 141
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 354
—— *McClell.*, Bathyrhynchus . 376
Brodiei, *Burton*, Noctua . . 66
Brownii, *Shaw*, Falco . . . 39
Brunnea, *Hodgs.*, Larvivora . . 310
Brunnescens, *Jerd.*, Agrobates . 331
Brunneus, *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . 338
Brunniceps, *Jerd.*, Halcyon . . 123
Brunnifrons, *Hodgs.*, Horeites . 323

Bubo, *Linn.*, Strix . . . . *p.* 72
Buccoïdes, *Temm.*, Dacelo . . 122
Burkii, *Burton*, Sylvia . . . 341
Burra, *J. E. Gray*, Lanius . . 163
Cacharensis, *Hodgs.*, Ncornis . 324
—— *Hodgs.*, Accentor . . . 359
Cachinnans, *Jerd.*, Crateropus . 208
Cælicolor, *Hodgs.*, Grandala . 281
Cærulatum, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma 205
Cærulea, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . 138
—— *Raffles*, Myiothera . . . 181
—— *Scop.*, Gracula . . . 199
Cæruleocephala, *Sykes*, Muscicapa 138
—— *Vigors*, Phœnicura . . 307
Cæruleocephalus, *Lath.*, Merops . 88
Cærulescens, *Linn.*, Falco . . 15
—— *Linn.*, Lanius 154
Cæruleus, *Swains.*, Nyctiornis . 90
—— *Linn.*, Parus 372
Cæsia, *Less.*, Monacha . . . 392
Cæsius, *Sav.*, Falco . . . 29
Calcaratus, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 352
Caligatus, *Raffles*, Falco . . 33
Calipyga, *Hodgs.*, Bahila . . 354
Calliope, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 313
Calornyx, *Hodgs.*, Eurystomus . 121
Calvus, *Scop.*, Vultur . . . 2
Cambaiensis, *Lath.*, Sylvia . . 283
Camtschatkensis, *Gmel.*, Turdus . 313
Canescens, *Hodgs.*, Buteo . . 61
Caniceps, *Blyth*, Lanius . . 164
—— *Blyth*, Paradoxornis . . 377
—— *Lafr.*, Trichophorus . . 423
Canifrons, *Blyth*, Spizixos . . 251
Canorus, *Linn.*, Turdus . . . 220
Cantator, *Tickell*, Motacilla . . 338
Cantatrix, *Temm.*, Muscicapa . 291
Cantori, *Moore*, Alcippe . . 406
—— *Moore*, Microtarsus . . 409
—— *Moore*, Criniger . . . 410
Capensis, *Smith*, Strix . . . 82
—— *Linn.*, Alauda 358
Capitalis, *McClell.*, Muscicapa . 136
Capistratum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma 216
Caprata, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 284
Carbonarius, *Less.*, Pycnonotus . 419
Carunculatus, *Smith*, Neophron . 8
Casia, *Hodgs.*, Chibia . . . 158
Castanea, *Temm.*, Muscicapa . 133
—— *Gould*, Merula . . . 197
Castaneoceps, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . 344
Castaneo-coronata, *Burt.*, Sylvia . 179
Castaneus, *Lath.*, Merops . . 87
Castaniceps, *Hodgs.*, Minla . . 367
—— *Moore*, Ixulus 411
Castanoptera, *Horsf.*, Strix . . 67
Castanopterus, *Blyth*, Oriolus . 268
Cavearius, *Hodgs.*, Bubo . . 74
Caudacuta, *Swains.*, Calyptomena 121
Caudata, *Blyth*, Tesia . . . 181
Caudata, *Hodgs.*, Suya . . *p.* 325
Caudatus, *Dumeril*, Cossyphus . 223
—— *Linn.*, Parus 373
Cenchris, *Naum.*, Falco . . . 14
Ceraunia, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 304
Cervicalis, *Lichst.*, Falco . . 22
Ceylonensis, *Gmel.*, Strix . . 77
—— *Swains.*, Platyrhynchus . 147
—— *Steph.*, Dicrurus . . . 155
Changoun, *Daud.*, Vultur . . 4
Chatarrhea, *Frankl.*, Timalia . 223
Cheela, *Hodgs.*, Milvus . . . 30
—— *Daud.*, Falco 50
Cheele, *Jerd.*, Milvus . . . 30
Chelicuti, *Stanley*, Alcedo . . 128
Cherrug, *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . 22
Chicquera, *Daud.*, Falco . . 23
Chicqueroïdes, *Smith*, Falco . . 22
Chinensis, *Scop.*, Lanius . . 202
—— *Linn.*, Oriolus . . . 270
Chloris, *Hodgs.*, Mixornis . . 229
Chlorocephala, *Gmel.*, Alcedo . 127
Chloronotus, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . 343
Choka, *Smith*, Aquila . . . 44
Chrysæa, *Hodgs.*, Stachyris . . 232
Chrysæus, *Hodgs.*, Tarsiger . . 310
—— *Hodgs.*, Proparus . . . 367
Chrysaëtos, *Linn.*, Falco . . 47
Chrysocephala, *Jameson*, Leiothrix 366
Chrysochistos, *Hodgs.*, Chelidorynx 147
Chrysogaster, *McClell.*, Chloropsis 258
Chrysophrys, *Blyth*, Zanthopygia 283
Chrysoptera, *Gould*, Ianthocincla 206
Chrysorrhœus, *Bonap.*, Ixos . . 241
Chrysorrhoïdes, *Lafr.*, Hæmatornis 240
Chrysotis, *Hodgs.*, Proparus . 367
Ciliaris, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa . . 297
Cinclorhyncha, *Vigors*, Petrocincla 188
Cincta, *Bodd*, Hirundo . . . 97
Cineraceus, *Horsf.*, Edolius . . 155
—— *Temm.*, Orthotomus . . 315
Cinerascens, *Montagu*, Falco . . 27
—— *Vieill.*, Caprimulgus . . 113
Cinerea, *Blyth*, Minla . . . 367
Cinereum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron . 406
Cinereus, *Gmel.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *Vieill.*, Parus 370
Cinereocapilla, *Vieill.*, Muscicapa 147
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Prinia . 322
Cingalensis, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . 267
Cinnamomea, *Linn.*, Motacilla . 140
—— *Rüpp.*, Salicaria . . . 334
Cirrhatus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 414
Cisticola, *G. R. Gray*, Drymoica . 324
Citreola, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 352
Citreoloïdes, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 352
Citrinus, *Lath.*, Turdus . . 189
Clamosus, *Shaw*, Falco . . . 29
Clanga, *Pallas*, Aquila . . . 45

Coccinea, *Eyton*, Pitta . . *p.* 185
Coccineus, *Lath.*, Parus . . 140
Cochinchinensis, *Briss.*, Oriolus . 270
Collaris, *Scop.*, Alcedo . . . 127
—— *Lath.*, Muscicapa . . . 135
—— *Temm.*, Turdus . . . 196
—— *Soret*, Turdus 197
—— *Scop.*, Sturnus . . . 359
Colluriceps, *Blyth*, Dasyornis . 331
Comatus, *Temm.*, Cypselus . . 110
Communis, *Briss.*, Falco . . 17
Concolor, *Temm.*, Falco . . 23
—— *Sykes*, Hirundo . . . 97
—— *Blyth*, Cypselus . . . 100
—— *Hodgs.*, Tesia 419
Coromanda, *Lath.*, Strix . . 75
Coromandeliana, *Scop.*, Alcedo . 126
Coromandus, *Lath.*, Merops . . 85
Coronatum, *Müller*, Napothera . 226
Coronatus, *Swains.*, Oriolus . . 271
—— *Temm.*, Enicurus . . . 345
Cornutus, *Temm.*, Podargus . . 112
Corydon, *Temm.*, Eurylaimus . 117
Crinifrons, *Temm.*, Podargus . 388
Criniger, *Hodgs.*, Suya . . . 325
Crispiceps, *Blyth*, Trichophorus . 253
Cristata, *Cuv.*, Pernis . . . 63
Cristatellatus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 33
—— *Hamilton*, Falco . . . 63
Cristatus, *G. R. Gray*, Astur . 42
—— *Vieill.*, Buteo 62
—— *Linn.*, Lanius 167
—— *Burm.*, Hæmatornis . . 242
Crocorrhous, *Strickl.*, Pycnonotus 241
Cruralis, *Blyth*, Calliope . . 397
Cryptogenys, *Hodgs.*, Archibuteo 383
Cryzona, *Temm.*, Alcedo . . 128
Cubla, *Shaw*, Lanius . . . 173
Cucullata, *Hartl.*, Pitta . . . 399
Cucullatus, *Temm.*, Eurylaimus . 117
—— *Temm.*, Orthotomus . . 315
Cuculoïdes, *Vigors*, Noctua . . 66
Cuculopsis, *Blyth*. Heterophasia . 216
Culminatus, *Hay*, Ceblepyris . 395
Cultrunguis, *Blyth*, Ichthyaëtus . 56
Cupido, *Hodgs.*, Polypteryx . . 1
Curcutea, *Hamilt.*, Lanius . . 168
Curruca, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 344
Cursitans, *Frankl.*, Prinia . . 324
Curvirostris, *Swains.*, Chloropsis 258
Cyana, *Hodgs.*, Larvivora . . 310
Cyanea, *Blyth*, Pitta . . . 182
Cyanellus, *Hamilt.*, Falco . . 14
Cyaneus, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 25
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 198
Cyanicollis, *Vieill.*, Eurystomus . 121
Cyaniventer, *Hodgs.*, Tesia . . 179
Cyaniventris, *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . 247
Cyanocephala, *Swains.*, Petrophila 188
Cyanogularis, *Jerd.*, Merops . 90
Cyanomelana, *Temm.*, Muscicapa, *p.* 291
Cyanopogon, *Temm.*, Phyllornis . 410
Cyanoptera, *Temm.*, Pitta . . 183
Cyanopterus, *Hodgs.*, Chloropsis . 258
Cyanota, *Jard. et Selby*, Turdus . 191
Cyanouroptera, *Hodgs.*, Siva. . 366
Cyanura, *Hodgs.*, Nemura . . 299
Cyanurus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . 183
Dalhousiæ, *Jameson*, Eurylaimus 117
Dalmaticus, *Rüpp.*, Circus . . 25
Daphænia, *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . 47
Dasypus, *Temm.*, Hirundo . . 384
Daudinii, *Cuv.*, Merops . . . 86
Dauma, *Lath.*, Turdus . . . 193
Daurica, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . 92
Delessertii, *Lafr.*, Crateropus . 208
Dea, *Linn.*, Alcedo 122
Dichrous, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 372
Dimidiatus, *Raffles*, Falco . . 56
Dissimilis, *Blyth*, Turdus . . 191
Divaricatus, *Raffles*, Lanius . . 155
Dispar, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . 245
Docilis, *Hodgs.*, Dahila . . . 275
Domicola, *Jerd.*, Hirundo . . 384
Dubius, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . . 351
Dukhunensis, *Sykes*, Accipiter . 39
—— *Sykes*, Motacilla . . . 349
Dumeticola, *Tickell*, Strix . . 78
—— *Tickell*, Motacilla . . . 224
Dumetorum, *Blyth*, Acrocephalus 332
Dussumierii, *Temm.*, Falco . . 39
Earlei, *Blyth*, Malacocercus . . 222
Edela, *Temm.*, Orthotomus . . 314
Egertoni, *Gould*, Actinodura . 212
Elegans, *McClell.*, Phœnicornis . 142
—— *Less.*, Pitta 398
Elliottii, *Jameson*, Pernis . . 63
Ephialtes, *Sav.*, Scops . . . 70
Epilepidota, *Temm.*, Myiothera . 407
Erochroa, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . 340
Erythaca, *Blyth*, Erythrosterna . 412
Erythrocephalum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma 206
Erythrocephalus, *Lath.*, Merops . 88
—— *Vigors*, Parus 374
Erythrogaster, *Temm.*, Alcedo . 128
—— *Vigors*, Turdus . . . 185
Erythrogastra, *Güldst.*, Motacilla 304
Erythrogenys, *Vig.*, Pomatorhinus 235
Erythronota, *Blyth*, Timalia . . 228
Erythronotus, *Vigors*, Collurio . 164
Erythroptera, *Gould*, Strix . . 67
—— *Blyth*, Timalia . . . 229
Erythropterus, *Vigors*, Lanius . 172
—— *Hodgs.*, Crateropus . . 207
Erythropygia, *Sykes*, Hirundo . 93
—— *Sykes*, Saxicola . . . 284
Erythrorhynchus, *Gould*, Halcyon 128
Erythrurus, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . . 195
—— *Less.*, Saxicoloïdes . . 283

Erythrotis, *Bonap.*, Ixos . *p.* 421
Esculenta, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . 99
Excubitor, *Linn.*, Lanius . . 162
Exilis, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 36
Euryzona, *Temm.*, Alcedo . . 128
Eutolmus, *Hodgs.*, Hierax . . 15
Familiaris, *Horsf.*, Prinia . . 320
Fasciatus, *Hamilton*, Falco . . 24
Fastuosus, *Less.*, Cyanecula . . 288
Feliciæ, *Less.*, Garrulax . . . 365
Fenestrarum, *Brehm.*, Chelidon . 384
Ferrea, *Hodgs.*, Rubecula . . 286
Ferrugiceps, *Hodgs.*, Merops . 85
—— *Hodgs.*, Lanius . . . 167
Ferrugilatus, *Hodgs.*, Pomatorhinus 235
Ferruginea, *Hodgs.*, Hemichelidon 137
Ferruginosum, *Blyth*, Trichastoma 226
Ferruginosus, *Blyth*, Pomatorhinus 236
Filicaudata, *Frankl.*, Hirundo . 94
Filifera, *Steph.*, Hirundo . . 93
Fimbriatus, *Temm.*, Ceblepyris . 176
Fingah, *Shaw*, Lanius . . . 154
Finlaysoni, *Strickl.*, Pycnonotus . 244
Flammea, *Linn.*, Strix . . . 81
—— *Forster*, Muscicapa . . 142
Flava, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 352
—— *Eyton*, Crataionyx . . . 369
Flaveolus, *Gould*, Trichophorus . 252
—— *G. R. Gray*, Phyllopneuste . 337
Flavescens, *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . 244
Flavicollis, *Hodgs.*, Ixulus . . 262
—— *Rüpp.*, Macronyx . . . 358
Flavipes, *Hodgs.*, Cultrunguis . 76
Flavirictus, *Strickl.*, Pycnonotus . 243
Flavirostris, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . 198
—— *Gould*, Paradoxornis . . 376
Flaviventer, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 351
Flaviventris, *Tickell*, Vanga . . 247
—— *Deless.*, Orthotomus . . 321
Flavocristatus, *Lafr.*, Parus . . 369
Flavolivacea, *Hodgs.*, Neornis . 324
Flavoviridis, *Moore*, Orthotomus 314
Flavula, *Hodgs.*, Hemixos . . 250
Flavum, *Horsf.*, Dicœum . . 263
Fluvialis, *Sav.*, Pandion . . . 52
Forstenii, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 415
Fortipes, *Hodgs.*, Cichlops . . 356
Fringillarius, *Drap.*, Falco . . 15
—— *Ray*, Accipiter . . . 35
—— *Jerd.*, Accipiter . . . 37
Fringillaroïdes, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter 39
Frontale, *Rüpp.*, Parisoma . . 363
—— *Blyth*, Callene . . . 396
Frontalis, *Vigors*, Phœnicura . 308
—— *Blyth*, Enicurus . . . 346
Galbula, *Linn.*, Oriolus . . . 271
Galbuloïdes, *Gould* 271
Gallicus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 51
Gallinarius, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 41
Gallinieri, *Guer.*, Parisoma . . 363
Gampsorhynchus, *Jard. et Selby*, Chloropsis . . . . *p.* 261
Ganeesa, *Sykes*, Hypsipetes . . 255
Gangeticus, *Blyth*, Caprimulgus . 388
Garrula, *Briss.*, Curruca . . 344
Garrulus, *Linn.*, Ampelis . . 389
Geochrous, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus 223
Giganteus, *Temm.*, Cypselus . . 387
Ginginianus, *Daud.*, Vultur . . 7
Glaucina, *Temm.*, Pitta . . . 198
Glaucura, *Gould*, Pachycephala . 362
Goiavier, *Scop.*, Muscicapa . . 242
Govinda, *Sykes*, Milvus . . . 30
Gracilis, *Less.*, Falco . . . 14
—— *McClell.*, Hypsipetes . . 216
Granatina, *Temm.*, Pitta . . 184
Grandis, *Storr.*, Gypaëtus . . 9
—— *Hodgs.*, Nisaëtus . . . 46
—— *Blyth*, Chaitaris . . . 288
—— *Gould*, Ruticilla . . . 304
—— *Blyth*, Alcedo 417
Grisaure, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 204
Griseus, *Jerd.*, Scops . . . 71
—— *Tickell*, Lanius . . . 170
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus . . . 220
Gularis, *Kuhl*, Halcyon . . . 127
—— *Raffles*, Lanius . . . 171
—— *McClell.*, Ianthocincla . . 203
—— *Raffles*, Timalia . . . 229
—— *Jerd.*, Brachypus . . . 245
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 252
—— *Hodgs.*, Yuhina . . . 261
—— *Horsf.*, Paradoxornis . . 377
Gurial, *Pearson*, Halcyon . . 123
Guttata, *Brehm.*, Strix . . . 81
—— *Vigors*, Halcyon . . . 132
Guttatus, *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . 23
Gutturalis, *Scop.*, Hirundo . . 91
—— *Lath.*, Turdus 362
Hæmorrhousa, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa 240
Haliaëtus, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 52
Hardwickii, *J. E. Gray*, Strix . 78
—— *Vigors*, Collurio . . . 165
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Chloropsis . 258
Heliaca, *Sav.*, Aquila . . . 48
Hemachalanus, *Hutton*, Gypaëtus 10
Hemileucura, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa . 296
Hemiptilopus, *Blyth*, Archibuteo . 383
Heterurus, *Hodgs.*, Enicurus . 347
Himalayanus, *Blyth*, Accentor . 359
Hippocrepis, *Wagl.*, Oriolus . . 271
Hirundinacea, *Reinw.*, Muscicapa 137
Hirsuta, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 68
Hodgsonii, *Homeyer*, Turdus . 193
—— *Swains.*, Oriolus . . . 269
—— *Moore*, Nemura . . . 300
—— *Moore*, Ruticilla . . . 303
—— *Blyth*, Prinia 322
—— *Blyth*, Motacilla . . . 349
—— *Moore*, Abrornis . . . 412

Homochroa, *Hodgs.*, Larvivora p. 397
Horsfieldii, *Vigors*, Limnaëtus . 33
—— *Hodgs.*, Ichthyaëtus . . 53
—— *Temm.*, Eurylaimus . . 116
—— *Vigors*, Myiophonus . . 200
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Timalia . . 230
—— *Sykes*, Pomatorhinus . . 234
—— *Bonap*, Oriolus . . . 271
Hottentotus, *Linn.*, Corvus . . 157
Hucarius, *Hodgs.*, Ichthyaëtus . 53
Humeralis, *Stanley*, Lanius . . 173
—— *Gould*, Lalage 176
Humeraloïdes, *Less.*, Pycnonotus 419
Humilis, *Temm.*, Pandion . . 54
Huttoni, *Moore*, Accentor . . 360
Hutum, *Hamilton*, Strix . . 78
Hyder, *Sykes*, Astur . . . 40
Hydrophilus, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . 60
Hyperythra, *Blyth*, Muscicapa . 294
—— *Blyth*, Timalia 299
Hyperythrus, *Blyth*, Turdus . . 420
Hypoleuca, *Frankl.*, Timalia . . 230
Hypoleucos, *Blyth*, Pomatorhinus 236
Hypoxantha, *Blyth*, Rhipidura . 147
Ichthyaëtus, *Horsf.*, Falco . . 53
Ictericus, *Strickl.*, Criniger . . 250
Icterocephalus, *Bonap.*, Phyllornis 411
Ignitincta, *Hodgs.*, Minla . . 366
Imberbis, *Temm.*, Caprimulgus . 388
Imbricatus, *Blyth*, Garrulax . . 208
Immaculatus, *Hodgs.*, Enicurus . 346
—— *Hodgs.*, Accentor . . . 361
Imperialis, *Temm.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *Bechst.*, Falco 48
Incei, *Gould*, Muscipeta . . . 391
Indica, *Frankl.*, Noctua . . . 65
—— *Steph.*, Muscipeta . . . 133
—— *J. E. Gray*, Keroula . . 169
—— *Hay*, Irena 273
—— *Blyth*, Pratincola . . . 285
—— *Blyth*, Ruticilla . . . 302
—— *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . . 353
Indicus, *Scop.*, Vultur . . . 4
—— *Hodgs.*, Milvus . . . 30
—— *Hodgs.*, Astur . . . 42
—— *Hodgs.*, Pandion . . . 52
—— *Less.*, Lophotes . . . 62
—— *Jerd.*, Merops 85
—— *Lath.*, Caprimulgus . . 113
—— *Sparm.*, Parus . . . 140
—— *Steph.*, Dicrurus . . . 150
—— *Briss.*, Oriolus . . . 270
—— *Blyth*, Phyllopneuste . . 337
Indigo, *Horsf.*, Muscicapa . . 291
Indranee, *Sykes*, Strix . . . 83
Indus, *Bodd.*, Falco . . . 57
Infausta, *Hamilton*, Strix . . 69
Infaustus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . 189
Innotata, *Blyth*, Geocichla . . 400
Innotatus, *Hodgs.*, Caprimulgus . 113
Inornata, *Jerd.*, Hirundo . . p. 95
—— *Sykes*, Prinia 328
Inornatus, *Blyth*, Regulus . . 342
Intermedia, *Bonelli*, Aquilla . 46
—— *Swains.*, Gryllivora . . 275
Irenoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Bainopus . 288
Interstinctus, *McClell.*, Falco . 13
Isabellina, *Rüpp.*, Saxicola . . 287
Ispidioïdes, *Less.*, Alcedo . . 129
Javana, *Bodd*, Halcyon . . . 123
Javanensis, *Less.*, Ketupa . . 76
—— *Horsf.*, Podargus . . . 112
Javanica, *De Wurmb.*, Strix . 81
—— *Sparm.*, Hirundo . . . 91
—— *Shaw*, Alcedo 123
—— *Sparm.*, Muscicapa . . 144
—— *Horsf.*, Sylvia . . . 263
Javanicus, *Horsf.*, Merops . . 86
—— *Less.*, Scops 71
—— *Horsf.*, Eurylaimus . . 116
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 196
Javensis, *Horsf.*, Ceblepyris . . 174
—— *Horsf.*, Melliphaga . . 260
—— *Bonap.*, Pallenura . . . 350
Jerdoni, *Blyth*, Lophastur . 63, 415
—— *Blyth*, Phyllornis . . . 259
—— *Blyth*, Drymoica . . . 329
Jeridius, *Hodgs.*, Ninox . . 68
Jewan, *Sykes*, Hirundo . . . 91
Jocosus, *Linn.*, Lanius . . . 238
Joulaimus, *Hodgs.*, Synornis . 297
Jounotus, *Hodgs.*, Collurio . . 164
Jouschistos, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 375
Jugger, *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . 20
Kabasi, *Hamilton*, Corvus . . 174
Kabasioïdes, *Hamilton*, Corvus . 177
Ketupa, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 76
Kienerii, *De Sparre*, Astur . . 34
Klecho, *Horsf.*, Hirundo . . 110
Kolbii, *Daud.*, Vultur . . . 3
Krishna, *Gould*, Edolius . . 158
Kundoo, *Sykes*, Oriolus . . . 271
Lacteus, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 73
Lagopoda, *Pallas*, Hirundo . . 384
Lamarckii, *Cuv.*, Merops . . 85
Lanarius, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 22
Lanceolatus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 381
—— *Hodgs.*, Haliaëtus . . . 35
Lathami, *Tickell*, Falco . . . 34
—— *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . . 62
—— *Gould*, Calliope . . . 313
Lafresnayii, *Deless.*, Crateropus . 208
Lahtora, *Sykes*, Collurio . . 163
Lapis, *Less.*, Muscicapa . . . 292
Laticauda, *Hamilton*, Muscicapa . 145
Latirostris, *Raffles*, Muscicapa . 137
—— *Gould*, Myiagra . . . 139
Lemniscatus, *Raffles*, Eurylaimus . 120
Lempiji, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 71
Lepida, *Blyth*, Drymoica . . 327

Lepida, *McClell.*, Leiothrix . *p.* 366
Leschenaultii, *Temm.*, Strix . . 77
—— *Vieill.*, Turdus . . . 345
Lettia, *Hodgs.*, Scops . . . 71
Lettoides, *Jerd.*, Scops . . . 71
Leucocephala, *Vigors*, Phœnicura 309
Leucocephalus, *Gmel.*, Alcedo . 123
Leucocyanea, *Hodgs.*, Dimorpha 294
Leucogaster, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 56
—— *Valenc.*, Lanius . . . 161
—— *Gould*, Pomatorhinus . . 234
—— *Reinw.*, Oriolus . . . 268
—— *Gould*, Falcunculus . . 375
Leucogastra, *Blyth*, Muscicapa . 139
Leucogenys, *Blyth*, Crateropus . 202
—— *J. E. Gray*, Brachypus . 242
—— *Moore*, Orites 374
Leucolophus, *Hardw.*, Corvus . 201
Leucomela, *Pallas*, Motacilla . 287
Leucomelanura, *Hodgs.*, Digenea 294
Leuconotus, *J. E. Gray*, Vultur . 4
—— *Deless.*, Cypselus . . . 111
Leuconyx, *Blyth*, Cypselus . . 109
Leucophœa, *Vieill.*, Sylvia . . 419
Leucophœus, *Vieill.*, Dicrurus . 155
Leucophrys, *Blyth*, Zanthopygia . 284
Leucopsis, *Gould*, Motacilla . . 349
Leucoptera, *Swains.*, Thamnobia 282
—— *Blyth*, Phœnicura . . . 305
Leucoschista, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa 296
Leucotis, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . 222
—— *Gould*, Ixos 242
Leucura, *Hodgs.*, Muscisylvia . 280
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 297
Leucurus, *Hodgs.*, Tenthaca . 170
Limbatus, *Rüpp.*, Crateropus . 214
Limnaëtus, *Horsf.*, Falco . . 32
Linchi, *Horsf.*, Collocalia . . 100
Lineatum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma . 209
Lineatus, *J. E. Gray*, Haliaëtus . 30
Lineoventris, *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura 309
Lingoo, *Sykes*, Orthotomus . . 317
Lividus, *Tickell*, Turdus . . 190
Lobata, *Swains.*, Platysteira . . 135
Locustelloïdes, *Blyth*, Dasyornis 331
Longicauda, *Swains.*, Gryllivora . 279
—— *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . . 317
Longicaudata, *Tickell*, Sylvia . 329
—— *Moore*, Pnoëpyga . . . 398
Longipennis, *Temm.*, Cypselus . 110
Longipes, *Jerd.*, Buteo . . . 61
Longirostris, *Swains.*, Orthotomus 315
—— *Blyth*, Petrocincla . . . 400
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Pyctorhis . 408
Longus, *Temm.*, Edolius . . 152
Lophotes, *Cuv.*, Falco . . . 62
Lucionensis, *Linn.*, Lanius . . 167
Luggur, *Jerd.*, Falco . . . 21
Lugubris, *Tickell*, Strix . . . 68
—— *Temm.*, Alcedo . . . 132
Lugubris, *Ehrenb.*, Edolius . *p.* 155
—— *Sundev.*, Ceblepyris . . 177
—— *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . . 337
Lunaris, *McClell.*, Ianthocincla . 206
Lunatus, *Gould*, Eurylaimus . 118
Lunulatus, *Lath.*, Turdus . . 400
—— *Swains.*, Serilophus . . 118
Lutea, *Scops*, Sylvia . . . 364
Luteolus, *Less.*, Hæmatornis . 243
Luteoventris, *Hodgs.*, Tribura . 335
Luzoniensis, *Steph.*, Ceyx . . 391
—— *Scop.*, Motacilla . . . 348
Maal, *Sykes*, Petrocincla . . 186
MacClellandii, *Blyth*, Garrulax . 204
—— *Horsf.*, Hypsipetes . . 256
MacCoshii, *Tickell*, Oriolus . . 269
Macgrigoriæ, *Burt.*, Phœnicura . 288
Macei, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 55
—— *Less.*, Graucalus . . . 173
—— *Vieill.*, Turdus . . . 190
Macrocercus, *Vieill.*, Dicrurus . 149
—— *Temm.*, Eupetes . . . 395
Macrodactylum, *Strickl.*, Malacop. 225
Macrodactylus, *Swains.*, Falco . 24
Macrorhyncha, *J. E. Gray*, Pitta 399
Macrorhynchus, *Gmel.*, Todus . 119
Maculata, *Tickell*, Muscicapa . 296
—— *Temm.*, Timalia . . . 228
Maculatior, *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . 50
Maculatus, *Hodgs.*, Cinclus . . 185
—— *Vigors*, Enicurus . . . 346
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 354
Maculosa, *Less.*, Pernis . . . 63
—— *Vieill.*, Strix 80
Maculosus, *McClell.*, Graucalus . 177
Macroura, *Frankl.*, Prinia . . 329
Macrourus, *Horsf.*, Caprimulgus . 112
—— *Blyth*, Oriolus 270
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus . . . 279
Madagascariensis, *Lath.*, Alcedo . 132
Maderaspatana, *Briss.*, Motacilla 347
Maderaspatanus, *Frankl.*, Oriolus 269
Magnirostra, *Swains.*, Gryllivora 278
Magnirostris, *Less.*, Lanius . . 168
—— *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . . 336
—— *Moore*, Alcippe . . . 407
Magnum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron . 225
Mahrattensis, *Sykes*, Caprimulgus 114
Major, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Horeites 323
Majus, *Blyth*, Malacopteron . . 225
Malabarica, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . 140
Malabaricus, *Scop.*, Lanius . . 157
—— *Jerd.*, Malacocercus . . 219
Malabaroides, *Hodgs.*, Chibia . 156
Malaccensis, *Blyth*, Hypsipetes . 256
Malayana, *Moore*, Irena . . 274
Malayanus, *Hay*, Scops . . . 70
Malayensis, *Eyton*, Athene . . 68
—— *Strickl.*, Hierax . . . 15
—— *Hay*, Chaptia 393

Malayensis, *Eyton*, Anthus . *p.* 357
—— *Reinw.*, Falco 381
Malcolmi, *Sykes*, Timalia . . 218
Mandarinus, *Bonap.*, Turdus . 196
Mantis, *Müll. et Schlegel*, Otus . 71
Marginalis, *Reinw.*, Malurus . 330
Marginata, *Blyth*, Zoothera . . 192
Maritima, *Camel*, Hirundo . . 100
Maritimus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 56
Maximus, *Sibb.*, Bubo . . . 72
Melaleuca, *Hodgs.*, Saxicola . . 285
Melanaëtus, *Sav.*, Aquila . . 45
Melanictera, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . 267
Melanocephala, *Wagl.*, Pitta . 399
Melanocephalus, *J. E. Gray*, Brachypus 247
—— *Gmel.*, Lanius 248
—— *Linn.*, Oriolus 269
—— *Sykes*, Budytes . . . 351
Melanogaster, *Swains.*, Muscipeta 135
Melanolophus, *Vigors*, Parus . 372
Melanoleuca, *Less.*, Kittacincla . 275
—— *Schleg.*, Muscicapa . . 291
—— *Hodgs.*, Muscicapula . . 296
Melanoleucos, *Blyth*, Hierax . 16
—— *Gmel.*, Falco 26
—— *Eyton*, Microtarsus . . 248
—— *J. E. Gray*, Turdus . . 249
—— *Hartl.*, Turdus . . . 402
Melanopis, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . 202
Melanops, *Vigors*, Muscicapa . 292
Melanoptera, *Horsf.*, Alcedo . 127
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 135
—— *Blyth*, Campephaga . . 394
Melanopterus, *Daud.*, Falco . . 28
Melanotis, *Temm. et Schl.*, Milvus 30
—— *Jerd.*, Buteo 50
—— *Valenc.*, Lanius . . . 167
—— *Hodgs.*, Pteruthius . . 172
—— *Blyth*, Garrulax . . . 204
Melanotus, *Lath.*, Falco . . 47
—— *Dubuss.*, Turdus . . . 188
Melanura, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 211
—— *Less.*, Ruticilla . . . 308
Melaschistos, *Hodgs.*, Volvocivora 177
Melasoma, *Less.*, Cinnyricincta . 283
Meliceps, *Swains.*, Iora . . . 267
Meninting, *Horsf.*, Alcedo . . 130
Meridionalis, *Brehm.*, Gypaëtus . 10
Meropina, *Hodgs.*, Napcphila . 90
Merulinus, *Blyth*, Garrulax . . 403
Meruloides, *Blyth*, Timixos . . 363
Metallicus, *Temm.*, Myiophonus . 198
—— *Eyton*, Ixos 248
Micropus, *Hodgs.*, Turdulus . 402
Microrhynchus, *Brehm.*, Cotyle . 95
Microsoma, *Burton*, Ceyx . . 391
Milvipes, *Hodgs.*, Falco . . . 22
Milvoïdes, *Jerd.*, Spizaëtus . . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . . 43
Mindanensis, *Gmel.*, Turdus . *p.* 278
Minuta, *Brehm.*, Aquila . . . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . . . 96
Mithilensis, *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . 50
Modestus, *Gould*, Regulus . . 342
—— *Burton*, Parus . . . 373
—— *Eyton*, Turdus . . . 401
Modularis, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 360
Mogilnik, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 48
Molissimus, *Blyth*, Turdus . . 193
Mollis, *Blyth*, Accentor . . . 361
Moloxita, *Rüpp.*, Oriolus . . 270
Moluccensis, *J. E. Gray*, Chloropsis 410
Monachus, *Linn.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *Temm.*, Cathartes . . . 8
—— *Gmel.*, Oriolus . . . 269
Moniliger, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 204
Montagui, *Vieill.*, Circus . . 27
Montana, *Horsf.*, Brachypteryx . 178
—— *Horsf.*, Sylvia 332
Montanus, *Jerd.*, Cypselus . . 107
—— *Horsf.*, Pomatorhinus . . 233
Monticola, *Jerd.*, Bulaca . . 83
—— *Vigors*, Zoothera . . . 192
—— *Hodgs.*, Cichlops . . . 355
Monticolus, *Frankl.*, Caprimulgus 114
—— *McClell.*, Ixos 239
—— *Vigors*, Parus 369
Moritanus, *Gmel.*, Sturnus . . 359
Motacilloïdes, *Vig. et Horsf.*, Rhip. 146
Mülleri, *Temm.*, Phyllornis . . 261
Multicolor, *Gmel.*, Fringilla . . 267
Muraria, *Swains.*, Phœnicura . 301
Murasinia, *Hamilton*, Ampelis . 161
Muscicapoïdes, *Frankl.*, Lanius . 169
Muscipetoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Chaptia . 160
Musicus, *Raffles*, Lanius . . 278
Mutata, *Linn.*, Muscicapa . . 135
Mysticalis, *Swains.*, Chloropsis . 411
Nævia, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 45
Nævioïdes, *Cuv.*, Falco . . . 44
Nanus, *Blyth*, Ichthyaëtus . . 54
Narcissina, *Temm.*, Muscicapa . 283
Nasica, *Less.*, Erolla . . . 417
Nasutus, *Lath.*, Todus . . . 120
—— *Scop.*, Lanius 166
Naumanni, *Fleischer*, Falco . . 14
Neglecta, *Jerd.*, Prinia . . . 328
—— *Jerd.*, Budytes 351
—— *Gould*, Motacilla . . . 352
Newarensis, *Hodgs.*, Bulaca . . 83
Nicobaricus, *Blyth*, Zosterops . 264
Nicobariensis, *Moore*, Hypsipetes 257
Nidifica, *G. R. Gray*, Collocalia . 99
Niger, *Less.*, Percnopterus . . 8
—— *Briss.*, Milvus 30
—— *Gmel.*, Falco 47
—— *Less.*, Drymonax . . . 394
Nigricans, *Blyth*, Alcedo . . 129

Nigricapilla, *Guer.*, Cossypha p. 189
Nigriceps, *Frankl.*, Collurio . . 166
—— *Hodgs.*, Sibia 217
—— *Hodgs.*, Stachyris . . . 231
Nigricollis, *Temm.*, Timalia . . 228
—— *Blyth*, Pitta 399
Nigrimentum, *Hodgs.*, Yuhina . 262
Nigripes, *Hodgs.*, Cultrunguis . 78
Nigrocapitata, *Eyton*, Brachypteryx 396
Nigrogularis, *Eyton*, Brachypteryx 228
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Ruticilla . 307
Nigropileus, *Lafr.*, Turdus . . 401
—— *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . . . 409
Nigrorufa, *Jerd.*, Saxicola . . 289
Nisoïdes, *Blyth*, Accipiter . . 37
Nisosimilis, *Tickell*, Accipiter . 35
Nisus, *Linn.*, Falco 35
Niveus, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 33
—— *Jerd.*, Nisaëtus. . . . 33
Nivicollis, *Hodgs.*, Merula . . 197
Nivicolum, *Hodgs.*, Syrnium . . 84
Nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, Circus . . 27
—— *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . . 48
—— *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . . . 50
—— *Hodgs.*, Ninox . . . 68
—— *Hodgs.*, Huhua . . . 73
—— *Hodgs.*, Bucia . . . 90
—— *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . . . 93
—— *Hodgs.*, Cypselus . . . 107
—— *Hodgs.*, Raya 118
—— *Hodgs.*, Lanius . . . 166
—— *Hodgs.*, Graucalus . . . 174
—— *Hodgs.*, Troglodytes . . 181
—— *Hodgs.*, Paludicola . . . 182
—— *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . . 212
—— *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . . 222
—— *Hodgs.*, Hemipteron . . 224
—— *Hodgs.*, Siva 226
—— *Hodgs.*, Cutia 227
—— *Hodgs.*, Alcurus . . . 253
—— *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura. . . 302
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Drymoica . 329
—— *Hodgs.*, Accentor . . . 359
—— *Hodgs.*, Parus 370
—— *Hodgs.*, Suthora . . . 378
—— *Hodgs.*, Spizaëtus . . . 381
—— (*Hodgs*,) *Moore*, Delichon . 384
—— *Hodgs.*, Caprimulgus . . 388
—— (*Hodgs.*)*Moore*, Brachypteryx 397
Noctula, *Reinw.*, Strix . . . 71
Nubicus, *Smith*, Vultur . . . 3
—— *Gmel.*, Merops . . . 88
Nuchalis, *Blyth*, Pitta . . . 182
Nudipes, *Brehm.*, Gypaëtus . . 10
—— *Hodgs.*, Chœtura . . . 111
Obscura, *Horsf.*, Muscicapa . . 136
Obscurior, *Hodgs.*, Collurio . . 166
Occipitalis, *Daud.*, Falco . . 35
—— *Blyth*, Todiramphus . . 127
—— *Vigors*, Muscicapa . . . 138
Occipitalis, *Temm.*, Turdus . p. 246
—— *Hodgs.*, Yuhina . . . 261
—— *Blyth*, Siva 411
Ocellatum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma . 205
Ochraceus, *Moore*, Criniger . . 252
Ochrocephalus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . 253
Ochromalus, *Raffles*, Eurylaimus . 116
Olivacea, *Blyth*, Iole . . . 254
—— *Raffles*, Motacilla . . . 320
—— *Blyth*, Phragmaticola . . 331
—— *Vig. et Horsf.*, Pachycephala 363
Olivaceum, *Jerd.*, Pellorneum . 224
Olivaceus, *Linn.*, Turdus . . 197
—— *Blyth*, Pomatorhinus . . 234
—— *Moore*, Microtarsus . . 249
Olivea, *McClell.*, Saxicola . . 179
Omnicolor, *Reinw.*, Alcedo . . 127
Oreocincloïdes, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . 193
Orientalis, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 72
—— *Shaw*, Strix 83
—— *Lath.*, Merops 85
—— *Linn.*, Coracias . . . 121
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus 175
—— *Jerd.*, Malacocercus . . 219
—— *Temm. et Schlegel*, Falco . 381
—— *Vieill.*, Saxicola . . . 419
Oriolus, *Scop.*, Coracias . . . 271
Ornata, *McClell.*, Leiothrix . . 366
Ossifraga, *Sav.*, Phene . . . 10
Otus, *Linn.*, Strix 79
Ovivorus, *Jerd.*, Nisaëtus . . 382
Pæcilopterus, *Vigors*, Turdus . 196
Pagodarum, *Temm.*, Strix . . 84
Pallidus, *Sykes*, Circus . . . 25
—— *Hodgs.*, Nisaëtus . . . 33
Palmarum, *J. E. Gray*, Cypselus. 108
Palpebrosa, *Temm.*, Sylvia . . 263
Paludibula, *Rüpp.*, Cotyle . . 96
Palumbarius, *Linn* , Falco . . 41
Palustris, *Gould*, Brachyotus . . 79
—— *Horsf.*, Megalurus . . . 330
Pammelina, *Stanley*, Sylvia . . 422
Panayana, *Gmel.*, Hirundo . . 91
Pandoo, *Sykes*, Petrocincla . . 186
Paradiseus, *Gmel.*, Cuculus . . 155
—— *Linn.*, Muscicapa . . . 133
Parvirostris, *Gould*, Oreocincla . 193
Pastor, *Strickl.*, Pratincola . . 286
Patia, *Hodgs.*, Orthotomus . . 317
Pectoralis, *Jerd.*, Huhua . . 73
—— *Gould*, Ianthocincla . . 204
—— *Blyth*, Timalia 228
—— *Gould*, Calliope . . . 313
—— *Blyth*, Muscicapa . . . 362
—— *Hay*, Muscicapa . . . 392
Pellotis, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . 222
Pelvica, *Hodgs.*, Tenthaca . . 171
Pennata, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Scops 70
Percnopterus, *Linn.*, Vultur . . 6

Peregrinator, *Sundev.*, Falco . . *p.* 18
Peregrinus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 16
—— *Linn.*, Parus 140
Perlineata, *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . 67
Pernigra, *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . 382
Persicus, *Pallas*, Merops . . 89
Perspicillaris, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . 36
Perspicillatus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . 194
Phæocephalus, *Hartl.*, Ixos . . 421
Phœnicea, *Gould*, Ianthocincla . 210
Phœnicuroïdes, *Moore*, Ruticilla . 301
—— *Hodgs.*, Bradypterus . . 395
Phœnicurus, *Pallas*, Lanius . . 163
—— *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 301
Philippensis, *Gmel.*, Corvus . . 399
Philippinus, *Linn.*, Merops . . 86
Picæcolor, *Hodgs.*, Hemipus . . 136
Picaoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Sibia . . . 216
—— *Hodgs.*, Turdus . . . 402
Picata, *Sykes*, Muscicapa . . 136
—— *Blyth*, Saxicola . . . 287
—— *Frankl.*, Motacilla . . . 384
Pilaris, *Linn.*, Turdus . . . 194
Pileata, *Bodd*, Alcedo . . . 125
—— *Horsf.*, Timalia . . . 227
—— *Blyth*, Mixornis . . . 229
—— *Müller*, Napothera . . . 420
Pileatus, *Burchell*, Vultur . . 8
Plumbea, *Vigors*, Myiagra . . 139
—— *Gould*, Phœnicura . . . 308
Plumbeus, *Hodgs.*, Haliaëtus . 53
Plumifera, *Gould*, Brachypus . . 247
Plumigerus, *Lafr.*, Ixos . . . 242
Plumosa, *Blyth*, Leiocincla . . 212
—— *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . . . 244
Pobduya, *Hamilt.*, Corvus . . 206
Pœcilorhyncha, *Lafr.*, Timalia . 217
Poiocephala, *Swains.*, Cryptolopha 148
Poliocœlia, *Meyer*, Ampelis . . 389
Poliogenys, *Blyth*, Culicepeta . 340
Poliotis, *Blyth*, Suthora . . . 379
Pollicaris, *Hodgs.*, Horeites . . 322
Polychrous, *Temm.*, Malurus. . 328
Polyzonus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 36
—— *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 40, 414
Pondicerianus, *Daud.*, Vultur . 2
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 169
Ponticerianus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 57
Poonensis, *Sykes*, Muscicapa . . 138
Princeps, *Vigors*, Muscipeta . . 143
Proregulus, *Pallas*, Motacilla . 342
Psaroïdes, *Vigors*, Hypsipetes . 254
Pseudocafer, *Blyth*, Hæmatornis . 240
Psidii, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . 243
Psittacinus, *Temm.*, Eurylaimus . 118
Ptigmatura, *Vieill.*, Œnanthe . 282
Ptilorhynchus, *Temm.*, Falco . 63
Ptilosus, *Jard. et Selby*, Macronus 225
Puella, *Lath.*, Corocias . . . 273
Pulchella, *Horsf.*, Dacelo . . 122
Pulcher, *Hay*, Caprimulgus . *p.* 388
Pulchra, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . 340
Pulchrior, *Hodgs.*, Nisaëtus . . 381
Puniceus, *Hodgs.*, Crateropus . 210
Punctata, *J. E. Gray*, Aquila . 44
—— *Gould*, Cinclidia . . . 224
Punctatus, *Jerd.*, Spizaëtus . . 34
—— *Lath.*, Turdus 214
Purpurea, *Hodgs.*, Cochoa . . 390
—— *Gmel.*, Alcedo 391
Pusilla, *Hodgs.*, Tesia . . 180, 419
Pusillus, *Blyth*, Hæmatornis . 240
Pygæus, *Hodgs.*, Ixos . . . 239
Pygargus, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 25
—— *Briss.*, Aquila 51
Pygmæa, *Cretsch.*, Dacelo . . 128
Pyrrhomelanura, *Müll.*, Napothera 404
Pyrrhonotus, *Vieill.*, Lanius . 163
Pyrrhophæa, *Hartl.*, Timalia . 229
Pyrrhops, *Hodgs.*, Stachyris . . 232
Pyrrhoptera, *Boie*, Timalia . . 229
Pyrrhotis, *Hodgs.*, Ixos . . . 239
Pyrrhoura, *Hodgs.*, Myzornis . 263
Pyrrhopyga, *Less.*, Trichixos . 404
Quinticolor, *Vieill.*, Merops . . 88
Radiata, *Tickell*, Strix . . . 67
Rafflesii, *Less.*, Eurylaimus . . 117
—— *Swains.*, Calyptomena . . 121
Rama, *Sykes*, Sylvia . . . 335
Rangoonensis, *Gould*, Edolius . 159
Rapax, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 44
Reevesii, *J. E. Gray*, Phœnicura 305
Reguloïdes, *Blyth*, Phyllopneuste 343
Reinwardtii, *Sch. et Müll.*, Loph. 415
Remifer, *Temm.*, Edolius . . 159
Retifer, *Temm.*, Edolius . . 157
Rhodogaster, *Hodgs.*, Pitta . . 399
Richardii, *Vieill.*, Anthus . . 355
Riparia, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . 95
Robusta, *Blyth*, Drymoica . . 328
Rosea, *Vieill.*, Muscicapa . . 141
—— *Swains.*, Gryllivora . . 278
Roseaceus, *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . 357
Rostratum, *Blyth*, Trichastoma . 405
Rostratus, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . 192, 193
Rotundicaudus, *Hodgs.*, Milvus . 58
Rubecula, *Blyth*, Muscicapa . 139
—— *Swains.*, Muscicapa . . 290
—— *Blyth*, Muscicapula . . 294
—— *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 298
Rubeculoïdes, *Vigors*, Myiagra . 139
—— *Vigors*, Phœnicura . . 289
—— *Sykes*, Saxicola . . . 297
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Accentor . 361
Rubetra, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 286
Rubicapilla, *Tickell*, Motacilla . 229
Rubidiventris, *Blyth*, Parus . . 372
Rubineus, *Jerd.*, Brachypus . . 245
Rubra, *Bodd*, Alcedo . . . 391
Rubricauda, *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura . 309

Rubrocanus, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . p. 197
Rubrocyanea, *Hodgs.*, Dimorpha . 294
Rubropygius, *Hodgs.*, Raya . . 119
Rudis, *Linn.*, Alcedo . . . 131
Rufescens, *Horsf.*, Strix . . 71
Ruficapillus, *Hutton*, Orthotomus 317
Ruficeps, *Lichst.*, Hirundo . . 94
—— *Swains.*, Pellorneum . . 224
—— *Sykes*, Megalurus . . . 224
—— *Hodgs.*, Mixornis . . . 230
—— *Less.*, Edela . . . 314, 316
—— *Blyth*, Paradoxornis . . 377
—— *Blyth*, Cleuasicus . . . 380
—— *Blyth*, Stachyris . . . 409
Ruficollis, *Swains.*, Falco . . 24
—— *Pallas*, Turdus . . . 194
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Ianthocincla 205
—— *Hodgs.*, Pomatorhinus . . 235
Rufidorsa, *Strickl.*, Ceyx . . 132
Rufifrons, *Hodgs.*, Ixops . . 212
—— *Hodgs.*, Actinodura . . 420
Rufilatus, *Hodgs.*, Nemura . . 299
Rufimentum, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma 211
Rufinus, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 61
Rufipedoïdes, *McClell.*, Falco . 23
Rufipes, *Beseke*, Falco . . . 15
Rufitinctus, *McClell.*, Spizaëtus . 42
Rufiventer, *Valenc.*, Ocypterus . 161
—— *Blyth*, Pteruthius . . . 173
—— *Hodgs.*, Tesia 180
Rufiventris, *Smith*, Accipiter . 36
—— *Lath.*, Sylvia . . : . 363
Rufocaudatus, *Eyton*, Pycnonotus 421
Rufogularis, *Gould*, Ianthocincla 210
—— *Moore*, Ruticilla . . . 206
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 357
Rufula, *Lafr.*, Muscicapa . . 289
Rufulus, *Blyth*, Gampsorhynchus 171
—— *Vieill.*, Anthus . . . 356
—— *Drap.*, Turdus . . . 401
Rufus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 27
—— *Jerd.*, Circus 28
Rupestris, *Brehm.*, Chelidon . 384
—— *Scop.*, Hirundo . . . 95
Rupicola, *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . . 95
Rüppellii, *Natterer*, Vultur . . 4
—— *Bonap.*, Eurocephalus . . 419
Rusticola, *Meyer*, Hirundo . . 91
Ruticilla, *Swains.*, Phœnicura . 301
Sacer, *Sch.*, Falco 22
Sannio, *Sundev.*, Muscicapa . . 145
Sapphira, *Tickell*, Muscicapa . 295
Saturatior, *Hodgs.*, Caprimulgus 113
—— *Hodgs.*, Saxicola . . . 285
Saularis, *Linn.*, Gracula . . 275
Savignyi, *Temm.*, Merops . . 86
Saxatilis, *Linn.*, Turdus . . . 189
Scapularis, *Horsf.*, Iora . . . 265
—— *Hodgs.*, Thamnobia . . 283
Schach, *Gmel.*, Lanius . . . 163
Schistacea, *Hodgs.*, Grandala p. 281
Schistaceus, *Hodgs.*, Enicurus . 346
Schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, Pomatorhinus 234
—— *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura . . 307
—— *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . . 339
—— *Hodgs.*, Budytes . . . 351
Schistilata, *Hodgs.*, Nivicola . 323
Schistinotus, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 370
Schlegelii, *Bonap.*, Halcyon . . 126
—— *Bonap.*, Pitta 399
Scops, *Linn.*, Strix 69
Scouleri, *Vigors*, Enicurus . . 347
Scutarius, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter . 39
Scutulata, *Raffles*, Strix . . 68, 415
Seloputo, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 84
Semicærulea, *Forsk.*, Alcedo . 128
Semirufa, *Rüpp.*, Bessonornis . 189
Semitorquatus, *Smith*, Falco . 16
Senilis, *Tickell*, Thamnocataphus 419
Sepiaria, *Horsf.*, Brachypteryx . 226
Sepium, *Horsf.*, Orthotomus . 314
Sericeogula, *Hodgs.*, Raya . . 118
Sericeus, *Temm.*, Orthotomus . 316
Sericophrys, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 373
Setafer, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 209
Severus, *Horsf.*, Falco . . . 22
Shaheen, *Jerd.*, Falco . . . 18
Shanhu, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . . 202
Sheltobriuskha, *Lepech.*, Motacilla 352
Signata, *McClell.*, Leiothrix . . 289
Silens, *Tickell*, Lanius . . . 177
Simensis, *Rüpp.*, Merula . . 194
Similis, *Jerd.*, Anthus . . . 356
Simillimus, *Jerd.*, Turdus . . 401
Simplex, *Less.*, Pycnonotus . . 244
—— *Less.*, Ruticilla . . . 309
Sinensis, *Lath.*, Strix . . . 82
—— *J. E. Gray*, Hirundo . . 96
—— *Linn.*, Turdus 211
—— *Gmel.*, Parus 230
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 246
—— *Gmel.*, Turnagra . . . 364
Smyrnensis, *Linn.*, Alcedo . . 125
Socialis, *Sykes*, Prinia . . . 321
Solaris, *Blyth*, Pericrocotus . . 393
Soloënsis, *Horsf.*, Falco . . 38
Somervillei, *Sykes*, Timalia . . 219
Sonneratii, *Jard. et Selby*, Chloropsis 260
Sonninensis, *Lath.*, Falco . . 29
Sordidus, *Less.*, Lanius . . . 170
—— *Hodgs.*, Chaitaris . . . 288
—— *Hodgs.*, Pericrocotus . . 418
Spadicea, *Reinw.*, Strix . . . 67
Speciosa, *Horsf.*, Motacilla . . 345
Speciosus, *Lath.*, Turdus . . 143
Sphenurus, *Gould*, Haliaëtus . 56
Spilinotus, *Blyth*, Parus . . 371
—— *Swains.*, Orthotomus . . 317
Spilocephalus, *Blyth*, Ephialtes . 70

Splendens, *Tickell*, Criniger . *p.* 157
Squamata, *Gould*, Microura . . 180
—— *Hodgs.*, Pnoëpyga . . . 180
—— *Gould*, Ianthocincla . . 211
Squamatum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron 228
Stellatus, *Gould*, Podargus . . 387
Strepitans, *Temm.*, Strix . . 73
—— *Smith*, Turdus . . . 194
Striata, *Blyth*, Timalia . . . 407
—— *Vig. et Horsf.*, Pachyceph. 363
Striatus, *Vigors*, Garrulax . . 209
—— *Blyth*, Trichophorus . . 253
—— *Jerd.*, Megalurus . . . 330
Striga, *Horsf.*, Ceblepyris . . 175
Strigatus, *Eyton*, Lanius . . 168
Strigiceps, *Hodgs.*, Neornis . . 342
Strigula, *Hodgs.*, Siva . . . 365
Striolata, *Temm.*, Hirundo . . 94
Striolatus, *Blyth*, Anthus . . 356
Strophiata, *Hodgs.*, Butaquila . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Siphia 293
Strophiatus, *Hodgs.*, Accentor . 360
Subbuteo, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 23
Subfurcatus, *Blyth*, Cypselus . 386
Subhemalayana, *Hodgs.*, Cisticola 324
Subhemalayanus, *Hodgs.*, Troglodytes 181
Subrufa, *Jerd.*, Timalia . . . 217
Subsoccata, *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . 96
Subtypicus, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter . 35
Subunicolor, *Hodgs.*, Trochalopteron 211
Subviridis, *Tickell*, Motacilla . 266
Suecica, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 311
Suecicoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Calliope . 312
Sulphurea, *Bechst.*, Motacilla . 349
Sultaneus, *Hodgs.*, Falco . . 18
—— *Hodgs.*, Parus 369
Sumatrana, *Raffles*, Strix . . 72
—— *Bonap.*, Mixornis . . . 229
—— *Less.*, Melanochlora . . 369
Sumatranus, *Raffles*, Merops . . 88
—— *Raffles*, Coracias . . . 117
Sumatrensis, *Lafr.*, Falco . . 415
Sundara, *Hodgs.*, Niltava . . 288
Sunia, *Hodgs.*, Scops . . . 70
Superbus, *Pennant*, Merops . . 88
Superciliaris, *Blyth*, Dimorpha . 293
—— *Jerd.*, Muscicapa . . . 296
—— *Jerd.*, Phœnicura . . . 310
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Tarsiger . 311
—— *Hay*, Turdirostris . . . 404
—— *Blyth*, Xiphirhynchus . . 238
Superciliosus, *Vig. et Horsf.*, Pom. 235
—— *Gould*, Artamus . . . 162
—— *Swains.*, Tephrodornis . . 170
—— *Lath.*, Lanius 394
Sutoria, *Gmel.*. Motacilla . . 317
Swainsonii, *Smith*, Circus . . 25
—— *Smith*, Halcyon . . . 128
Syama, *Hodgs.*, Baza . . *p.* 62
Sybilla, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . .
Sykesii, *Less.*, Circus . . . 28
—— *Strickl.*, Lalage . . . 175
Sylvatica, *Tickell*, Motacilla . . 285
—— *Jerd.*, Prinia 327
Sylviella, *Lath.*, Sylvia . . . 344
Tachiro, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 36
Takko, *Hamilton*, Turdus . . 330
Tarayensis, *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . 50
—— *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . . 65
Tectirostris, *Hodgs.*, Bhringa . 159
Teesa, *Frankl.*, Circus . . . 40
Temminckii, *Less.*, Corydon . . 117
—— *Vigors*, Myiophonus . . 199
—— *Gould*, Lyncornis . . . 388
Tenuiceps, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . 338
Tenuirostris, *Gould*, Cinclus . . 185
Tephronotus, *Vigors*, Collurio . 166
Ternatana, *Briss.*, Ispida . . 122
Terricolor, *Hodgs.*, Pastor . . 220
Tickelli, *Blyth*, Cringer . . . 243
Tigrinus, *Drapiez*, Lanius . . 168
Tinnunculoïdes, *Schinz.*, Falco . 14
Tinnunculus, *Linn.*, Falco . . 13
Tithys, *Scop.*, Sylvia . . . 301
Thalassina, *Swains.*, Muscicapa . 293
Thermophilus, *Hodgs.*, Falco . 21
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 356
Thoracica, *Temm.*, Timalia . . 228
—— *Blyth*, Dumeticola . . . 334
Torquata, *Gmel.*, Hirundo . . 97
Torquatus, *Lath.*, Merops . . 85
—— *Hodgs.*, Merops . . . 85
Traillii, *Vigors*, Pastor . . . 272
Tricolor, *Hodgs.*, Lanius . . 166
—— *Less.*, Turdus 279
—— *Hartl.*, Muscicapa . . . 284
—— *Hodgs.*, Digenea . . . 294
—— *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura . . 308
Trichorros, *Temm.*, Timalia . . 225
Tridactyla, *Linn.*, Alcedo . . 391
Triostegus, *Sparm.*, Turdus . . 184
Tristis, *Blyth*, Brachypodius . . 248
—— *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . . 336
Trivialis, *Linn.*, Alauda . . . 354
Trivirgatus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 42
Trochiloïdes, *Sundev.*, Acanthiza . 343
Tubiger, *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . 67
Typhia, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 266
Typicus, *Hodgs.*, Merops . . 86
Tyrannides, *Tickell*, Muscicapa . 136
Tytleri, *Jameson*, Erythaca . . 299
Ubiquitarius, *Hodgs.*, Cichlops . 356
Umbrata, *Blyth*, Uraru . . . 75
Undulata, *Blyth*, Athene . . 68
Undulatus, *Vigors*, Hæmatornis . 50
Unduliventer, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . 36
Unicolor, *Temm.*, Astur . . . 33
—— *J. E. Gray*, Haliaëtus . . 55

Unicolor, *Jerd.*, Hirundo . *p.* 100
—— *Hodgs.*, Pnoëpyga . . . 180
—— *Hodgs.*, Heteromorpha . . 376
Urbica, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . . 384
Urica, *Horsf.*, Merops . . . 88
Vagans, *Leach*, Mecistura . . 374
Valida, *Blyth*, Drymoica . . . 328
Varia, *Strickl.*, Ceryle . . . 131
—— *Eyton*, Halcyon . . . 390
Variegata, *Vieill.*, Alcedo . . 128
—— *Steph.*, Motacilla . . . 348
—— *Vieill.*, Motacilla . . . 353
—— *Deless.*, Muscicapa . . . 365
Variegatum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma . 207
Variegatus, *Sykes*, Circus . . 28
—— *Blyth*, Accentor . . . 359
Varius, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 192
Velata, *Temm.*, Drymophila . . 392
Velatus, *Temm.*, Enicurus . . 347
Vespertinus, *Linn.*, Falco . . 14
Vidua, *Temm.*, Ixos 249
Vigorsi, *Moore*, Ruticilla . . 304
Vindhiana, *Frankl.*, Aquila . . 44
Vinipectus, *Hodgs.*, Siva. . . 368
Virescens, *Blyth*, Iole . . . 254
—— *Temm.*, Ixos 256
—— *Blyth*, Ixocincla . . . 257
Virgatus, *Reinw.*, Falco . . . 37
—— *Temm.*, Lanius . . . 171
Viridanus, *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . 338
Viridis, *Linn.*, Merops . . . 84
Viridis, *Raffles*, Calyptomena *p.* 120
—— *Hodgs.*, Hysipetes . . . 256
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 261
—— *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . . 350
Viridissima, *Temm.*, Iora . . 266
Viscivorus, *Linn.*, Turdus . . 194
Vittata, *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . . 45
Vittatus, *Jard. et Selby*, Cypselus 385
Vociferus, *Lath.*, Falco . . . 29
Vulgaris, *Sav.*, Gyps . . . 4
—— *Flem.*, Otus 79
Wardii, *Jerdon*, Turdus . . . 402
Webbiana, *G. R. Gray*, Suthora . 380
Whitei, *Eyton*, Turdus . . . 193
Xanthochlora, *Hodgs.*, Erpornis . 232
Xanthochloris, *Hodgs.*, Pteruthius 172
Xanthogaster, *Hodgs.*, Trichopho. 252
—— *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . . 337
—— *Raffles*, Lanius . . . 142
Xanthogenys, *Vigors*, Parus . . 371
Xantholæmus, *Jerd.*, Pycnotus . 246
Xantholeuca, *Hodgs.*, Erpornis . 232
Xanthonotus, *Horsf.*, Oriolus . 268
Xanthonyx, *Natterer*, Falco . . 14
Xanthoschistos, *Hodgs.*, Phyllopneuste 339
—— *Hodgs.*, Motacilla . . . 350
Zanthopygia, *Hay*, Muscicapa . 284
Zeylonica, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . 267
Zorca, *Cetti*, Strix 70
Zosterops, *Vigors*, Chloropsis . 261

END OF VOL. I.

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